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IRISH GLOSSES.  

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A MEDIÆVAL TRACT  
ON  
LATIN DECLENSION,  
WITH  
EXAMPLES EXPLAINED IN IRISH.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED  
THE LORICA OF GILDAS, WITH THE GLOSS THEREON,  
AND A SELECTION OF GLOSSES FROM THE BOOK OF ARMAGH.

EDITED BY  
WHITLEY STOKES, A. B.



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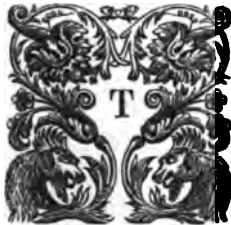






A MEDIÆVAL TRACT  
ON  
LATIN DECLENSION,  
WITH  
EXAMPLES EXPLAINED IN IRISH.

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THE following tract on Latin declension is taken from a volume of parchment MSS. marked H. 2. 13, and preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The volume is unpagged, but the tract commences at the back of the 35th, and ends at the back of the 38th folio from the beginning.

Dr. O'Donovan thinks the tract in question was written about the year 1500. Mr. Curry considers it somewhat older. I do not venture to decide on its age. It is clear, however, that the scribe was a copyist, not a composer; and that his original was produced at a period considerably before the transcription.

The chief, indeed the only, value of the tract lies in the large number of Irish words (about 1100) which are placed as glosses to the Latin vocables exemplifying the different declensions. Many of these words are unregistered in our dictionaries; of others, the

B

meaning

meaning has hitherto been guessed at rather than known. Still, some persons may ask, why should the Irish Archæological Society expend its funds in publishing a document which merely illustrates the Irish language? Let such persons try to understand that every contribution to a more accurate knowledge of this Irish language is ultimately a contribution to Irish history. For this can never be written until trustworthy versions are produced of all the surviving chronicles, laws, romances, and poetry of ancient Celtic Ireland. Moreover, immediate results of high historical importance may be obtained by comparison of the words and forms of the Irish with those of the other Indo-European languages. Chronicles may, and often do, lie; laws may have been the work of a despot, and fail to correspond with the ethical ideas of the people for whom they were made; romances may misrepresent the manners and morals of their readers and hearers; and poetry may not be the genuine outcome of the popular imaginative faculty. But the evidence given by words and forms is conclusive—evidence of the habitat, the intellectual attainments, the social condition of the Aryan family before the Celtic sisters journeyed to the West—evidence of the period at which this pilgrimage took place as compared with the dates of the respective migrations of their kindred—evidence of the connexions existing between the Celts and other Indo-Europeans after the separation of languages. I trust that the subjoined commentary will be found to have done somewhat towards the attainment of the objects here indicated; and have now only to acknowledge the helpful kindness of my friends, the Rev. Dr. Todd, Mr. Eugene Curry, Dr. O'Donovan, Dr. Siegfried, and the Rev. R. F. Littledale.

W. S.

CARAIG BREACC, HOWTH,  
*August 16, 1858.*

[It

[It was at first my intention to have printed the following tract exactly as it stands in the codex. But so corrupt did this appear on closer investigation, that it seemed preferable to correct the text wherever it was likely to embarrass the reader, always, however, giving in a foot-note the lection of the MS. This I have done. Proper names have been spelled with initial capitals. Marks of punctuation have been introduced. The letters Q. and R. have been inserted before the Questions and Answers respectively. The examples have been numbered. All other interpolations have been enclosed in brackets.]

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**Q.** Prima declinacio quot literas terminales<sup>1</sup> habet? **R.** Tres.  
**Q.** Quas? **R.** a, s, m. **Q.** Quot terminaciones habet? **R.** Quatuor. **Q.** Quas? **R.** a, as, és, am. **Q.** Da exempla. **R.** a ut poeta, as ut Eneas, és ut Anchises<sup>2</sup>, am ut Adam.

**Q.** Quot genera habet hec terminacio .á. in prima declinacione?

**R.** Quinque, que sunt masculinum, ut hic poeta, femininum ut hec regina, neutrum, ut hoc pascha<sup>3</sup>, commune, ut hic et hec avena, epicenum ut hic et hec aquila.

**Q.** Quot genera habet haec terminacio ás in prima declinacione?

**R.** Unum genus, ut hic Eneas.

**Q.** Quot genera habet terminacio es in prima declinacione?

**R.** Unum genus, ut hic Anchises<sup>4</sup>.

**Q.** Quot genera habet hec terminacio am in prima declinacione?

**R.** Unum genus ut hic Adám. Unde regula<sup>5</sup>—

Rectius as, es, a, dat declinacio prima,

Atque per am proprie quedam ponuntur Ebrea, ut supra.

**Q.** Que est agnicio prime declinacionis nomínium?

**R.** Hec est : cujus genitiuus<sup>6</sup> et datiuus singulares, nominatiuus

et

<sup>1</sup> MS. tirmínales. <sup>2</sup> ansises. <sup>3</sup> pasca. <sup>4</sup> ancíses. <sup>5</sup> r. <sup>6</sup> genetiuus.

et vocatiuus plurales in æ diphthongo<sup>1</sup> desinunt, accusatiuus singularis in am productum desinit<sup>2</sup>, accusatiuus pluralis in ás productum desinit, exceptis nominibus prime declinationis que non declinant[ur], sic :—

1	hic poeta .i. φίλο.	hic legista .i. λεγαινε.
	hic propheta .i. φάις <sup>3</sup> .	hic decretista .i. δεκρεδεκ.
	hic psalmista .i. ψαλμécετ- λαύ <sup>4</sup> .	hic patriarcha .i. παπαλάταρ.
	hic scriba .i. ραί.	hic scurra .i. σκουραν.
5	hic citharista <sup>5</sup> .i. κυταριε.	15 hic questionista <sup>6</sup> .i. [quaestiona- rius] .i. κερτυνακ.
	hic timpanista .i. τιμπανακ.	hic archimandrita <sup>7</sup> .i. αρ- εαρροκ.
	hic organista .i. οργανιστ.	hic auriga .i. γίλλα κυν εις.
	hic sophista .i. σοφιστιδε <sup>8</sup> .	hic birría .i. βιρριακ.
	hic partista .i. παρταριε <sup>9</sup> .	hic geta .i. γετ.
10	hic lanista .i. λυκταριε.	

Feminina haec sunt :—

20	haec regina .i. ρίγαν <sup>10</sup> .	haec tunica <sup>11</sup> . ιναρ.
	haec duxista. βαντόριε <sup>11</sup> .	30 haec manica. μανικιλλε.
	haec abatissa .i. βαναβ.	haec allea [allium]. γαιρ- λεος.
	haec priorissa. πανρηιοιρ.	haec lacerna. ρλερταν.
	haec sacerdotista. βανρα- γαρτ.	haec cirra [cirrus]. κυρ.
25	haec ancilla. ανικιλλε.	haec chirotheca. λάμανν <sup>14</sup> .
	haec galea. ατ κλυκ.	35 haec spica. σπαρ.
	haec alea. ταυλιρ.	haec lasciua. βραιε <sup>15</sup> .
	haec mitra <sup>12</sup> . βαιριν.	haec falinga. φαλλανγ.

haec

<sup>1</sup> diptongo. <sup>2</sup> desinunt. <sup>3</sup> faidh. <sup>4</sup> sailmcetlaid. <sup>5</sup> sitarista. <sup>6</sup> sophistighi. <sup>7</sup> fi  
<sup>8</sup> qonista. <sup>9</sup> arcimantrica. <sup>10</sup> righan. <sup>11</sup> bantaisech. <sup>12</sup> mittra. <sup>13</sup> tonica. <sup>14</sup> ciratheca.  
 amann. <sup>15</sup> h. lassiu braisi.

haec camisia <sup>1</sup> . léine.	haec tabella ταβαίλλ.
haec gena. γρυαῖθ.	haec cantilena canntairect <sup>11</sup> .
40 haec lingua <sup>2</sup> . τεγγαῖθ.	haec mitreta τυρεος.
haec pera. τιαῖ.	65 haec parra μεσαρ.
haec trola. λοῖαῖθ.	haec parricula γοκαν.
haec decima. δεχμαῖθ.	haec tabula κλάρ.
haec candela. κοιμίλλ.	haec ancora ancoipe.
45 haec gelima. punnann.	haec lympa .i. uirce imill <sup>12</sup> .
haec fistula. φεδάν.	70 haec aptempna [ἐπίδεμνια ?]
haec barba. βέρóγ <sup>3</sup> .	ρερ no capr.
haec nouerca. λερμάταιρ <sup>4</sup> .	[haec] trabecula ταεβάν τελ-
haec carruca. περραῖ.	λαιγ no comλαῖ <sup>13</sup> .
50 haec phoca. φόν <sup>5</sup> .	haec caliga .i. αρραν.
haec caphia .i. cenmbarr <sup>6</sup> .	haec ligula. λαινοερ.
haec claua λορῖ.	haec corrigia. τραίγλε.
haec penna penn <sup>7</sup> .	75 haec corona. κοροιν.
haec poena <sup>8</sup> pian.	haec clerica. κοροιν.
55 haec iolla [jula ?]. μαρoс.	haec coma <sup>14</sup> . ποлт.
haec olla. oπocan.	haec glabella. οειρηεῖ in
haec vesica. φιαταίρε <sup>9</sup> .	φουλτ <sup>15</sup> .
haec creta καίλc.	haec palpebra. παδρα.
haec caustoria [καυστήριον ?].	80 haec pupilla mac impe-
αῖδανc.	ραν.
60 haec plumba [plumbum].	haec theologia <sup>16</sup> . διαδαῖτ.
luaidhe <sup>10</sup> .	haec grammatica. γρamma-
haec norma. νιαγαίλ.	ταῖ <sup>17</sup> .

haec

camisa. <sup>1</sup>linga. <sup>2</sup>fesog. <sup>3</sup>lesmathair. <sup>4</sup>foca. ron. <sup>5</sup>cenbar. <sup>6</sup>pend. <sup>7</sup>pena.  
<sup>8</sup>fessica. siadaire. <sup>10</sup>luaidhi. <sup>11</sup>candaléna canntairecht. <sup>12</sup>h. limpauscí .i. imill.  
<sup>13</sup>naueula tæman eallaigh l. comla. <sup>14</sup>cómma. <sup>15</sup>fuilt. <sup>16</sup>tethologia. <sup>17</sup>gramatica.  
gramatach.

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|--|--|
| haec dialectica <sup>1</sup> . díleḗtaḥ.     | haec terra. talam <sup>9</sup> .       |
| haec ystoria. ḡṡar.                          | haec tribula [tribulum].               |
| 85 haec mechanica. éolar ṡóir <sup>2</sup> . | ḡuirṡ no ḡḡuirre <sup>10</sup> .       |
| haec patena. oígen.                          | 110 haec villa. baile.                 |
| haec rhetorica <sup>3</sup> . ṡliḡi.         | haec villula .i. aptán <sup>11</sup> . |
| haec pantera naṡar <sup>4</sup> .            | haec via. ḡliḡe <sup>12</sup> .        |
| haec maxilla. leca in ṡuim <sup>5</sup> .    | haec vita. beṡu <sup>13</sup> .        |
| 90 haec mala. leṡail <sup>6</sup> .          | haec herba. luḃ <sup>14</sup> .        |
| haec bucca. áil.                             | 115 haec silua. coill.                 |
| haec gula. cpáep.                            | haec virga <sup>15</sup> . ḡlat.       |
| haec mataxa. ulbu.                           | haec virgula. ḡlaitín <sup>16</sup> .  |
| haec palma. barr.                            | haec grunna. moim.                     |
| 95 haec alapa. barróg.                       | haec gleba <sup>17</sup> . ḡod.        |
| haec plannta. bono.                          | 120 haec casa <sup>18</sup> . bochan.  |
| haec mentula ḡeam .i. ḡriu.                  | haec cassula. coḡall.                  |
| haec emenda .i. cáim.                        | [haec casula]. cpó <sup>19</sup> .     |
| haec vena. cuple.                            | haec camera. camḡa no ḡe-              |
| 100 haec mamma. cich.                        | omḡa.                                  |
| haec mammilla. cichín <sup>7</sup> .         | haec porta. ṡopur.                     |
| haec mammula <sup>8</sup> . uch.             | 125 haec valua. comla.                 |
| haec stella. ḡetla.                          | haec creta [crates] cliath.            |
| haec ethera [aether]. aoír.                  | haec digma <sup>20</sup> . mapcaḥ na   |
| 105 haec aera. aiep.                         | comlaḡ.                                |
| haec cratera. ḡcala.                         | haec flamma <sup>21</sup> . laḡar.     |
| haec cretella ḡneivell.                      | haec cloaca. camḡaḡ.                   |

haec

<sup>1</sup> dileta (with a hook over the *t*)    <sup>2</sup> h. mecanica. eal. doe. (undulating line over the last e).    <sup>3</sup> rethorica.    <sup>4</sup> nathari.    <sup>5</sup> duine.    <sup>6</sup> leth ail.    <sup>7</sup> cichin.    <sup>8</sup> mamula.    <sup>9</sup> talum.    <sup>10</sup> sust l. agiursi.    <sup>11</sup> villola .i. urtan.    <sup>12</sup> slighi.    <sup>13</sup> beta.    <sup>14</sup> luibh.    <sup>15</sup> virgo.    <sup>16</sup> virgola. slaitin.    <sup>17</sup> glebo.    <sup>18</sup> cassa.    <sup>19</sup> h. cassula cochall no cro.    <sup>20</sup> or perh. drigma.    <sup>21</sup> flama.

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|-----|--|--|
| 130 | haec auia. renmátaip <sup>1</sup> .<br>haec deuia. rechrán <sup>2</sup> .<br>haec scama [σκάμμα]. land.<br>haec gemma. léḡ lóḡmar <sup>3</sup> .<br>haec fenestra. fuinneog <sup>4</sup> .                                   | haec biturria vel biturrea<br>butun.<br>haec tectura <sup>14</sup> . uidean.<br>haec lorica. luirec.<br>155 haec antiquula. aithleime <sup>15</sup> .<br>haec mica. mír <sup>16</sup> .<br>haec vaghina. paighin.<br>haec famula. caile daíca.<br>haec vacca <sup>17</sup> . bó. |
| 135 | haec furca. ḡabal.<br>haec sportula. pellec.<br>haec treuga <sup>5</sup> . orrað.<br>haec urna. milan.<br>haec guerra <sup>6</sup> . cogao.  | 160 haec aqua. uirce <sup>18</sup> .<br>haec idiogina. aib[ar].<br>haec binna. calptaç.<br>haec benna. ḡamain arain.<br>haec iuvenca <sup>19</sup> . calpaç.   |
| 140 | haec alauda. fuireog.<br>haec garga <sup>7</sup> . baighen.<br>haec quarta .i. ceḡramað.<br>haec merenda. rruðan.<br>haec buccella rruðán mara <sup>8</sup><br>no ḡreim.   | 165 haec mulctrella <sup>20</sup> . cuimneog.<br>haec mulcra. eoraç.<br>haec opa <sup>21</sup> . corrhoḡ.<br>haec tunica sclerotica <sup>22</sup> . ḡe-<br>alan na rúl <sup>23</sup> .   |
| 145 | haec susurra [susurrus]. co-<br>ḡar.<br>haec tibia <sup>9</sup> . colpa.<br>haec festucula <sup>10</sup> . cair.<br>haec honplata [ḡmoplátḡ?].<br>mong int rlindeim <sup>11</sup> .<br>haec iunctura <sup>12</sup> . cenḡal. | 170 haec rectoria. perrhoaç <sup>24</sup> .<br>haec vicaria. buaireç.<br>haec capillanía. cabillanaç.<br>haec abbatia <sup>25</sup> . aboaine.<br>haec vaccaria <sup>26</sup> . buaile.  |
| 150 | haec gingiua. feoil na riacal.<br>haec uvula <sup>13</sup> . rine reain.   | haec   |

<sup>1</sup> aua. senmathair. <sup>2</sup> sechran. <sup>3</sup> gema. legh loghmar. <sup>4</sup> fuindeog. <sup>5</sup> treoga. <sup>6</sup> gerra.  
<sup>7</sup> leg. quadra? <sup>8</sup> bucealla. <sup>9</sup> tipia. <sup>10</sup> pestucula. <sup>11</sup> in rlindeim. <sup>12</sup> iuntura.  
<sup>13</sup> ugula. <sup>14</sup> dectura. <sup>15</sup> anticula aithleini. <sup>16</sup> mir. <sup>17</sup> vaca. <sup>18</sup> uisci. <sup>19</sup> iuveneca.  
<sup>20</sup> múcledla. <sup>21</sup> oba. <sup>22</sup> h. tonica scilarotica. <sup>23</sup> sul. <sup>24</sup> persunacht. <sup>25</sup> abacia.  
<sup>26</sup> uacaria.

- 175 haec prouincia. ppóuinpe.  
 haec metrop[o]litica ca-  
 tchar aipdeapbuig.  
 haec basilica. eaglaip¹.  
 haec mellifolia [millefolium]. 200 haec merula. ciappec.  
 atairptalman².  
 haec testa. blaerc.  
 180 haec sabribarra bpoṭpačan.  
 haec uolua [valva?]. cen-  
 bapan.  
 haec artemisia³. buacḃallan  
 liaṭ.  
 haec ferina. lup na pīaḃ.  
 haec brexia [brassica?]. bipor.  
 185 haec genista. pēclug.  
 haec ea. ḡapboḡ.  
 haec ganea. meṛopec.  
 haec concha⁴. faecog.  
 haec gletealla [clitellae?].  
 mapclac.  
 190 haec solea⁵. bonn.  
 haec urla [orlus] .i. bile.  
 haec impedita. uaṭtar.  
 haec medulla. pṁip.  
 haec coquilla⁶. faecog beḡ.  
 195 haec grangia. ḡrainpec.  
 haec gallina. cepc.  
 haec aquila. ilup.  
 haec arca⁷. apḡ.  
 haec cista cipce⁸.  
 200 haec merula. ciappec.  
 haec monedula⁹. caog.  
 haec philomena¹⁰. pṛipeog.  
 haec columba. colum.  
 haec lucifugia .i. creḃap.  
 205 haec capreola. pēpboḡ.  
 haec rosigola¹¹. concaṭ ma-  
 pa¹².  
 haec aurigola. opeolan.  
 haec urtica. nennṭog¹³.  
 haec arista .i. connlac.  
 210 haec stipula coinnlin.  
 haec fistula¹⁴. pēimīn.  
 haec moneta monaḃan.  
 haec glaneta. ḡlacapba.  
 haec pharetra¹⁵. ḡlacpaigeo¹⁶.  
 215 haec sagitta¹⁷. paigeo¹⁸.  
 haec hasta. ḡa.  
 haec flabella. pēipeḃ ḡáite  
 no bulḡa¹⁹.  
 haec fabrica. cepḃca¹⁹.  
 219 haec massa. meṛḡan.

haec

¹ bacilica eaglas. ² athair talman. ³ artimesia. ⁴ conca. ⁵ solia. ⁶ coquima.  
 ⁷ archa. ⁸ sista cisti. ⁹ monetola. ¹⁰ pilomena. ¹¹ leg. rusticula? ¹² mára. ¹³ nenn-  
 tog. ¹⁴ festula. ¹⁵ faretra. ¹⁶ soiged. ¹⁷ sagita. ¹⁸ seideth gaibulga. ¹⁹ cerdca.



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>220 haec baudaca [balducta ?].<br/>         blátaç¹.<br/>         haec ceruisia². línò.<br/>         haec urina. puaì.<br/>         haec fabula. rḡél³.<br/>         haec purpura. copcaip.<br/>         225 haec cera. céip⁴.<br/>         haec serra⁵. ḡlaip.<br/>         haec rota. poth.<br/>         haec fauilla.<br/>         haec caucula [cavernula] .i.<br/>         poçlaio⁶.<br/>         230 haec litera. litip.<br/>         haec syllaba. pillaiò [?].<br/>         haec pagina⁷. leçenaç.<br/>         haec chiragra⁸. crupán na<br/>         lám⁹.<br/>         haec luna. eḡa.<br/>         235 haec panca [pantex] meòal.<br/>         haec aruina¹⁰. blonac.<br/>         haec monipicina [?]¹¹. monaò.<br/>         haec comprisura. paipcan.<br/>         haec troelia cantair.<br/>         240 haec eripica [rastrum]. cliaç<br/>         fuipriò[e].</p> | <p>haec situla¹². riçcal.<br/>         haec pista. taip.<br/>         haec glassia [γαλαξία] mul-<br/>         can.<br/>         haec prissura. iḡa.<br/>         245 haec pensa [pensum] cocan.<br/>         haec lapifulta. lécc inárain¹³.<br/>         haec presena. bancoisḡ.<br/>         haec rula. luç ppancaç.<br/>         haec talpa. luç ball.<br/>         250 haec lactura. lachc.<br/>         haec amusca. amaiip.<br/>         haec ascia¹⁴. çál.<br/>         haec scindula¹⁵. caipnoið.<br/>         haec scupa [scopae]. eipcaip.<br/>         255 haec pustula. ḡuipín¹⁶.<br/>         haec onesta. nup.<br/>         haec grimaga baimeachlaç.<br/>         haec picuta. meall.<br/>         haec mustella. eáip.<br/>         260 haec muscipula. riðcaç¹⁷.<br/>         haec decipula .i. concro¹⁸.<br/>         haec sagena. ppaçap.<br/>         haec biga. capp.<br/>         haec antela [antilena]. uçtaç.</p> |
|---|---|

haec

¹ blathach. ² seruisia. ³ agel. ⁴ ceir. ⁵ sera. ⁶ h. fauilla. fochluidh .i. caucula.  
 ⁷ pagena. ⁸ sirogra. ⁹ crupan na lam. ¹⁰ asugia. ¹¹ monifina (a hook rising out  
 of the f). ¹² citola. ¹³ lee in arain. ¹⁴ assia. ¹⁵ sindola. ¹⁶ guirin. ¹⁷ musipula. fidh-  
 cat. ¹⁸ decipola .i. con cro.

- 265 haec postella [postilena]. τια-  
 παc.  
 haec crapula<sup>1</sup>. λαιχηρητ.  
 haec uva. κάερ φίνεμναc<sup>2</sup>.  
 haec lepra. λυρηα.  
 haec fragella. cνάμφιαc<sup>3</sup> no  
 τορπαν.  
 270 haec parma. cοτun.  
 haec pyromantia<sup>4</sup>. nellabo-  
 pachτ.  
 haec chiromantia<sup>5</sup>. δορηαδο-  
 παcτ.  
 haec ρτυρηα [?] clar guail.  
 haec catapulta. ρβλίναc<sup>6</sup>.
- 275 haec edibulta. cροικινν μαο-  
 πα allaro.  
 haec offa. cοινμή<sup>7</sup>.  
 haec cavea<sup>8</sup>. οαβαc.  
 haec calopeda. ρυρητε<sup>9</sup>.  
 haec trica. ιò urcūmail<sup>10</sup>.  
 280 haec parvispendia. cεραcτ.  
 haec ophthalmia. γαλαρ ρύ-  
 λα<sup>11</sup>.  
 haec pupina. cailleac liȝeoc.  
 haec coquina. cοcταρη.  
 haec babana. τappach.  
 285 haec creatura cορρεαγav.

*Ista sunt propria nomina uirginum:—*

haec Maria.  
 haec Catarina.  
 haec Margareta.  
 haec Anna.  
 haec Lucia.  
 haec Brigada.

haec Elina.  
 haec Petronilla.  
 haec Alathia.  
 haec Osanna.  
 haec Meléa.  
 haec Tegea.

haec placenta. ap̃an ȝeal.  
 his dominabus. baíñtigep-  
 na<sup>12</sup>.

his animabus. am̃m<sup>13</sup>.  
 his deabus. baíñvea in co-  
 παro.

his

<sup>1</sup> capula. <sup>2</sup> vva. caer finemach. <sup>3</sup> cnaimfiach. <sup>4</sup> piromanxia. <sup>5</sup> ciromancia. <sup>6</sup> ca-  
 dibulta. <sup>7</sup> coimmir. <sup>8</sup> caba. <sup>9</sup> callidiba. suisti. <sup>10</sup> urcumail. <sup>11</sup> obtolmia. galar sula.  
<sup>12</sup> báinntigerna. <sup>13</sup> ainfm.

290	his filiabus. ingen <sup>1</sup> .	his lupabus. poḡ allano.
	his natabus. ingen.	Hoc pascha <sup>2</sup> . cairc.
	his libertabus. banḡoer <sup>3</sup> .	hoc manna <sup>7</sup> . mannn.
	his amicabus. bancapa <sup>3</sup> .	300 hoc mammona. boḡluaiḡeo <sup>8</sup> .
	his equabus. láir <sup>4</sup> .	hoc all. a [alacrimonia?]. ru-
295	his mulabus. múl <sup>5</sup> .	baćúr.
	his asinabus. arpal.	

*Communia<sup>9</sup> sunt haec:—*

	hic et haec idiota. amaván <sup>10</sup> .	hic et haec Almanigina al-
	hic et haec áduena. deopav.	manach <sup>15</sup> .
	hic et haec indigena. uppanv.	hic ethaec cristigina. cḡirctin.
305	hic et haec Hibernigina. eir-	hic et haec alienigina <sup>16</sup> co-
	innac <sup>11</sup> .	maiḡtec.
	hic et haec Scotigina <sup>12</sup> . alba-	315 hic et haec hermita [ere-
	nac.	mita]. vicitrebać.
	hic et haec Angeligina. ḡall-	hic et haec homicida. vun-
	vac <sup>13</sup> .	marbtać.
	hic et haec Normanigina.	hic et haec parricida. athar-
	normanac.	marbtać.
	hic et haec Francigina.	hic et haec matricida. máth-
	ḡrangac.	armarbtać <sup>17</sup> .
310	hic et haec Romanigina. po-	hic et haec fratricida. bráth-
	manac.	armarbtać <sup>18</sup> .
	hic et haec romipeta <sup>14</sup> . oilit-	320 hic et haec sororicida. rirp-
	pec.	marbtać.

hic

<sup>1</sup>ingin. <sup>2</sup>banahaer. <sup>3</sup>bancara. <sup>4</sup>lair. <sup>5</sup>mul. <sup>6</sup>pasca. <sup>7</sup>mann. <sup>8</sup>h. ma-  
mona. bo aluagied. <sup>9</sup>commonia. <sup>10</sup>amadan. <sup>11</sup>iberníḡina. eirindach. <sup>12</sup>Scatigena.  
<sup>13</sup>galldacht. <sup>14</sup>romipida. <sup>15</sup>almaneach. <sup>16</sup>alinigina. <sup>17</sup>mathar. m. <sup>18</sup>brathar. m.

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| hic et hæc uxoricida. bean-   | hic Eneas. ængur.              |
| maþbtaç.                      | hic Barnubas. apostoli.        |
| hic et hæc genericida. cli-   | hic Lucas.                     |
| amuinmaþbtaç.                 | 345 hic Nemías. gilla na naom. |
| hic et hæc uerbigina. cþiþ-   | hic Malacias maolþech-         |
| taige¹.                       | lann¹¹.                        |
| hee brace² cþiþur.            | hic Ysayas. çrac.              |
| 325 hee insidie³. cealç.      | hic Tobias.                    |
| hee nuptie⁴. bainde cíc.      | hic Elyas. elç.                |
| hee nundine mórmargab⁵.       | 350 hic Jermías. fáit¹².       |
| hee rixe þerçá⁶.              | hic Annanias. fáit¹².          |
| hee tabe maða.                | hic Sacarias. fáit¹².          |
| 330 hee atene [Athenae?]. at- | hic Boreas¹³. an gæc atú-      |
| þfana.                        | aib.                           |
| hee tenebre. þorçabur.        | hic Ancises. þrimaibect.       |
| hee latebre. þorçabur.        | 355 hic Nestorides¹⁴. en.      |
| hee diuicie. inmuþa.          | hic Peliades. en.              |
| hee diuine ðiaðact.           | hic Fetomsiades. en.           |
| 335 hee none. noíne⁷.         | hic Latoniades. en.            |
| hee calende⁸. caillné.        | hic Tebaydes. en.              |
| hee nebule. néll⁹.            | 360 hic Eneades. en.           |
| hee schole¹⁰. rcola.          | hic Adam. e.                   |
| hee míne. baçar.              | hic Joram. e.                  |
| 340 hic Andreas. andriar.     | hic Abraham. e.                |
| hic Thomas. tomar.            | hic Cayn. e.                   |

Q. Secunda declinacio quot¹⁵ literas terminales habet? R. Tres.

Q. Quas?

¹ cristaighi. ² brace. ³ incidie. ⁴ nubtie. baindi. cich. ⁵ mormargad. ⁶ fergach.  
 ⁷ nonne ndíne. ⁸ callende. ⁹ nell. ¹⁰ scole. ¹¹ maolechl. ¹² faith. ¹³ borias.  
 ¹⁴ Nastorrades. ¹⁵ quat.

Q. Quas ? R. r, s, m.

Q. Quot terminaciones habet ? R. uí.

Q. Quas ? R. er, ír, ur, us, éús, um. Q. Da exempla. R. er, ut magister, ír, ut uír, ur ut satur, ús ut dominus eus, [ut] Tatheus, um, ut templum. Q. Quot genera habet secunda declinacio ? R. uí. Q. Quas ? R. ut supra.

Q. Quot genera habet hec terminacio er in secunda declinacione ? R. unum ut hic magister.

Q. Quot genera habet terminacio ír in secunda declinacione ?

Q. Unum ut hic uir.

Q. Quot genera habet hec terminacio us in secunda declinacione ? R. quatuor.

Q. Que sunt ? R. masculinum, ut hic dominus ; femininum [ut] hec domina vel hec malus ; neutrum, ut hoc vulgus ; promisc[u]um siue epicoenum<sup>1</sup> ut hic [et haec] milgus.

Q. Quot genera habet terminacio éús in secunda declinacione ? R. unum, ut hic Tatheus.

Q. Quot genera habet terminacio um in secunda declinacione ? R. duo.

Q. Que sunt ? R. femininum, ut hec dorcium, philorsium, glicerium ; neutrum, ut hoc templum, simitherium.

Q. Que est agnicio nominum secunde declinacionis ? R. hec est : cujus genitiuus singularís, nominatiuus et uocatiuus plurales in í productum desinunt, datiuus et ablatiuus<sup>2</sup> singulares in ó productum desinit, [et genitiuus pluralis in orum] nisi sincupacio [i. e. syncope] fiat, ut duum pro duorum, datiuus et ablatiuus<sup>2</sup> plurales in is productum desinunt ; accusatiuus pluralis in os productum desinit, exceptis alis nominibus secunde declinacionis que non sic faciuntur.

hic

<sup>1</sup> episcenum.

<sup>2</sup> oblatiuus.

- 365 hic magister. μαγιστρον.  
 hic arbiter. βρεϊτεαμ.  
 hic presbyter<sup>1</sup>. πασπαρ.  
 hic minister τιμητριξ.  
 hic faber. γαβανν<sup>2</sup>.  
 370 hic puer. μααμ.  
 hic liber. λεαβαρ.  
 hic caper. γαβαρ.  
 hic aper. τορς.  
 hic cancer. παρτάν<sup>3</sup>.  
 375 hic fiber. βοδραν.  
 hic linter. λαβαρ νο γλιννερ-  
 αδ.  
 hic gener. χλαμουιν.  
 hic socer<sup>4</sup> companac.  
 hic liber .a. um. neac παερ.  
 380 hic pulcher<sup>5</sup>.a. um. ποχρηυιδε.  
 hic niger .a. um. ουδ.  
 hic piger .a. um. λερς.  
 hic macer .a. um. τρυαξ.  
 hic acer .a. um. γρυαμδα.  
 385 hic acer .a. um. αγαρβ.  
 hic dexter .a. um. δεαρ.  
 hic sinister<sup>6</sup>. cle.  
 hic anser. γεϊδ.  
 hic onager<sup>7</sup>. αδ αλλαϊδ.  
 390 hic ager. περανδ.  
 hic suber. ρνάμας<sup>8</sup>.  
 hic in[s]cimagister μαγισ-  
 τρον αιμπερας.  
 hic eger .a. um. ερλάν.  
 hic tener .a. um. μαετ.  
 395 hic uir. περ.  
 hic semiuir. λετπερ<sup>9</sup>.  
 hic leuir. περ κλς.  
 hic duum. uir τιγερνε<sup>10</sup>  
 δεϊρε<sup>11</sup>.  
 trium vir. τιγερνε τριρ.  
 400 hic quadrum uir. ταιρες cet-  
 παρ<sup>12</sup>.  
 hic quinctum uir. ταιρες  
 κύγιρ.  
 hic satur. ρατας.  
 hic semisatur. λεττατας<sup>13</sup>.  
 hic dominus. τιγερνε<sup>14</sup>.  
 405 hic deus. οια.  
 hic animus. ανυμ.  
 hic filius. μας.  
 hic natus. μας.  
 hic libertus. παερ.  
 410 hic famulus<sup>15</sup>. βακλας.  
 hic molossus. μιλού<sup>16</sup>.

hic

<sup>1</sup> prespiter. <sup>2</sup> gaban. <sup>3</sup> partan. <sup>4</sup> soces. <sup>5</sup> puplican (sic!). <sup>6</sup> senester. <sup>7</sup> on  
 ag (sic). <sup>8</sup> snamach. <sup>9</sup> semuir. lethfer. <sup>10</sup> tigerna. <sup>11</sup> deisi. <sup>12</sup> cetráir. <sup>13</sup> leth hsa-  
 thach. <sup>14</sup> tigerna. <sup>15</sup> famalus. <sup>16</sup> malosus. milou.

- hic bufulus. bacl[ac] bpe- 435 hic monachus<sup>16</sup>. manac.  
all[án].  
hic amicus. capa.  
hic equus<sup>1</sup>. eac.  
415 hic mulus. múl<sup>2</sup>.  
hic asinus<sup>3</sup>. arpal.  
hic lupus cu allaid.  
hic ursus. matgamann.  
hic auus<sup>4</sup>. penatair.  
420 hic proaus<sup>5</sup>. a atair rin.  
hic ataus<sup>6</sup>. a atair rin.  
hic clericus. cleirac.  
hic laicus<sup>7</sup>. tuata.  
hic vitulus. lóeg<sup>8</sup>.  
425 hic oculus. rúil<sup>9</sup>.  
hic monocus. let[h]cae.  
hic cecus. dall.  
hic cetus. mil mór no ruain-  
mech dubair<sup>10</sup>.  
hic orbus. mac dilecta.  
430 hic luscus. mintsuilec<sup>11</sup>.  
hic lippus maetsuilec<sup>12</sup>.  
hic aduocatus. abcoide<sup>13</sup>.  
hic juridicus<sup>14</sup>. oligtimec.  
hic causidicus. pep cúir do  
congair<sup>15</sup>.
- 440 hic cnipulus. rgiar.  
hic cutellus. rgiar.  
hic ungulus [ungula]. crub<sup>18</sup>  
eic.  
hic clauus [clavis]. cairnge<sup>19</sup>.  
hic camus bpaigdec.  
445 hic baietus. paiti brog<sup>20</sup>.  
hic tegulus. rcolb tige<sup>21</sup>.  
hic archiepiscopus. airdear-  
bog.  
hic episcopus. earbog.  
hic archidiaconus. airchin-  
nec<sup>22</sup>.  
450 hic legatus. teactair.  
hic decanus. deganach.  
hic prelatus. ppelat.  
hic prepositus. tigeirne<sup>23</sup>.  
hic diaconus. decain.  
455 hic subdiaconus. rubdecain.  
hic acolytus. aclaidhe<sup>24</sup>.  
hic chorus<sup>25</sup>. incoraid.

hic

<sup>1</sup> equus. <sup>2</sup> mul. <sup>3</sup> assinus. <sup>4</sup> aus. <sup>5</sup> proaus. <sup>6</sup> ataus. <sup>7</sup> laicius. <sup>8</sup> laegh. <sup>9</sup> suil.  
<sup>10</sup> ruaimnech dubain. <sup>11</sup> mintsuilech. <sup>12</sup> lipus maethsuilech. <sup>13</sup> abhcoidí. <sup>14</sup> iuriti-  
cus. <sup>15</sup> condmail. <sup>16</sup> monachus. <sup>17</sup> honumculus. <sup>18</sup> cru. <sup>19</sup> tairngi. <sup>20</sup> brog. <sup>21</sup> tigi.  
<sup>22</sup> airchindech. <sup>23</sup> tigerna. <sup>24</sup> acolitus. aclaidhi. <sup>25</sup> corus.

	hic populus. in pupul.	480	hic cepus [cippus?]. cep.
	hic agnus. uan.		hic lectus. lebaio.
460	hic angelus. aingel <sup>1</sup> .		hic fimus. otrapá.
	hic gladius. cloideam.		hic porcus. topc.
	hic arcangelus. arcaingel.		hic uannus rǵaignen.
	hic pilus. ruainde no foil- tín <sup>2</sup> .	485	hic tignus [tignum] cleat.
	hic capillus. foiltnín <sup>3</sup> .		hic collactaneus <sup>12</sup> comalta.
465	hic digitus. mérláime.		hic decius.
	hic articulus. mérl coipe <sup>4</sup> .		hic phaselus <sup>13</sup> . cupac.
	hic psalmus. ralm.		hic forulus. racc.
	hic uirsiculus ferrán <sup>5</sup> .	490	hic mantellus <sup>14</sup> . matal.
	hic sonus fogur.		hic flosculus. blaetmar.
470	hic tonus. toin <sup>6</sup> .		hic agnellus. uainín <sup>15</sup> .
	hic semitonus <sup>7</sup> [semitónium] leetcoin.		hic porcellus. oircénín <sup>16</sup> .
	hic ditonu[s]. ditoin.		hic pullus. ferrac no gerr- cac <sup>17</sup> .
	hic pumnatus [prognatus?] macam gente <sup>8</sup> .	495	hic palus. cuaille <sup>18</sup> .
	hic punctus. punc.		hic talus. oiple.
475	hic circulus. cepcall.		hic callus.
	hic murus. múr <sup>9</sup> .		hic catulus. cuilen.
	hic cibus. biað.		hic murilegus <sup>19</sup> . cat.
	hic discus. in gaillmíar <sup>10</sup> .	500	hic dolus. cealg.
	hic cupus. copán <sup>11</sup> .		hic pediculus. míl ébaig <sup>20</sup> .
			hic manipulus. doirnán <sup>21</sup> buana.

hic

<sup>1</sup> angilus. singil. <sup>2</sup> ruaindi l. fuiltin. <sup>3</sup> foiltin. <sup>4</sup> merlaim-mer coisi. <sup>5</sup> fersa.  
<sup>6</sup> tóin. <sup>7</sup> semtonus. <sup>8</sup> gennti. <sup>9</sup> mur. <sup>10</sup> ingaill. mias. <sup>11</sup> cipus copan. <sup>12</sup> collaca-  
nús. <sup>13</sup> facellus. <sup>14</sup> mancellus. <sup>15</sup> uainin. <sup>16</sup> oircnin. <sup>17</sup> serrac l. gerrcach. <sup>18</sup> cuaili.  
<sup>19</sup> morelius. <sup>20</sup> peticulus. míl edaigh. <sup>21</sup> dornan.



	hic curellus. cnámfiac <sup>1</sup> .	hic Petrus. Petap no pé-
	hic columbus. colum.	cpur.
505	hic cureolus [curlegius?].	hic Robertus. Roibepto.
	concaé mapá.	530 hic Valterus. Uatép.
	hic gallus. coileac.	hic Uillialmus. Uill[iam].
	hic milgus [milvus]. pñecán <sup>2</sup> .	hic Gillialmus. Gilliam.
	hic figulus. cepo.	hic Uirgilius. Fergal.
	hic cygnus <sup>3</sup> . in ela.	hic Gillibertus. Gillibepto.
510	hic corus. coilec gaite <sup>4</sup> .	535 hic Ruaricus. Ruairipi.
	hic focus. teallac.	hic Ouidius. doctop.
	hic sotus. oimnib.	hic Patricius. gilla Pátricc.
	hic mimus. geocac.	hic Laurencius. Laupint.
	hic locus. pboran.	hic Clemencius. Clement.
515	hic pellicarius. pgingiboir.	540 hic Diarmicius. Diarmaio.
	hic locus. mað.	hic Lodauius. Loclann.
	hic diuersarius. anbirreoir.	hic Mauricius. Murchao.
	hic iocus. cluith <sup>5</sup> .	hic Eugenius <sup>6</sup> . Eogan.
	hic Tartarus <sup>6</sup> . ippeapn.	hic Grigorius. Griḡoir.
520	hic infernus. ippepn.	545 hic Cornelius. Concubap.
	hic catholicus. catolica <sup>7</sup> .	hic Thitheus. mac na hoibce <sup>10</sup> .
	hic locanus. ločan.	hic Orp[h]eus. Uaitne.
	hic xpianus. gilla cpirt.	hic Thateus. Taðg.
	hic Persianus. Peppen <sup>8</sup> .	hic Matheus. Macha.
525	hic Donatus. Donncað.	550 Hec diphthongus <sup>11</sup> . deoir.
	hic Martinus. Gilla Map-	hec synodus <sup>12</sup> . penað naom.
	can.	hec cristallus. [crystallum].
	hic Malcus. diabul.	clac cpipcal.

hec

<sup>1</sup> cnaimfiach, and leg. corvellus?. <sup>2</sup> prechan. <sup>3</sup> cignus. <sup>4</sup> coilec gaithi. <sup>5</sup> cluithi.  
<sup>6</sup> tarturus. <sup>7</sup> catholica. <sup>8</sup> presen. <sup>9</sup> augenius. <sup>10</sup> mach na hoidhchi. <sup>11</sup> diptungus.  
<sup>12</sup> sinatos.

	hec paradisus. παρητισυρ.		hec nurus <sup>9</sup> . bean domaic.
	hec quercus. δαιρ.		hec penus. κυγαν.
555	hec malus. αβαν.		hec jacinthus. λέγ <sup>10</sup> λογμαν.
	hec corylus <sup>1</sup> . coll.		hec carbassus. long luat.
	hec fraxinus. φυντορεος.	575	hec abyssus <sup>11</sup> . in fairge <sup>12</sup> .
	hec alnus <sup>2</sup> . φερνος.		hec aulus. bpu na hoige <sup>13</sup> .
	hec prunus <sup>3</sup> . ορτοιγιν.		hec byssus. γρολλ <sup>14</sup> .
560	hec buxus. beite <sup>4</sup> .		hec humus. in uir.
	hec taxus. ιβαν.		hec papyrus <sup>15</sup> . παιπερ.
	hec ficus. φικαβαν <sup>5</sup> .	580	hec porticus. πορτυρ λιρ.
	hec pinus <sup>6</sup> . cranò γιυρ.		hec Egiptus. Eγiπτ.
	hec laurus. cranò lauίρ.		hec acirus. πεορπ.
565	hec brucus. φράεç <sup>7</sup> .		Hic bubulcus. buacaili bó <sup>16</sup> .
	hec cornus. cranò mucop.		hic subulcus. buacaili muc <sup>17</sup> .
	hec colus. cuigel.	585	hic rubus. múine.
	hec fusus. φερραιο <sup>8</sup> .		hic remulus. αιργεαç.
	hec domus. teach.		hic dumus <sup>18</sup> . οριρ.
570	heo socrus. bean doβραταρ [recte máthair do mná].		

Hec sunt nomina adiectiva que non comparantur:—

hic primus .a. um céo	590	hic tercius .a. um. an τρερ
neach.		neac.
hic secundus .a. um ινδαρα		hic quartus .a. um. ιν ceth-
neac.		puma neac.

hic

<sup>1</sup> corrolus. <sup>2</sup> anlús. <sup>3</sup> brunus. <sup>4</sup> bruxus. beithi. <sup>5</sup> ficus. fidhabhall. <sup>6</sup> pinus.  
<sup>7</sup> fraech. <sup>8</sup> fersad. <sup>9</sup> murus. <sup>10</sup> iacintus. leg. <sup>11</sup> abius. <sup>12</sup> infhairghi. <sup>13</sup> hoighi.  
<sup>14</sup> bissus. <sup>15</sup> papirus. <sup>16</sup> bó. <sup>17</sup> muc. <sup>18</sup> tomús.

- hic quintus .a. um. in cui- 610 hic stanneus<sup>11</sup> .a. um. ῥετανα-  
geò neac.  
hic sextus in ῥεῖρεò neac.  
hic captus .i. ḡabáilteç.  
595 hic cuculatus .a. um. cuppa-  
cac.  
hic capuciatuſ .a. tum. ата-  
nach.  
hic tunicatus<sup>1</sup> .a. tum. ма-  
pac.  
hic manicatus. muncilleç.  
hic falingatus .a. tum. فال-  
lanḡeç.  
600 hic bracatus<sup>2</sup> .a. tum. τρι-  
burac.  
hic coronatus coponta.  
hic inuidus<sup>3</sup> .a. dum. φοιμη-  
tec.  
hic blaesus<sup>4</sup> .a. um. ḡob.  
hic surdus .a. um. boðap<sup>5</sup>.  
605 hic claudus .a. um. baccac.  
hic auratus .a. um. órðanḡe<sup>6</sup>.  
hic argenteus<sup>7</sup> .a. um. aṗḡe-  
vac.  
hic ferreus .a. um. iapnaḡe<sup>8</sup>.  
hic plumbeus<sup>9</sup> luaḡdeamail<sup>10</sup>.
- 615 hicfestinosus .a. um. [festinus]  
τινονῖνεç no τινονῖνεac.  
hic libidinosus .a. um. palac.  
hic infestinosus nemtinoṗ-  
nec.  
hic procus .a. um. ϣuirḡeç.  
hic fornicarius .a. um. aðall-  
cpac.  
620 hic famelicus .a. um. ḡoprac.  
hic strabonus .a. um. ϣiap-  
ṗuileçh<sup>15</sup>.  
hic orbatus .a. um. dallṗu-  
lec<sup>16</sup>.  
hic cecus .a. um. dall.  
hic monoculosus .a. um. let-  
cac<sup>17</sup>.  
625 hic linguosus<sup>18</sup> .a. um. τεḡ-  
cac.

hic

<sup>1</sup> tonicatus.    <sup>2</sup> braxatus.    <sup>3</sup> inuidus.    <sup>4</sup> blesus.    <sup>5</sup> boghar.    <sup>6</sup> ordhaighe.  
<sup>7</sup> argeteos.    <sup>8</sup> iarn. i.    <sup>9</sup> plumpeus.    <sup>10</sup> luaigheam.    <sup>11</sup> staneus.    <sup>12</sup> aureús.  
<sup>13</sup> on shl. i.    <sup>14</sup> o obair.    <sup>15</sup> strubosus .a. um. siadshuilech.    <sup>16</sup> dall shuilech.  
<sup>17</sup> léthcaech.    <sup>18</sup> lingosus.

hic bilinguosus <sup>1</sup> .a. um. [bi- linguis] ὀότενγταῖ.	hic sanus .a. um. ρλάν.
hic caritatosus .a. um. ὀέρ- cac <sup>2</sup> .	hic insanus .a. um. ερλάν <sup>3</sup> .
hic uerbosus .a. um. βριαέ- ραῖ.	635 hic zelotypus .a. um. ἐο- μυρ <sup>4</sup> .
hic aglossus [ἄγλωσσος] .a. um. ρβεγαῖ.	hic densus .a. um. ὀλυιτῆ.
630 hic rediculosus .a. um. ρονα- μαιδεαῖ.	hic acidus <sup>5</sup> .a. um. ζοιρτ.
hic egenus .a. um. ραιλγεαῖ.	hic urbiculatus .a. um. bal- λαῖ.
hic crispus .a. um. καρτα.	hic lubricus .a. um. ρλεμαιν.
	640 hic amplus .a. um. ραιρριηγ.
	hic nervosus <sup>6</sup> .a. um. λυαῖ- ζαιρεῖ.

NUNC de nominibus significantibus plenitudinem :—

hic formosus .a. um. ὀεαλῶα.	hic pédiculosus .a. um. μί- λεῖ <sup>10</sup> .
hic strumossus [ventosus] .a. um. υῖταρῶ.	hic lendosus <sup>11</sup> .a. um. ρνεταῖ.
hic gulosus <sup>7</sup> .a. um. γραερ- ραῖ.	650 hic peditentosus <sup>12</sup> .a. um. coi- ρίνεῖ.
645 hic barbosus .a. um. ρέρó- γαῖ <sup>8</sup> .	hic phlegmosus .a. um. ρρο- ινῶτιλλεῖ <sup>13</sup> .
hic uentossus [ventosus] .a. um. γαεῖμαρ.	hic rugosus <sup>14</sup> .a. um. γερβαῖ.
hic uentriosus .a. um. βρονν- μαρ <sup>9</sup> .	hic maculosus .a. um. βοκοι- δεῖ.
	hic animosus .a. um. ανμαῖ.
	hic

<sup>1</sup> bilinguosus.    <sup>2</sup> caritatinus .a. um. d. cach.    <sup>3</sup> slan. eslan.    <sup>4</sup> celopidus .a. um. edmur.    <sup>5</sup> accidus.    <sup>6</sup> neurosus.    <sup>7</sup> gulossus.    <sup>8</sup> barbossus .a. um. fesogach.    <sup>9</sup> uentri-  
ossus .a. um. brondm.    <sup>10</sup> milech.    <sup>11</sup> lentossus.    <sup>12</sup> pedidendus.    <sup>13</sup> flegmosus .a. um. croindtilli.    <sup>14</sup> rugossus.

655	hic famosus .a. um. clú- map <sup>1</sup> .	hic spadokus .a. um. bpeal- lac.
	hic difamosus .a. um. míclú- map <sup>2</sup> .	hic retrocosus .a. um. ppe- bac.

*Nomina adjectiva que comparantur :—*

	hic albus .a. um. geal.	hic ignauus .a. um. docené- lac <sup>9</sup> .	
660	hic doctus <sup>8</sup> .a. um. tegairge.	hic longus .a. um. paða.	
	hic bonus .a. um. maic.	hic curtus .a. um. cumair.	
	hic malus .a. um. olc.	hic firmus .a. um. daingen <sup>8</sup> .	
	hic magnus .a. um. móp <sup>4</sup> .	680	hic infirmus .a. um. édaín- gen <sup>10</sup> .
	hic paruus .a. um. beg.	hic iustus .a. um. pírenac.	
665	hic clarus .a. um. folur.	hic iniustus .a. um. ainpíre- nac <sup>11</sup> .	
	hic candidus .a. um. caicne- mac.	hic fetidus <sup>12</sup> .a. um. bpén.	
	hic auarus .a. um. panntac.	hic sordidus .a. um. palac.	
	hic dignus <sup>5</sup> .a. um. dingbala.	685	hic gnarus .a. um.
	hic indignus .a. um. míding- bala <sup>6</sup> .	hic ignarus .a. um.	
670	hic multus .a. um. imða.	hic gnauus .a. um.	
	hic purus .a. um. glan.	Hoc templum. tempoll.	
	hic rarus <sup>7</sup> .a. um. teipc.	hoc tabernaculum. taib- epne <sup>13</sup> .	
	hic paucus .a. um. beg.	690	hoc pennaculum.
	hic durus .a. um. daingen <sup>8</sup> no cpuaic.		
675	hic madidus .a. um. pluic.		

hoc

<sup>1</sup> clumar.    <sup>2</sup> míclumar.    <sup>3</sup> doctus .a. um. tegairgi.    <sup>4</sup> mor.    <sup>5</sup> dingnus.  
<sup>6</sup> midingbala.    <sup>7</sup> rarrus.    <sup>8</sup> daingin.    <sup>9</sup> ignaus .a. um. docinelach.    <sup>10</sup> edaingen.  
<sup>11</sup> firenach, ainfirenach.    <sup>12</sup> fetitus.    <sup>13</sup> taiberni.

- hoc simitherium [κοιμητήριον]. περίε.  
 hoc feritrum [ελίτρυμ hod. O'D.].  
 hoc sepulcrum. ἀδλucaθ.  
 hoc lucrum. εβαίλ.  
 695 hoc miraculum. μίρηβαίλ.  
 hoc monaculum. βαέλογ.  
 hoc cúnábulum. κλίβαν.  
 hoc sinabulum.  
 hoc jentaculum<sup>1</sup>. οίμερ.  
 700 hoc cribrum. κρηάταρ.  
 hoc molendinum<sup>2</sup>. μωλίνο.  
 hoc atrium. γαρρηγα.  
 hoc torritorium<sup>3</sup>. τρηαθ.  
 hoc uestibulum<sup>4</sup>. οπλαρ.  
 705 hoc stirpidivortium. ρτοκ-  
 ροννα<sup>5</sup>.  
 hoc lumbarium. κρηρ κρη-  
 βυρ.  
 hoc epiglotum. ργορ-  
 ναέ[αν].  
 hoc gernonum. κρομβεολ<sup>6</sup>.  
 hoc chartaceum<sup>7</sup>. ργεοτα.  
 710 hoc sacritegium. ργεοτα.  
 hoc pistrinum<sup>8</sup>. μωίλλεαν.  
 hoc cla[u]strum. κληατάε.  
 hoc prostibulum. τεχ na  
 μεροπεαέ.  
 hoc redimiculum in bpaic-  
 em.  
 715 hoc silintrum.  
 hoc uentilogium. βίλε.  
 hoc stragulum<sup>9</sup>. in ceip.  
 hoc lolium οίτεν.  
 hoc plectrum κρηαν. γλερτα.  
 720 hoc igniferrium. τείμφ  
 [τείμε] κρηεατα.  
 hoc scrupulum. ουβρηυαν.  
 hoc teretorium. τυαιρηγιν.  
 hoc herbagium. κλυαιν γα-  
 βάλα<sup>10</sup>.  
 hoc caldarium. κοίρη<sup>11</sup>.  
 725 hoc castrum. longport<sup>12</sup>.  
 hoc monasterium. μονηρ-  
 τερ.  
 hoc suffragium. ρορταέτ<sup>13</sup>.  
 hoc refectorium. ρρομοτεέ.  
 hoc dormitorium. κοαλτεέ.  
 730 hoc coopertorium. ρπειλρ.  
 hoc dolium<sup>14</sup>. τυννα.  
 hoc corium. πείχε<sup>15</sup>.

hoc

<sup>1</sup> gentaculum.    <sup>2</sup> mulindinum.    <sup>3</sup> tritorium.    <sup>4</sup> uescibulum.    <sup>5</sup> stipiforti-  
 fartium. stoc ronna.    <sup>6</sup> gernoodum. cromceol.    <sup>7</sup> cartesium.    <sup>8</sup> prostrinum.  
<sup>9</sup> straulium.    <sup>10</sup> gabála.    <sup>11</sup> coldarium. coiri.    <sup>12</sup> longport.    <sup>13</sup> sufragium. fur-  
 tacht.    <sup>14</sup> doleum.    <sup>15</sup> coreum; seichí.

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| hoc cotium.                     | 755 hoc crementum. τoρμαc̃.                        |
| hoc ingénium. ιντελέc̃¹.        | hoc incrementum [decrementum]. μιτορμαc̃¹².        |
| 735 hoc senium. penár³.         | hoc indumentum. έβαc̃.                             |
| hoc ymagium.                    | hoc iumentum. όγδaμ̃.                              |
| hoc incendium. λορcaθ̃.         | hoc monumentum. αδλαcaθ̃.                          |
| hoc martyrium⁴. μαρτυρα.        | 760 hoc testamentum. τιμνα.                        |
| hoc salarium. ταile⁴.           | hoc instrumentum. ινστρυμιντ̃.                     |
| 740 hoc solarium. φοιλερ̃.      | hoc tegmentum. τιθιν̃.                             |
| hoc sellarium. ρεαλλαθ̃.        | hoc augmentum. μέδυγυθ̃¹³.                         |
| hoc equitium. ερριc̃⁵.          | hoc fragmentum. ρρυμρεc̃.                          |
| hoc palatium                    | 765 hoc folium. φυλλεν̃.                           |
| hoc collum. μυνέλ⁶.             | hoc psalterium. ραλταρ̃.                           |
| 745 hoc dorsum. ορριμ̃.         | hoc pulmentum. λιτέ.                               |
| hoc gyrgyrium⁷. ceilebrac̃      | hoc dipodium¹⁴. υαιθνε̃.                           |
| eoin. no cpanθ̃ τοc̃αρ-         | hoc pavementum. βιδγαθ̃¹⁵.                         |
| ταιγ⁸.                          | 770 hoc lamentum. caí.                             |
| hoc cerebrum. ινc̃inn⁹.         | hoc sementum.                                      |
| hoc scamnum¹⁰. ρτολ̃.           | hoc centum. cέo.                                   |
| hoc firmamentum. ριρμα-         | hoc ducendum [ducenti]. δά-                        |
| minτ̃.                          | cέo¹⁶.   |
| 750 hoc rubigorium. μυρ̃ pluc̃. | hoc tricendum [tercentum].                         |
| hoc inuentorium. luać̃ παρ-     | τρι cέo¹⁷.   |
| nép̃i.                          | 775 hoc quatricentum [quadringenti]. ceithpe¹⁸ .c. |
| hoc exilium. ινναρβαθ̃.         |  |
| hoc alimentum. οιλ[emaín].      |  |
| hoc armentum. αιργε¹¹.          |  |

hoc

¹ inntlecht. ² seonoir. ³ martirium. ⁴ tailí. ⁵ groidh. ⁶ múinel. ⁷ ḡgium  
⁸ dochartaigh. ⁹ cerebrum. incind. ¹⁰ scanum. ¹¹ airgi. ¹² mitormach. ¹³ me-  
dug. ¹⁴ ffodium. vaithne. ¹⁵ pavímentum. ¹⁶ da .c. ¹⁷ tri .c. ¹⁸ ceithri.

hoc quincientum [quingenti]	hoc alminístrum. bealac.
cúig .c.	hoc nuchum. rpeban <sup>8</sup> .
hoc sexcentum [sescenti] ré <sup>1</sup>	795 hoc gladiolum. poilepTap.
.c.	hoc propheticum <sup>9</sup> . rgar-
hoc frumentum. cpuiēneēt.	taē.
hoc hordeum <sup>2</sup> . eopna.	hoc falcastrum. pīōba.
780 hoc [a]mersiammentum. méip-	hoc bonum. maic.
ri.	hoc malum. olc.
hoc stagnum. loc.	800 hoc candidus. (sic) caēneā-
hoc mulsum. lemnacē.	mnac.
hoc serum. meōg.	hoc album. geal.
hoc butyrum. im [imm].	hoc nígrum. ouē.
785 hoc unguentum. uinniminc <sup>3</sup> .	hoc flauum. buide <sup>10</sup> .
hoc aurum. óp.	hoc fuscum. pīaēac.
hoc argentum. aipeo.	805 hoc multum. imōa.
hoc plumbum. luaiōe <sup>4</sup> .	hoc paruum. beg.
hoc stannum. poan.	hoc modicum. mepupōa.
790 hoc ferrum. iapunn <sup>5</sup> .	hoc minimum. robeē.
hoc metallum <sup>6</sup> . mīcall.	hoc magnum. móp.
hoc praesumpticiū <sup>7</sup> luac	810 hoc porrum. lup.
lepa.	

Nunc dicendum de nominibus heteroclitis:<sup>11</sup>—

— inleman.	hoc rastrum. papTanl.
hoc coelum et plur. hí coeli <sup>12</sup>	815 hoc epulum ꝛ plur. hee epule.
nem.	poigi.
hoc castrum. longport <sup>13</sup> .	hoc delícium hée. cíe.

hoc

<sup>1</sup> se. <sup>2</sup> ordium. <sup>3</sup> vinnimint. <sup>4</sup> luaighi. <sup>5</sup> iarund. <sup>6</sup> mithallum. <sup>7</sup> prosumeti-  
cum. <sup>8</sup> srebhand. <sup>9</sup> profeticum. <sup>10</sup> buidhi. <sup>11</sup> ereocledus. <sup>12</sup> h. celum ꝛ plur hí celf.  
<sup>13</sup> longport.



hoc filum uel fila ῥνάτε <sup>1</sup> .	825	Hic Tartarus haec .ra. ἱφ- περ <sup>2</sup> .
hoc claustrum .ri. ra. claur- τρα.		hic sibilus est hominis <sup>4</sup> , sibela
hoc frenum .ní. na. ῥῥιαν.		feminae prius ἢ πέο ῥοῤῥ
820 hoc capistrum .rí. ra. αῖαρ- τρα.		hic infernus. na. ἱπεαρναῖα
hoc scarletum.		hic menalus .a.
hoc balneum .e. uel.a. ποῤῥ- ῥαῖα.	830	hic dindimus .a.
hoc nasturtium <sup>3</sup> . βῆρῡρ.		hic avernus .a.
hoc admidulum.		hic pelleus [pileus] ατ πῖλ
		hic intimus .a. ἱβραῖ

Q. Tercia declinatio quot literas terminales habet? R. xí.

Q. Quae sunt? R. a, e, o, c, l, n, d, r, s, t, x.

Q. Da exempla. R. a, ut poema: e, ut sedile: o, ut uirgo:  
c, ut lac: l, ut mel: n, ut nomen: d, ut David: r, ut pater: s,  
ut ciuitas: t, ut caput: x, ut felix.

Q. Quot genera habet hec terminacio a in tercia declinacione?  
R. unum genus, scilicet neutrum, ut hoc poema.

Q. Quot genera habet hec terminacio e in tercia declinacione?  
R. unum, scilicet neutrum, ut hoc sedile.

Q. Quot genera habet hec terminacio o in tercia declinacione?  
R. sex. Q. Quae? R. masculinum, ut hic ordo, femininum, ut  
hec dulcédo, commune, ut hic et hec homo, omne [i. e. omnigenum],  
ut centripondio<sup>5</sup>, promiscuum siue epicoenum<sup>6</sup>, ut uespertilio, du-  
bium, ut hic vel<sup>7</sup> hec margo.

Q. Quot

<sup>1</sup> snaihi. <sup>2</sup> nastorsium. <sup>3</sup> ifern. <sup>4</sup> cebelus .ē. hoia. <sup>5</sup> oe. ut cento p̄sto. <sup>6</sup> epi-  
renum. <sup>7</sup> et.

Q. Quot genera habet hec terminacio c in tercia declinacione?

R. unum, scilicet neutrum, ut hoc lac.

Q. Quot genera habet hec terminacio l in tercia declinacione?

R. quatuor. Q. Quae? R. masculinum, ut hic sol: femininum, ut hec Micol: neutrum, ut hoc mel: commune, ut hic et hec uigil.

Q. Quot genera habet hec terminacio n in tercia declinacione?

R. tria. Q. Quae? R. masc. ut hic Titan: fem. ut hec siren<sup>1</sup>: neut. ut hoc nomen.

Q. Quot genera habet hec terminacio d in tercia declinacione?

R. Unum, scilicet masc. ut hic Daud.

Q. Quot genera habet hec terminacio r in tercia declinacione?

R. Sex. Q. Quae? R. Masc. ut hic pater: fem. ut hec māter: neutr. ut hoc cadauer: commune, ut uber: omne, ut par: prom[i]scuum siue epicoenum<sup>2</sup>, ut turtur.

Q. Quot genera habet hec terminacio s in tercia declinacione?

R. Septem. Q. Quae? R. masc. ut hic abbas: fem. ut hec caritas: neutr. ut hoc uas: commune, ut hic et hec sacerdos: omne genus, ut sapiens: prom[i]scuum sine epicoenum<sup>2</sup>, ut phoenix<sup>3</sup>, ut cortex<sup>4</sup>.

Q. Que est agnicio tercie declinacionis nomínium? R. hec: cuius genitiuus singularis in is correptum<sup>5</sup> desinit, datiuus in í productum desinit, accusatiuus sing. in ém uel in ím correptum desinit<sup>6</sup>: uocatiuus similis suo nominatiuo: ablatiuus desinit in é correptum [uel i] productum desinit excepto<sup>7</sup> fame et nocte: nom. et acc. et uoc. plur. in es productum desinunt<sup>8</sup>, genitiuus pluralis in um uel in ium correptum<sup>5</sup> desinit: datiuus [et] ablatiuus plurales in bus correptum<sup>9</sup> desinunt<sup>10</sup>.

Nunc

<sup>1</sup> sciren. <sup>2</sup> episenum. <sup>3</sup> fenix. <sup>4</sup> corcortex. <sup>5</sup> corruptum. <sup>6</sup> corruptum desinit in í.  
<sup>7</sup> accepto. <sup>8</sup> desiniunt. <sup>9</sup> correbtum. <sup>10</sup> desinit.

Nunc de nominibus terciæ declinationis, ut sequitur:—

	Hoc poema. φίλιθεῶτ.		hoc gredale. γρεθάλ.
	hoc dindyma <sup>1</sup> . δῆμαν.	855	hoc trobiale. τροιβελ.
835	hoc prolemma <sup>2</sup> . πρὸλεμμαῶτ.		hoc lectórie. λεκτορι.
	hoc cataplasma. κείριν <sup>3</sup> .		hoc manuale. λάντμαξ.
	hoc dogma. δογμαῶτ.		hoc cubile. λεαβαῖο ἰν δαίμ
	hoc doma. mullaḱ τίγε <sup>4</sup> .		all[τα].
	hoc énigma. πορρηῶτ νο		hoc corporale. κορπορα.
	ινῆα.	860	hoc mare. μαιρ.
840	hoc chrisma <sup>5</sup> . χρισμαλ.		hoc praeſepe <sup>11</sup> . πραισεπέρ.
	hoc nomisma <sup>6</sup> . νομισαῶ.		hoc cepe <sup>12</sup> . σιννεαμαιν.
	hoc sophisma. σοφισμ.		hoc rete. λίν <sup>13</sup> σιρσί.
	hoc apostema <sup>7</sup> . ἀποστομαῶ.		hoc gausape. γαυσαπ.
	hoc phlegma <sup>8</sup> . φλεγμοῦτ.	865	hoc cete. μελ μόρ <sup>14</sup> .
845	hoc anathema. ἀνοθεαλβῶτ.		hoc tempe. ματαίρε.
	hoc fantassma. φαντασμ.		Hec locucio. ὑπλάβραῶ.
	hoc sperma. σπέρματ.		hec lectio. αἰσεῶτ.
	hoc ídïoma. ἰδομαῶτ.		hec accio. ἀκρια.
	hoc thema <sup>9</sup> . ῥῥῥμα.	870	hec oracio. ὀρισε <sup>15</sup> .
850	hoc sedile. σιδιλεοαν.		hec constructio <sup>16</sup> . συνταῶ.
	hoc ouïle. οῖο καραῶ <sup>10</sup> .		hec preposicio. προπεσῶτ <sup>17</sup> .
	hoc mónile vel munile. πο-		hec coniunctio. συνυοῦτ <sup>18</sup> .
	νιτέ.		hec interjectio <sup>19</sup> . ἰντεριαῶτ.
	hoc missale. μεσαρ αἰ-	875	hec comparatio. compara-
	ρρηνο.		πάρι <sup>20</sup> .

hec

<sup>1</sup> dindíma. <sup>2</sup> prolema. <sup>3</sup> ceirín. <sup>4</sup> tighi. <sup>5</sup> crisma. <sup>6</sup> momíssma. <sup>7</sup> apastema.  
<sup>8</sup> fethma. <sup>9</sup> téma. <sup>10</sup> caeirach. <sup>11</sup> p. cepe. <sup>12</sup> sepe. <sup>13</sup> lin. <sup>14</sup> mil. mor. <sup>15</sup> guidhi.  
<sup>16</sup> construccio. <sup>17</sup> remtośc. <sup>18</sup> comfoccul. <sup>19</sup> ínterdeccio. <sup>20</sup> comparaíd.

- hec intencio. inntindeac.  
 hec opinio. banamail.  
 hec electio. toga.  
 hec racio. oligeo.  
 880 hec consecratio. coirregrað.  
 hec ornacio. cumdaç.  
 hec famulacio. muğraime.  
 hec fornicacio. aballtara.  
 hec consolacio. comþólár¹ no  
 comarle.  
 885 hec nominacio. ainmneacáð.  
 hec dominacio. tiğerna.  
 hec generacio. geinemaim.  
 hec correctio. ceptaçað.  
 hec operacio. oibriuğað.  
 890 hec planacio. peide².  
 hec castigacio. ceptağað.  
 hec associacio³. compantur.  
 hec supplicacio. guide⁴.  
 hec monstracio⁵. cairbenað.  
 895 hec annunciacio. foill[riu-  
 guð].  
 hec collacio. comparað.  
 hec communicacio⁶. comain-  
 eacadað.  
 hec ministracio. timéipeçt.  
 hec procuracio. denam⁷.  
 900 hec fictio⁸. doilbcuğað.  
 hec pericio [peritia]. eolar⁹.  
 hec adulacio. molað.  
 hec coequatio. cometpomu-  
 guð.  
 hec simulacio. cormailiur.  
 905 hec disimulacio. eçcurmai-  
 liur.  
 hec sequestracio. uplamar.  
 hec prolongacio. paioiuğað.  
 hec satisfaccio. lorgnim¹⁰.  
 hec remuneracio atcum-  
 leð.  
 910 hec deduccio¹¹. oirliuğað.  
 hec compilacio. cengal.  
 hec reuolucio. eicellað.  
 hec computacio. comairem.  
 hec benediccio¹². bennacht.  
 915 hec malediccio. mallact.  
 hec remigacio [reptatio?].  
 lamaccan.  
 hec mitigacio. alginéc[ç].  
 hec talliacio. comma.  
 hec caro. coluno.  
 920 hec fortitudo. laioipe¹³.  
 hec multitudo. imað.  
 hec magnitudo. méio.

hec

¹ comsholas. ² reidhi. ³ asociacio. ⁴ suplicacio guidhi. ⁵ mostracio. ⁶ comunf-  
 cacio. ⁷ forcuracio denamh. ⁸ fixio. ⁹ eolus. ¹⁰ lorgnim. ¹¹ dedicacio. ¹² benndic-  
 cacio. ¹³ laidiri.

	hec paruitudo. loigeo.	hec ymago. dealb.
	hec raritudo. ceirce.	hec indago. loirgairect.
925	hec latitudo. leirne.	hec uorago. ráebcoire <sup>6</sup> .
	hec celsitudo. aipoe.	hec rubedo <sup>7</sup> . deirge.
	hec pulchritudo. maipre.	940 hec sangis suga [sanguisuga].
	hec egritudo. epláne.	geirrguin.
	hec longitudo. faide <sup>1</sup> .	hec fuligo. ruiche.
930	hec triplicacio. triputa.	hec calido [calor]. ceir.
	hec quadruplicacio. cetar-	Hic ordo. opo.
	oublað.	hic cardo. meplaç na com-
	hec limpitudo. uirgemlaçt.	la.
	hec arundo. cupcuplaç <sup>2</sup> no	945 hic carbo. rmeipóio <sup>8</sup> .
	gilcaç.	hic mango. gilla naneaç.
	hic hirundo <sup>3</sup> . painleoc.	hic uel hec margo bpuac.
935	hec hirudo <sup>4</sup> . náit. epcuing	
	upcoirec <sup>5</sup> .	

*Propria nomina:—*

	hic. Odo. Cloð.	hic et hec latro rlataride <sup>10</sup> .
	hic Catto. caio.	hic et hec Brito bpetnac.
950	hic Plato. Plait.	hic et hec pseudo. páit bré-
	hic Uato. [Pluto?] ploir.	gaç <sup>11</sup> .
	hic Apollo. gman.	hic et hec praesto. piab-
	hic et hec homo ouine.	naire <sup>12</sup> .
	hic et hec uirgo. ógh <sup>9</sup> .	960 hic et hec par. comcpom.
955	hic et hec nemo. nemouine.	hic

<sup>1</sup> In the MS. teirci, leithní, airdí, maissí, ealaní, faidi. <sup>2</sup> eircuslach. <sup>3</sup> erundo. <sup>4</sup> frundo. <sup>5</sup> urcoidech. <sup>6</sup> urago. saebhcoire. <sup>7</sup> rubido. dergi. <sup>8</sup> smeroid. <sup>9</sup> ogh. <sup>10</sup> slataidhi. <sup>11</sup> ceudo [over which is the gloss "i. longa fallsa"] faith bregach. <sup>12</sup> peto. fiadhnaisi.

hic et hec impar. eḡcom-  
 ɛpon.

hic et hec dispar. eḡcom-  
 ɛpon.

*Ista sunt nomina :—*

hic Issac.  
 hic Melchisedech.  
 965 hic [hec] ambago<sup>1</sup>.  
 hoc lac. bainne<sup>2</sup>.  
 hoc allec. rḡaban.  
 hic Daniel.  
 hic Michael.  
 970 hic Raphael.  
 hic Uriel.  
 hic Samúel. mascula sunt.  
 hic sol .i. ḡrian.

hoc mel. ml.  
 975 hoc fel. bomblay áe.  
 hoc animal. ainmíde<sup>3</sup>.  
 hoc sál et dicitur hic sal .i.  
 palann.  
 hic tribunal.  
 hoc ceruical<sup>4</sup>. cércall.  
 980 hic Aníbal. ainm buim<sup>5</sup>.  
 hic et hec consul comair-  
 leac.

*Propria [communia ?] sunt nomina :—*

hic et hec praesul. eappon.  
 hic et hec exul. innarbtac.  
 hic et hec uigil. pūpacair.

985 hic et hec [im]provigil.  
 nemfuirécáir.  
 hic et hec pugil. ḡlecarpe.

*Nomina indeclinabilia :—*

hoc nil neimchní.  
 hoc nul. neimchní.

hoc Pean. ḡrian.  
 990 hoc Titan. ḡrian.

Hoc

<sup>1</sup> ambaca.    <sup>2</sup> bainde.    <sup>3</sup> ainm .i.    <sup>4</sup> seruical.    <sup>5</sup> ainmidhi duine.

	Hoc nomen. ainm.		hoc semen. ríl <sup>5</sup> .
	hoc prænomen <sup>1</sup> . pemaínm.	1010	hoc geminen <sup>6</sup> . emnab.
	hoc cognomen. comáinm.		Hic rén. ára.
	hoc stramen. tuiḡe <sup>2</sup> .		hic splen. realḡ no dpear-
995	hoc tegimen. tóim.		ran.
	hoc pronomen. arpon an-		hic lén. intinne iachta-
	ma.		rac <sup>7</sup> .
	hoc flamen. ríðan. ḡaeite.		hic pecten ríno.
	hoc lumen. soillre <sup>3</sup> .	1015	hic lyricen <sup>8</sup> . cputipe.
	hoc flumen. rput.		hic tubicen <sup>9</sup> . rdocaípe.
1000	hoc limen. tairreac <sup>4</sup> .		hic fidicen. tédaípe <sup>10</sup> .
	hoc polímen. ríreog.		hic cornicen. ḡilla adáípe.
	hoc carmen ríbect.		hic lamen [flamen?]. rei-
	hoc agmen. rluag.		deac <sup>11</sup> .
	hoc fragmen. rbrúileac.	1020	hic siren. muirbouchu <sup>12</sup> .
1005	hoc troliamen. mapóg.		hic Caton.
	hoc odomen. [abdomen]		hic Simon.
	blonacc.		hic Samson.
	hoc culmen. mullaç.		hic Phaethon.
	hoc cacumen. ríno.	1025	hic Lycaon <sup>13</sup> .

*Propria nomina villarum :—*

Hec Calidon.		hic delphin <sup>14</sup> . mucc mapá.
hec Babilon .i. confusio.	1030	hic Cayn colach.
hec Elicón.		hic iubár. deallpac.

hic

<sup>1</sup> ainm h. pronomen.    <sup>2</sup> tuighi.    <sup>3</sup> soillsi.    <sup>4</sup> tairrsech.    <sup>5</sup> síl.    <sup>6</sup> genímen.  
<sup>7</sup> iasachtarach.    <sup>8</sup> liricen.    <sup>9</sup> tibicen.    <sup>10</sup> tedaire.    <sup>11</sup> séideagh.    <sup>12</sup> círen. muruchu.  
<sup>13</sup> feton hic licaon.    <sup>14</sup> delipin. muc.

	hic hepar <sup>1</sup> . áe.		hoc calcar. ῥβορ an eic.
	hic sutolar. bpócc.		hoc pluuiar. ῥpuť.
	hic lar. íctap na comlañ.		hoc torcular. cláp <sup>2</sup> . capta.
1035	hic Cesar. pí.		hoc bostar. buaile dam.
	hic Lastar. pí.	1045	hoc nectar .c. ḡrinoí foilcí.
	hic Nár. ῥpuť.		Hic pater. athair.
	hoc fár. íc in apba.		hic frater. bráthair <sup>4</sup> .
	hic naris (pars corporis)		hic imber. bpaen amῑpe.
	ῥpón (ir fluuii Náris).		hic cucumer. culapan.
1040	hic sequester [sequax] len-	1050	hic September <sup>5</sup> . mí.
	munac <sup>6</sup> (extat hic se-		hic October. mí.
	questris).		

Feminina<sup>6</sup> hec sunt :—

hec mater. máthair <sup>7</sup> .	hec linter. plinn cῑañ.
hec mulier bean.	

## Communia sunt :—

1055	Hic et hec puber caetap-		hoc uber ῑne octa <sup>9</sup> .
	[ac].	1060	hic campester
	hic et hec uber. uth.		hec campestris
	hic et hec degener. dociné-		hoc campestre
	lach <sup>8</sup> .		hic siluester
	hic et hec et hoc pauper.		hec siluestris
	boct.		hoc siluestre

hic

<sup>1</sup> epar. <sup>2</sup> " hoc naris aron .is. flui. náris Hic sequester lenmunach. párs corporis extat. hic sequestris hoc calcar sbor an eich hoc sequestre." <sup>3</sup> torculcar. clar. <sup>4</sup> brathair. <sup>5</sup> septimb. <sup>6</sup> feminea. <sup>7</sup> mathair. <sup>8</sup> docinelach. <sup>9</sup> apparently *senectus*.



hic pedester	}		Hoc polyandrium. uanð <sup>4</sup> .
hec pedestris		1070	hoc uer eaprac.
hoc pedestre			hoc cadauer. corp legar.
hic celeber	}		hoc piper. pipur.
hec celebris			hoc iter. rét rliged.
hoc celebre			hoc spinter. ðealg.
hic saluber	}	1075	hoc ruter. cac. gabar.
hec salubris			hoc iuger. la oirreí.
hoc salubre			hoc uesper. nóin <sup>5</sup> .
Video larem (.i. familiam)			hic nutritor. aibe <sup>6</sup> .
per larem (.i. per familiam)			hic honor. onoir <sup>7</sup> .
circa larem (.i. ignem)		1080	hic lector. légtóir <sup>8</sup> .
in lare (.i. in domo).			hic amor. gpað.
1065 Hic acer	}		hic doctor. doctuir.
hec acris			hic decor. maíre.
hoc acre			hic dedecor. mímaíre <sup>9</sup> .
hic volucer <sup>1</sup>	}	1085	hic labor. raethar.
hec volucris			hic calor. tép.
hoc volucre			hic color <sup>10</sup> . sath.
hic paluster	}		hic odor. boltanad <sup>11</sup> .
hec palustres			hic fetor. bréntur <sup>12</sup> .
hoc palustre		1090	hic factor. dénmuírac <sup>13</sup> .
hic alacer	}		hic fictor. ðoilbteoir.
hec alacris			hic emptor. cennaiðe <sup>14</sup> .
hoc alacre <sup>3</sup>			hic protector. ðiomígteoir.

hic

<sup>1</sup> hoc acris eithidemail Hic volucer. etechail hec uolacris, hoc volacre. <sup>2</sup> gætham.  
<sup>3</sup> alíce eathideam. h. alicris h. alicre. <sup>4</sup> políandrium. <sup>5</sup> nóin. <sup>6</sup> oidí. <sup>7</sup> onar. anoir.  
<sup>8</sup> leg. légtóir? <sup>9</sup> maisi. dedicor. mímaisi. <sup>10</sup> colar. <sup>11</sup> bolltanadh. <sup>12</sup> brentus.  
<sup>13</sup> denmusach. <sup>14</sup> cend.i.

	hic tenor [tener]. boc.	hic auditor. ειρτιοόρι.
1095	hic textor. τειγοόρι <sup>1</sup> .	Hoc cor. κροιδε <sup>2</sup> .
	hic nitor. τριλλατόρι.	hoc equor. παρρε <sup>3</sup> .
	hic liquor <sup>2</sup> . πλυκιδεετ.	hoc marmor. μαρμουρ.
	hic conditor <sup>3</sup> . cumδαιγτόρι.	1105 hoc castor. αιμμιδε <sup>7</sup> .
	hic rector <sup>4</sup> . μαγιρτερ.	hoc ador αδ <sup>8</sup> .
1100	hic senior. πενόρι.	

Nomina communia<sup>9</sup> :—

hic et hec autor. υγουρ.	1110 hic et hec memor. cum-
hic et hec decór. μαρι.	neaç.
hic et hec dédicor. mímai-	hic et hec immemor. micu-
ρι.	imneaç.

## Nunc de nominibus comparatiuis terciæ declinationis :—

hic et hec doctior <sup>10</sup> et hoc	hic et hec peior et hoc .ius.
.ius. níρτεκοιρce.	níρμέρα.
hic et hec fortior et hoc	hic et hec durior et hoc .ius.
.ius. níαρλαυορι <sup>11</sup> .	níρ <sup>15</sup> ερυαυιδι.
hic et hec maior <sup>12</sup> et hoc	hic et hec mollior et hoc .ius.
.ius. níρμό <sup>13</sup> .	níρ <sup>15</sup> βυγι.
1115 hic et hec minor et hoc.us <sup>14</sup> .	1120 hic et hec auarior et hoc .ius.
níαρλυγα.	níρραννταιγι.
hic et hec melior et hoc	hic et hec carior et hoc .ius.
.ius. níρρερρ.	ní <sup>16</sup> αρυιλέ.

hic

<sup>1</sup> figidoir. <sup>2</sup> licór. <sup>3</sup> cumdaighoir. <sup>4</sup> retor. <sup>5</sup> croidhi. <sup>6</sup> faireí. <sup>7</sup> ainmidhi.  
<sup>8</sup> adorad. <sup>9</sup> indecl.e. <sup>10</sup> doctor. <sup>11</sup> nisalaid. <sup>12</sup> magior. <sup>13</sup> mo. <sup>14</sup> .ius. <sup>15</sup> nis. <sup>16</sup> ni.

hic et hec clarior et hoc .ius. նիրբոլլի.	hic et hec audacior <sup>5</sup> et hoc .ius. նիրծանա.
hic et hec debelior et hoc .ius. նի'արմեատա.	hic et hec amarior et hoc .ius. նիրբեյրբե.
hic et hec albior et hoc .ius. նիրջիւ.	hic et hec loquacior <sup>6</sup> et hoc .ius. նիրլաբարտալցե.
1125 hic et hec amabilior et hoc .ius. նիրբօգարտանալց[1].	hic turibulus .i. բաւե՛ւ նա տարբե'.
hic et hec legibilior et hoc .ius. նիրբօլեգտա.	1135 hoc orologium .i. սրբալար- տի.
hic et hec laudabilior et hoc .ius. նիրբօմօլտա.	hoc collistrigium <sup>8</sup> .i. բիւտր.
hic et hec felicior <sup>2</sup> et hoc .ius. նիրբօնաւի.	hoc equicium .i. օմբար ու բաւոց աւարտար.
hic et hec sapientior <sup>3</sup> et hoc .ius. նիրբօլիւա.	hoc equilibrium .i. օմ- բար.
1130 hic et hec benignior et hoc .ius. նիրբօնիւարտալցի <sup>4</sup> .	hoc manubrium .i. մանու- բրիւ.

<sup>1</sup> nisameata. <sup>2</sup> felitorum. <sup>3</sup> crudelior. <sup>4</sup> cænshuaraighi. <sup>5</sup> audatorum. <sup>6</sup> loca-  
torum. <sup>7</sup> saithec na tuisi. <sup>8</sup> colosdrigium. [I have placed a mark of length over the  
n: in Nos. 1124, 1128, 1129.]

## COMMENTARY.

[In the following Commentary I have made use of certain abbreviations, which, if not explained, might cause obscurity. Thus, "A. S." for Anglo-Saxon; "Beitr." for the *Beiträge zur vergleichenden sprachforschung auf dem gebiete der arischen, keltischen und slavischen sprachen*, herausgegeben von A. Kuhn und A. Schleicher, vol. I. Berlin, 1858; "Corm." for Cormac's Glossary; "gl." for "the gloss on;" "Glück" for C. W. Glück's *Keltische Namen* (München, 1857); "Lib. Hymn." for the *Liber Hymnorum*; "l. w." for "a living word;" "O. H. G." for Old High German; "O. Ir." for Old Irish; "O'R." for O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary (Dublin, 1817); "O. W." for Old Welsh; "r." for root; "Skr." for Sanskrit; "W." for Modern Welsh; "Z." for Zeuss, or Zeuss's *Grammatica Celtica* (Lipsia, 1853); "Zeits." for the *Zeitschrift für vergleichende sprachforschung* u. s. w. Berlin, now edited solely by Dr. Kuhn. Finally, I trust that Dr. O'Donovan and Mr. Curry will not be offended at finding their honoured names reduced to "O'D." and "C." respectively.]

1-5.—1. *Fílidh* (gl. poeta), in O. Ir. fili gen. fíled, a masc. d-stem, may perhaps be connected with the W. r. gwel, "to see;" cf. Velleda? Fili is declined in O. Ir. as follows:—

## MASC. d-STEM.

Stem, *fílid*.

Sing.	Dual	Plur.
N. fili	dá fíli	fílid
G. fíled	dá fíled	fíled (n̄)
D. fílid	dib fíledaib	fíledaib
Ac. fílid (n̄)	dá fíli	fíleda
V. a fíli	a dá fíli	a fíleda

Hence *fílidecht* (gl. poema, gl. carmen), Nos. 853 and 1002, *infra*. The .i. which so frequently occurs is for idón, "to wit," "namely." 2. *Fáith* (= vâtis) gen. fátha (= vâtayas?) cognate with Lat. vâtes, a masc. i-stem, declined in O. Ir. thus:—

## MASC. i-STEM.

Stem, *fáithi*.

Sing.	Dual	Plur.
N. fáith	dá fáith	fáithi
G. fátha	dá fáithe	fáithe (n̄)
D. fáith	dib fáithib	fáithib
Ac. fáith (n̄)	dá fáith	fáithi
V. a fáith	a dá fáith	a fáithi.

3. *Sailmchétlaid*,

3. *Sáilmhétlaid*, from *salm* = *psalmus*, is also an *i*-stem, as is *cétlaid*, which is not found in O'R., but must mean "singer," cf. *erochairchétlaid* gl. *tibicen* Z. 198 (*erochuir*, *aerachair* gl. *crus* Z. 744). 4. *Sai*, leg. *sái*? a masc. *t*-stem? of obscure origin,—unless we assume that a *p* has dropped out. It occurs, spelt *sui*, in Lib. Hymn. 3\* (p. 72, ed. Todd), "*roleg* [read *rolég*] *iarsein i Corcaig corbo sui*" (he afterwards studied in Cork till he became a *sui*, a learned man, sage) acc. pl. seems to occur in the same MS. in the pref. to S. Cuchuimne's hymn, fo. 6\*: *rolég súthe codruimne*<sup>1</sup>. 5. *Cruitire* (leg. *cruittire*, gl. *citharista*, gl. *lyricen*, *infra*), a masc. *ia*-stem = *crottárias*, formed from *crott* = *crottá*, W. *crwth*, a fem. *â*-stem. cf. *chrotta* Britanna, Venant. Fortun. 7, 8, cited by Z. 77, *crottichther* gl. *citharizatur* Z. 77. Note in *cruitire* the vowel-change (umlaut) of the *o* of the root into *ui*, effected by the *i* of the penultima; note also the non-aspiration of the *t*, though flanked by vowels, in consequence of its original duplication. Engl. crowd-er (fiddler) is from W. *crwth*, where *tt* has, according to rule, become *th*. cfr. O. H. G. *hrotta*, Ang. Sax. *rót* (fem.).

6-10.—6. *Timpanach*. 7. *Organaidh*. 8. *Sophistidhe*. All formed by adding Irish terminations to foreign roots. 9. *Rannaire* (gl. *partista*), a personal noun (masc. *ia*-stem) from *rann* (a part) a fem. *â*-stem = W. *rhan*: cf. O. W. *rannam* (gl. *partior*) Z. 1078. In O. Ir. *rannaire* was thus declined:—

MASC. *ia*-STEM.

Stem, *rannária*.

	Sing.	Dual	Plur.
N.	<i>rannaire</i>	<i>dá rannaire</i>	<i>rannairi</i>
G.	<i>rannairi</i>	<i>dá rannaire</i>	<i>rannaire (n)</i>
D.	<i>rannairiu</i>	<i>dib rannairib</i>	<i>rannairib</i>
Ac.	<i>rannaire (n)</i>	<i>dá rannaire</i>	<i>rannairiu</i>
V.	<i>a rannairi</i>	<i>a dá rannaire</i>	<i>a rannairiu</i>

And

<sup>1</sup> *Súthe* may here be a derived abstract subst. which occurs, spelt *súithe*, in the *Amra Choláim Chille* (*Leb. na hAidre*, 10 a, a): *Báí sab súithe ceodind* (gl. *no was, no in* .i. *ba [sab] súithe in each dindsenchas*) .i. *roba sab daingen nosad cech niummus. No roboruabb. No sabb cech denna* .i. *cecha airechta coarrioced Colum oille. No basoabb isuthemlacht cechberlai coelethi. No robonertmar isint[s]úithe coriacht coelethi*. "He was a chief of science in every hill (gl. or above, or in, i. e. he was [a chief] of sciencé in every hill-science), i. e. he was a firm chief who used to return every wealth [of knowledge]. Or he was a sage-abbot. Or a chief of every hill, i. e. of every assembly to which Columcille came. Or he was a good abbot in the knowledge of every tongue to perfection. Or he was mighty in the science to perfection" (coeleithe, lit. according to C. "to the ridge or the top of anything"). In H. 2. 16 (T. C. D.) col. 691, the passage and

And rann was thus declined :—

FEM. d-STEM. <i>Stem, rannð.</i>		
Sing.	Dual	Plur.
N. rann	df rann	ranna
G. rainne	dá rann	rann (ñ)
D. rann	dib rannaib	rannaib
Ac. rann (ñ)	df rann	ranna
V. a rann	a df rann	a ranna

*luchtaire* (gl. lanista) not in O'R., who, however, has *luchdaire*, "whirlpool," as to which meaning, *quære*. Perhaps we may compare the name of *Lucterius*, chief of the *Cadurci*, also spelt *LUCTURIOS*.

11-15.—11. *Lexaire* (gl. legista), a hybrid from *lex*, as 12, *decredech* from Lat. *decretum*, medializing the tenuis *t*. In O. Ir. we should probably have had *erchoilidech*. 13. *Uasalathair* (patriarch), a masc. stem, declined in O. Ir. like *cathir* (which, according to Ebel, is a stem in *r* taking the determinative suffix *e*—cf. Goth. *brothrahans*—but should, perhaps, like *Ainmire*, *ruire*, *Fiachra*, *Fiacha*, *Lugaid*, *Echaid*, *cáera*, *nathir*, &c., be rather considered a stem in *o*); *cathir* was thus declined :—

Sing.	Dual	Plur.
N. cathir	df chathir	cathraig
G. cathrach	dá cathrach	cathrach (ñ)
D. cathraig	dib cathrachaib	cathrachaib
Ac. cathraig (ñ)	df chathir	cathracha
V. a chathir	a df chathir	a chathracha

If *uasalathair* be a stem in *r*, it is compounded of *usal* = *óxala* (*óxalla*?) high (cf. *Uxellodunum*) and *athair* = Skr. *pitar*, Gr. *πατήρ*, Lat. *pater*, Eng. *father*, with loss of the initial *p* as is common in Irish and Welsh : cf. *lán* (full) = W. *llawn*, Lat. *plénus*, Skr. root *par*; *lear* (many) with *plérus*, *πλήρης*; *iasc* = W. *pŷg* = *piscis* = fish; *lia* = *πλαῖων*; *lethan* (broad) with *πλατύς*, Skr. *pr̥thu*; the O. Ir. intensive particle and verbal prefix *ra-*, *ro-* = Skr. *pra*, Lat. *pro*; the prefix *il-* = *πολύ*, Skr. *puru*, Goth. *flu*; *ire* (ulterior) = *πρᾶτος*, *ath* (ford) = *πάτος*, and other instances brought forward by Ebel, Beitr. i. 307. *Athir* was thus declined in O. Ir. :—

gloss above quoted stand thus: *Bai saph saithi cach dind .i. robai corbasai ⁊ corbo hap saitheamlachta dindseanahas .i. iter eona ⁊ Midecht ⁊ faistine* (wisdom as well as philosophy and prophecy).

MASC. *r*-STEM (NOUN OF RELATIONSHIP).

*Stem, athar.*

Sing.	Dual	Plur.
N. athir	dá athir	athir
G. athar	dá athar	athre (n̄)
D. athir	dib nathraib	athraib
Ac. athir (n̄)	dá athir	athra
V. athir	a dá athir	a athra

14. *Croesan* (gl. *scurra*), W. *croesan* (buffoon), primarily a cross-bearer in religious processions, "who also," says Dr. Todd (*Irish Nennius*, p. 182), "combined with that occupation the profession, if we may so call it, of singing satirical poems against those who had incurred Church censure, or were for any other cause obnoxious." The exercise of this profession was sometimes not unattended with risk—Muirchertach mac Erca having been expelled from Ireland ar na *crossana* do marbad (after having killed the Crossans, Ir. Nenn., *ubi supra*). In the Cornish vocabulary, printed by Z., *scurra* is glossed by *barth*, i. e. bard. 15. *Cestunach*, apparently formed from the base of the Lat. *questio*.

16–20.—16. *Ardeaspoc* (archbishop), O. Ir. *ardepscop*, where the first element *ard* (high) = Lat. *arduus*, Gr. *ὑψός* for *ὑπερῶς*, Skr. *úrdhva*: *episcop* is of course from *episcopus*. 17. *Gilla cinn eich* (gl. *auriga*), "a servant (*gillie*) at a horse's head;" *gilla* = O. W. name *Gildas*, apparently a stem in *s* (*Dauid in gilla dana*, Colmán's hymn, "D. the bold youth"); *cinn* the locative of *cenn* (head), W. penn. a masc. *a*-stem, and thus declined in O. Ir.:—

MASC. *a*-STEM.

*Stem, cinna.*

Sing.	Dual	Plur.
N. cenn	dá chenn	cinn
G. cinn	dá cenn	cenn (n̄)
D. ciunn	dib cennaib	cennaib
Ac. cenn (n̄)	dá chenn	ciunnu
V. a chinn	a dá chenn	a chiunnu
Loc. cinn		

*eich* = *eci* = *akvai*, gen. of *ech*, a masc. *a*-stem = *ecas* = *akvas*, cf. Skr. *āṇvas*, Gr. *ἄνος*, Lat. *equus*, O. H. G. *ehu*, &c. v. *infra*. 18. *Birrach*, says C., is "a heifer between

the ages of one and two years;" the Lat. birria is obscure to me. Festus (sub v. burrum, ed. Mueller) has "burra," a heifer with a red muzzle. O'R. has "biorrach," a boat, a cot, a currach (which word I have never met in a MS.). This reminds one of baris, a flat Egyptian rowboat, in Propertius, 3, 11, 44, βάρης in Herodotus. 19. *Geidh* (gl. geta), leg. *géidh*, is afterwards the gloss on anser (goose). 20. *Righan* (queen), a fem. â-stem. Cf. Skr. rājñt, Lat. régina. Skr. root, rāj, reg-ere.

21-25. In *bantóisech* (duchess), *banab* (abbess), *banprioir* (prioress) (leg. banphrioir), *baniagart* (priestess), the first element is ban (woman, female), W. bun (Myvyr. Arch. i. 575) = gvanâ, Gr. γυνή, Boeotian βάρη (see Ebel, Beitr., i. 160), *tóisech* (princeps Z. 61), a derivative from tús (initium), out of which a *v* has certainly fallen (cf. O. W. touysogion principes Z. 6) as in dia (God) = Skr. dêvas, núe (new) = navias; cf. the Gaulish base novio in Noviodunum and Noviomagus, Védic navya, nói (a ship) = Lat. navis, Boind, the Boyne = Bovindâ (*Bovovinda*, Ptol.) &c.; *sagart* is of course from sacerdos, with the provection of the medial frequent in derived words (cf. apgitir [alphabet] = abecedarium). 25. *Innilt* (gl. ancilla), "a handmaid."—O'R.

26-30. *At cluio* (gl. galea), "hat of (the) skull," cf. clogad, "helmet," O'R. We should, I suspect, read atchluiç; cf. *atanach*, gl. caputiatuç, *infra*. 27. *Taiplis* (alea), perhaps nothing but the English "tables" (backgammon, or some such game with dice), with the provection of the medial above alluded to. 28. *Bairín* (gl. mitra) leg. bairín? and cf. barr gl. cassis, gl. frons, frondis Z. 51. 29. *Inar* (gl. tunica) *inarach* (gl. tunicatus) *infra*, loc. sing.: Senoir broit buide (leg. buidi?) *inair* glais go glanméit (leg. glanméit), "an old man in a yellow cloak, in a blue tunic of full size." Harleian 1802, fol. 5<sup>b</sup> (tunica is glossed by fúan in Z., W. gwn, Eng. gown). 30. *Muincille* (gl. manica), afterwards *muincillech* (gl. manicatus), "a sleeve, cuff," O'R.

31-35. *Gairleog*, from Eng. garlick, A. S. garleac, garlec. 32. *Slestan* (gl. lacerna) not in O'R., is apparently a deriv. from sliassit (gl. poples Z. 22), of which the dat. pl. sliastaib is glossed by femoribus in the Leabhar Breacc copy of Gildas' Loricæ: slestan, therefore, is probably a cloak, covering the thighs and hams. With the connected O. Ir. sliss, cf. W. ystlys (side, flank). 33. *Ciabhl*, "a lock of hair," O'R., l. w. Cirrus is glossed by mong in Z. 34. *Lámann* (a glove); cf. W. llawes, deriv. from lám (hand) = lámâ, lâbâ? and this, perhaps, from the root LAB (Skr. labh), cf. λαμβάνω—the root-vowel being lengthened (vriddhied?). 35. *Dias* (gl. spica, "an ear of corn," O'R., probably W. twysen, although W. *t* = Ir. *d* is irregular), occurs in Z. 577: nin (leg. nín) *dias* biis archiunn focheirt (non  $\dot{\eta}$  spica est antequam seminas). Oengus céle dé (Félire, Nov. 24) calls Cianan of Daimliac "cain-*dias* diar tuirind" (a fine ear to our wheat).



36-40. *Braise*, "hastiness, rapidity, intrepidity, boldness," O'R., which does not agree very well with *lascivia* (playfulness, licentiousness). The dat. sing. of the word occurs in the Leabhar Breacc copy of the Féilire of Oengus (June 19):—

Luid afulf foroenú (.i. *foroenaíre*)

fiadalaugaib COMBRASSI: (.i. *coslatra no cosolam*)

donrig batar uissi (.i. *batar uise no umla no imraice no comadais*)

Gervassi Protassi (.i. *duos* [duo] *fratres erant, et in Elcidie sunt reliquia suo qui* [reliquiae suae quae] *per somnium Ambrossio ostensa* [ostensae] *sunt*).

Their blood flowed at the same time (i. e. at the one accusation)

Before hosts, with boldness (i. e. strongly or quickly):

Just unto the King [of heaven] were (i. e. they were obedient, or humble, or fit, or suitable).

Gervassi [and] Protassi.

Cf. W. brysiaw, "to hasten, hurry." 37. *Fallaing*, l. w. (mantle) a fem. i-stem, *fal-laingeoh* (gl. *falingatus*), *infra*, occurs in Giraldus Cambrensis, Topogr. Hib., 3, 10, "gens ista, hibernica, vice palliorum *phalingis* laneis (al. *falangis* nigris) utitur," cited Z. 95; *fallaing* is perhaps connected with *pallium*. Cf. the W. adage, *mal y Gwyddy! am y ffaling*, "like the Irishman for the cloak." 38. *Léine* (gl. *camisia* = chemise), gen. *leined*, Corm. v. Lendan, a shirt, probably connected with *lín* (flax), W. llin, lin-seed, lin-um, λιν-ον. 39. *Gruaidh* (a cheek), occurs in Cormacan *écces* 'Circuit of Ireland, ed. O'D., v. 23. (I have restored the ancient spelling):—

rob imde dér dar *gruaid* ingrlinn

oc bantracht Ailig foiltfind.

(There was many a tear over a comely cheek among the fair-haired women of Ailech), cf. O. Ir. *gruad*, gl. *mala*, Z. 28, Corn. *grud*. 40. *Tengad* (tongue), whence *infra* *tengtach*, *dotengtach*. In O. Ir. this was *tenge* gen. *tengad*, a d- (or t-?) stem, but identical in root with the Lat. *lingua* = *dingua*, O. H. G. *zunga*, Engl. *tongue*, Skr. *jihvâ*. Very remarkable is the irregular representation of a Latin medial (*d*) by the Irish *tenuis* (*t*); cf., however, *ithim* = *admi*, *edo*. The W. form *tafod* (Corn. *tavot*, tongue) is to me altogether obscure; it seems to occur in the corrupt Gaulish plant-name *ταρβηλοδάθιον*, which Z. reads *ταρβοταβάτιον* (ox-tongue).

41-44. *Tiach* (gl. *pera*), "a bag, pouch, wallet," O'R. The word seems to occur in an obscure

"Volo pro legentis facilitate abuti sermone vulgato: solent militantes habere *lineas* quas *camisias* vocant."—Jerome, cited by Diez, *Etymolog. Wörterbuch*, 82.

obscure passage in the St. Gall Priscian (Z. præf. xv.), "Tiach didiv mad ferr lat. i. d. o. o." 42. *Losad*, leg. losaid? Corm. losait, a "kneading-trough," gen. loisde, O'D. Gram. 90. If losad be the modern form of losait, it was a fem. i-stem, the declension of which is in the oldest Irish identical with that of the masc. i-stem. 43. *Dechmadh*, a tithe, tenth, identical with the ordinal (dechma-d = da(n)kama-tha, formed by adding the superl. suffix *tha* to the ordinal?). 44. *Coinnill*, Corn. cantuil = candela, and probably borrowed from the Lat., a fem. â-stem, gen. coinnle, O'D. 90, for cainnle, caindle; cf. caindlóir, gl. acoluthum, i. e. candelarium, Z. 1060.

45-50. *Punnann*, punán in O'R., gelima is a "corn-sheaf;" and O'D. informs me that in his boyhood the word was used in this sense in the county of Kilkenny; the primary meaning, however, is "load," and the word seems borrowed from the Lat. pondus—like W. pwn, pyniaw. 46. *Fedán* (gl. fistula), perhaps derived from fld (arbor) = vidu (wood), gen. feda, W. and Corn. guiden, Breton, gwezen. Cf. O. Sax. widu, Ang. Sax. wudu, O. H. G. witu, the Gaulish Viducasses, and the name of the Irish river *Oviðova* (vidvá) in Ptolemy (see Glück, 116). 47. *Fésóg* (a beard), fésóc, Corm. v. Crontsaile, apparently a diminutive. 48. *Lesmáthair* (stepmother), cf. W. llysfam, Bret. lesvamm; so Ir. lessmac (stepson) = Bret. lesvab: lessathair (stepfather), Corn. W. llysdad, Bret. lestad: lesainm (nickname), W. llysenw. I am not sure that Z. is right (p. 1104) in identifying this *les* with the Cornish *els*(privignus). 49. *Searach* (gl. carruca, a plough, Fr. charrue), fem. â-stem, absurdly derived by O'R. (who spells the word seisreach) from seisear each. 50. *Rón* (gl. phoca) Corn. W. moel-ron (sea-calf, seal).

51-55. *Cennbarr* (gl. caphia), by which the scribe probably meant some kind of covering for the head. 52. *Lorg* (a club, cudgel), Corn. lorch, gl. baculus, Breton, lorchen (temo). 53. *Penn*, obviously from penna, as is—54. *Pian* (= péna) from poena. In—55. *Maroc* (leg. maróc), gl. iolla, the Irish and Latin are equally obscure; maroc once seemed to me connected with W. myr (emmet), Engl. pismire, Zend, bašvarē maoirinām, decem millia formicarum (Spiegel), &c. (see Kuhn, Zeitschr., iii. 66; Försteman, *ib.* 80; Pictet, *ib.* v. 349). And if so, iolla might well be considered a blunder for iulus, *ἰούλος* (centipede). But Dr. Todd has pointed out in Du Cange the word jula, "piscis genus," which comes nearer to iolla; the gen. sing. maróci for maróce occurs in a passage from Mac Conglinni's Dream cited by Dr. Petrie (Round Towers), but the context affords no assistance in determining the meaning of the word. Is maróc identical with maróg (gl. trolliamen) *infra*?

56-60. *Crocan*, gl. olla (leg. croccan, W. crochan, boiler, pot), now crogan, "a pitcher"—O'R., seems a different word from crocann, gen. crocainn, which occurs in a gloss on fel. Z. 740; ainm in *chrocainn* im bí bilis, i. e. name of the membrane [the gall-bladder]

bladder] wherein is the bile, and of which *crocenn* gl. *tergus* (Z. 80) seems a by-form = *W. croen* (a skin, hide); *crocann* is certainly not *olla*, but *tergus*, in the poem of Cormacan *écces* above quoted:—

rob iat ar taigi cen rainn  
ar cochaill chorra (?) *crocainn*.

And on the whole we may safely say that Z. erred in comparing (p. 740) *Ir. crocann* with *W. crochan*. 57. *Siataire* (gl. *vesica*, if I am right in so reading “*fessica*, *siadaire*”) seems connected with *siataim*, O’R., “I puff, swell up,” cf. *W. chwythu*, “to blow, to breathe.” 58. *Cailo* (gl. *creta*), “chalk, lime,” O’R., *W. calch*, perhaps a deriv. from *calx*, *calcia*. 59. *Adhare* (gen. *adhairce*, *infra*) is “a horn, trumpet,” O’R., the adj. *adarede*, gl. *corneta* is in Z. 780. Here *adhare* probably means “a drinking-horn.” With *caustoria* compare “*Costarium*, *Costerium*, ut *Costrellus*, *Poculum vinarium*,” Du Cange. What is the *adhare leaga* (*cornu medici*) of Irish medical MSS.? A substitute for a cupping-glass? 60. *Luidhe* = Engl. lead.

61–65. *Riaghail*, gl. *norma*, cf. *régula*, whence, of course, it is derived, but apparently with a change of declension, *regula* being a fem. *â-stem*, whereas the umlaut in *riaghail* points to a stem in *i* (in Z. 22, *riagul*, *riagol*, are exactly = *régula*). A similar remark applies to—62. *Tabhaill*. 63. *Cantairecht*, apparently a hybrid from the Lat. *cantor*, but possibly a pure Irish word from the root *CAN*, Skr. *çans*; though the first *i* is hard to account for. 64. *Tuireog*, gl. *mitreta*: here both Irish and Latin are obscure to me. 65. *Medar* (gl. *parra*): *parra* is said to be a wheat-ear; I have not met *medar* elsewhere.

66–70. *Gocan* (gl. *parricula*): *gogan* is “cackling, prating,” according to O’R., but I suspect *gocan* to be the name of some small bird, cf. *gocan* na cubhaig, “*avicula quæ cuculum comitatur*” (Highland Society’s Dict., i. 500). 67. *Clár* (gl. *tabula*) in Z. *claar* (*W. claur*, *clawr*, O.W. *o cloriou*, *tabellis*, Z. 170), abl.: *hi claar cridi* (in *tabulâ cordis*), Z. 1082. 68. *Ancoire* = *ancora* is from the Latin; *ingor* is the pure O. Ir. form, see Z. 1107, *W. angor*, Corn. *ancar*, Bret. *eor*. 69. *Uisce imill* (*lympa*), “water at the edge” (*uisceán*, gl. *aquila*, Z. 281; *lán di uisoiu*, “full of water,” Z. 595); *uisce* is perhaps an example of the rare derivative suffix *-scia*; cf. the man’s name *Muirisce* = *moriscias*; but may possibly be connected through the Vedic form *utaa*, “a well,” with the root *und* (*vand*), to which belong *ûdwp*, *ûdus*, water, &c.; *imill*, nom. *ímell*, in O’R. *imeal*, *W. ymyl*. 70. *Sess no carr* (*seat* or *car*). *Sess* from the root *sad*, Lat. *sed-eo*, *ἴσθαι*, &c.; cf. *fiss* and *fid*, &c.; *sess ethar* in Corm. is the thwart of a boat (*ethar*, gl. *stlata*, Z.); perhaps the abl. may be in that obscure passage in Patrick’s hymn, *Crist illius*, *Crist issius*, *Crist inerus*; *carr*, which subsequently glosses

biga, is the well-known Gaulish carrus. The four-wheeler of Cæsar and Livy is now represented by the Irish carracutium. What *aptempona* can be, is to me exceedingly problematical.

71-76. *Taebhán*, which I have written for *tæman* (aspirated *m* for aspirated *b* is not uncommon in O. Ir.), C. explains to be the cross-beam between each pair of rafters; *teallaigh* is gen. sing. of *teallach*, which glosses focus, *infra*; *taebhán teallaigh* may therefore mean the little beam (trabecula) over a fire, from which pots are hung; *taebhan comladh* would mean the bar of a door (*comla*, gl. *valva*, *infra*). 72. *Assan* (*caliga*), in O'R., *asán* s. f. "a stocking or hose," W. *hosan*. 73. *Laindor* (a shoe-strap, shoe-string); O'D. suggests that this may be connected with the Engl. lanyard. It seems identical in meaning with—74. *Traighle*; neither word is in O'R. Can *traighle* be connected with O. Ir. *traig* (foot), acc. pl. *traigid*, a neuter *t*-stem = Corn. *truit*, O. W. *traet* (plur.), and cf. *τρέχω*, Goth. *thragja*, Skr. *tr̥ksh*, and the Scythian name *Ταρυι-ταος* mentioned by Herodotus (Ebel, *Zeits.* vi. 400)? The Celtic root *TRAG* occurs (as Z. 6, has shown) with the intensive particle *ver* in the Gaulish *vertragi*: *ai δὲ ποδώκεϊ κύνες αἱ κελτικαὶ καλοῦνται μὲν οὐδέτραγοι κύνες φωνῇ τῇ κελτικῇ*, Arrian. de Venat. c. 3. 75, 76. *Coroín*, gl. *corona*, gl. *clerica* (leg. *coróin*?), from *corona*, apparently with change into the fem. *i*-declension; but probably an instance in the sing. of that usurpation by the acc. of the place of the nom. which is common in the plur. The acc. plur. occurs in the Book of Armagh, 180, a. 2—*coirnea*, gl. *coronas*—which shows that the word belonged to the *â*-declension. Corn. *curun*.

77-80. *Folt* (gl. *coma*), *falt*, Z. 251, abl. o *folt*, Z. 65, = W. *gwallt*, Corn. *gols*, gl. *caesaries*, Z. 1101, occurs in a quatrain concerning the Norsemen, quoted by Z. 928, from the St. Gall Priscian [Z.'s reading of the last line is *dondlaechraidlainn oaloth lind*]:—

Is acher in gáith innocht,	Bitter is the wind to-night:
Fufuasna fairgge find-folt:	The white-haired sea is enraged:
Ní ágor <sup>1</sup> reimm mora minn	The passage of a clear sea is not undertaken
Dond laechraid lainn oa Lochlind.	By the fierce heroes from Lochland.

The gen. sing. in—78. *Deirgech in fuilt*, stripping (?) of the hair, i. e. baldness (for *deirgech* I suspect we should read *deirgecht*); *in* O. Ir. ind. gen. sing. masc. of the article, which was thus declined:—

STEM,

<sup>1</sup> *Ágor* (for *agthar* = *agitur*? cf. *agat* *clesamnaig* "agent jocularis," Seirgl. Conc.) is probably the O. Ir. form of *aghar*, which is thus explained in O'Davoren's Glossary (Mus. Brit. Egerton, 83): "Aghar .i. gaibther no innaighther, *ut est* Athgabáil *ager* a fal[th]che neme[d] is cóir dia dídu." *Aghar*, i. e. is taken or is advanced, *ut est*, a distress that is taken from a privileged person's green ought to be protected. *Ní ágor* might be rendered non timeo. Cf. *agathar*, Gr. *ἀγαθαί*, Z. 45.

STEM, SAN(D)A.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing. N. int, in :	ind <sup>1</sup>	an, a (= sanad ?)
G. ind', in'	inna :, na :	ind', in'
D. (s) ind', (s) in'	(s) ind', (s) in'	(s) ind', (s) in'
Ac. (s) in (n̄),	(s) in (n̄)	(s) an, (s) a (= sanad ?)
Plur. N. ind', in'	inna :, na :	inna :, na :
G. inna (n̄), nan	} in the three genders.	
D. (s) naib, (s) nab		
Ac. inna :, (s) na :		

In the dual *in* appears in every case, and for all genders.

79. *Fabra*, according to O'R., is not only "eyelids" and "eyelashes"—both which meanings may be attributed to palpebra—but also "eyebrows;" cf. O. H. G. *prawa*, ὀφρύς, Skr. *bhrû*. 80. *Mac imresan* (pupil of the eye), *mac* = O. W. *map* = *maqvas* (gen. *maqi*, in two of Dr. Graves' Ogham inscriptions), originally son, is here obviously in a transferred sense like *pupilla*, primarily an orphan girl. In Early Middle Irish *mac imresan* was *mac imleson* (leg. *immleson*), lit. "son of exceeding light"? Is hé tene na súla in *mac imleson*, "the fire of the eye is the pupil;" Seirglige Conculainn, edited from *Leabar na huidre*, by Mr. Curry, *Atlantis* II. 383.<sup>2</sup>

81-85. *Diadhacht* (gl. *theologia*), a fem. â-stem, from *dia* (God), gl. *deus*, *infra*, a masc. a-stem = *dévas*, which was thus declined in O. Ir. :—

Sing. N. <i>dia</i> : = <i>dévas</i>	Dual. (Not yet observed.)	Plur. <i>dé</i> ' = <i>dévi</i>
G. <i>déi</i> ' , <i>dé</i> ' = <i>dévi</i>		<i>déa</i> (n̄) = <i>dévân</i>
D. <i>dia</i> ' = <i>dévu</i> ( <i>dévâi</i> ?)		<i>déib</i> : = <i>dévâbis</i>
Ac. <i>dia</i> (n̄) = <i>dévan</i>		<i>déo</i> : (for <i>déu</i> ) = <i>dévûs</i> ( <i>dévâns</i> ) <sup>3</sup>
V. a <i>dé</i> ' = <i>dève</i>		a <i>déo</i> :

*Grammatach*,

<sup>1</sup> The turned comma (') indicates that aspiration (of the initial letter of the word following) is caused by the forms to which it is added, and which therefore must have ended in a vowel. The mark (:), which has been suggested by the Skr. *visarga*, represents a lost final *s*. The forms to which *visarga* is added do not aspirate. N. B.—The *s* in brackets is found after the non-aspirating prepositions, and certainly belongs to the article. Dr. Siegfried was the first to make this important observation. This article in O. W. was *ir*, in Corn. and Bret. *on*.

<sup>2</sup> "In the Hebrew Bible," writes Dr. Todd, "the pupil, or 'apple of the eye,' is literally 'Daughter of the eye.'—Ps. xvii. 8."

<sup>3</sup> Compare Goth. *vulfans*, Gr. ἰππωνς (*Ahrens*, *Diall.* ii. § 14, 1), O. Pruss. *daivans* and Skr. forms like *kumârânç-cha* (*puerosque*) *Nalaa*, 8, where the dental *s* of *âns* (= -a + *ans*) has regularly become *ç*

*Grammatach, dilechtach, sdair*, are obviously *fremdwörter* (grammatica, dialectica, historia). 85. *Éolas dóir*—if I read aright—(“an ignoble art”); *éolas* occurs in Z. 42, spelt *heulas*: the nom. pl. masc. of the related adjective *éolach* (gnarus) in Z. 252; *ammi néulig* (where the so-called prosthetic *n* is nothing but the old termination of the 1st pers. plur. of the verb subst. *ammi* (*n̄*) = *εσμεν*, W. ym, *asmasmi*); *dóir* is the opposite of *sóir* (free, noble), which words are produced by prefixing the inseparable particles of quality *do* (= Skr. *dus*, Gr. *δυσ*?) and *so* (= Skr. *su*, Gr. *ευ*), to a root which remains obscure to me<sup>1</sup>. Perhaps we should read *ealadan doenna*, “scientia humana.”

86–90. *Oighen* (a pan) seems to stand alone; O'R. spells it *oigheann*. 87. *Dlighi* (gl. rhetorica): here there is either an omission (? *labradha*, i. e. of speaking) or a blunder: for *dlighi* must stand for O. Ir. *dliged*, *lex*, *regula* (cf. W. *dleet*, Z. 166, pl. *dilehedion*, Z. 293, O. Sloven. *dlügŭ*, *debitum*), passing into the consonantal declension, like the Mod. Ir. *pearsa*, gen. *pearsan* = O. Ir. *persan*, gen. *persine* (a person). 88. *Nathair*, gl. *panthera*, is surely a blunder, *nathair* (O. Ir. gen. *nathrach*), declined like *cathir*, *supra* = W. *nadr*, being “a snake, adder, viper, serpent”—O'R., perhaps originally a water-snake, &c. = Lat. *natrix*. 89. *Leac in duini* (*maxilla*), *leaca* in O'R. (gen. *leacan*), is, however, not jaw-bone (*maxilla*, the mobile os), but “cheek;” *duini*, gen. s. of *duine* (*homo*), n. plur. in O. Ir. *dóini*, a masc. *ia*-stem, originally, perhaps, as Dr. Siegfried conjectures, related to Zend *daēna faith*, and the root *dhāi* (think, meditate), as Skr. *manu* (*homo*), Engl. *man*, is from the root *man* (think). 90. *Lethail* (gl. *mala*), apparently one of the class of compounds noticed by O'D. (Grammar, p. 338), who, after quoting in his text *leathcluas* (one ear), *leathchos* (one foot), *leathlámh* (one hand), *leathsúil* (one eye), gives the following note:—“When *leath*, which literally means half, is thus prefixed, it signifies ‘one of two,’ such as one ear, one eye, one leg, one hand, one foot, one shoe, one cheek. It is never applied except where nature or art has placed two together; but in this case it is considered more elegant than *son*, one.” We shall find *lethchaech* (gl. *monoculus*), *infra*; *leth* retains its original meaning in the following words: *lethchil* (half-biassed), Corm. v. *Cil*; *lethfer* (gl. *semivir*), *infra*; *lethgute* (a semivowel, Z. 968); *lethmaethail* (half a cheese), Corm. Prull; *ledmarb* (half-dead), Z. 825, *lethóm* (half raw, Adamnán's Vision, *óm* = Skr. *ámá*, Gr. *ωμός*); *lethsathach* (gl. *semisatur*), *infra*; *mala* is glossed by *gruad* in Z. 28.

91–95. *Ái*

before the palatal *ch*. The hypothetical dat. *dēvābis* is to be compared with a Japetic instrumental *daivābhis*, for which we should find in the Veda dialect *dēvēbhis*, and in classical Skr. *dēvāis*.

<sup>1</sup> My reason for hesitating to identify *do* with *dus* and *δυσ* is, that *do* aspirates (cf. *dochrud* gl. *indecor* *dochruidigther* gl. *turpatur*, Z. 833); and should therefore have originally ended in a vowel. The *s* may, however, have dropt off at so early a period that its former presence was unrecognised when the practice of aspiration was introduced.

91-95. *Ail* (gl. bucca) is probably connected with the root *al*, nourish, Lat. *āl-o* (cf. *lám* from r. *lab*, Skr. *labh*); *ail* gl. *esca* occurs in Z. 996, and cf. *irál* (nom. *irál*?) in the following gloss: *hi precept sos[celi] oculus in irál hirisse*, "in preaching the Gospel, and in nurturing (?) faith", Z. 996. 92. *Cráes*, gl. *gula*; *crassach*, gl. *gulosus*, *infra*, also means "gluttony," as in the following passage cited from the Leabhar Breacc by Dr. Todd (Ir. Nennius, pp. 170, 171): *is é focuinn malarta dona tuathaib ⁊ dona cellaib icambít na rí ⁊ na aircindig atta (?) dilai do crass ⁊ do raebaidecht int saegail*; and in Z. 41, where the word is spelt *crois*; cf. W. *croesaw*, to welcome? 93. *Ulbu* (gl. *mataxa*), I have never found elsewhere; *mataxa* (*μάρταφα*) means in Martial "raw silk;" it also meant "a cord or line." W. *ulw* (cinders) is the only Celtic word I know resembling *ulbu*. 94. *Bass* (gl. *palma*), acc. pl. *bassa*, gl. *palmas*, Leabhar Breacc copy of Gildas' *Lorica*. 95. *Basog* (gl. *alapa*) is obviously a derivation from *bass*.

96-101. *Bond* (gl. *planta*), *bonn* gl. *soles*, *infra*, = W. *bon* (base, sole), found in most Indo-European tongues: Skr. *budhna*, Gr. *πυθμήν*, Lat. *fundus* for *bundhus*, O. H. G. *bodam*, Engl. *bottom*, O. Norse *botn* (Kuhn, *Zeitschr.*, ii. 320), Huzvâresh and Parsi *buñda*, "ground, root" (Spiegel, *Zeitschr.*, v. 320). 97. *Feam* (gl. *mentula*), "a tail," O'R., who also has *feamach*, "dirty," which adjective Pictet (*Zeitschr.*, v. 348) compares with the Skr. root *vam*, vomere, *वम*, &c. As to *priv*, I doubt if I read the contraction (*pu*) rightly, and cannot explain it, unless perhaps as a derivative from the Lat. *privus*. 98. *Cáin* (gl. *emenda*, i. e. "damni reparatio," "satisfactio de jure laeso vel de illata injuria," Du Cange) a fem. i-stem; "rent, tribute, a fine, amercement," O'R., *cáin* seems to occur in Z. 592: *Is tacáir dúnn, acháin fochell asarchorp*. 99. *Cuile* (gl. *vena*), with the *u* infected, *cuisle*, O'R. The voc. sing. is frequently heard in the conversation of the Irish peasantry: *achushla* (i. e. a *chuisle*) *mochridi*, "O vein [or pulse] of my heart!" *Cuile* is a fem. stem in *n*, and perhaps derived (by the frequent change of *p* into *c*) from Lat. *pulsus*. The W. word for vein, *gwyth*, must on no account be compared with O. Ir. *féith*, gl. *rien*, gl. *fibra*, which, as Dr. Siegfried remarks, is the W. *gwden*, Eng. *withe*, Lat. *vitis*, *vico*, *ivéa*, O. H. G. *wida*, Skr. *vitikā*, a tie, fastening (Kuhn, *Zeita*, ii. 133). 100. *Cích* (gl. *mamma*), dat. pl. *cichib* (gl. *mamillis*), Leab. Breacc. Gild. Lor. 101. *Cíchín* (gl. *mammilla*) should probably be written *cích*, *cíchín*, as the present Irish is *cioch*, "a woman's breast," O'R.

102-105. *Uth* (gl. *mammula*), leg. *úth* ? = (W. *uwd pap*, i. e. *pulmentum* ?), if connected with Skr. *údhas*, Gr. *οὔθαρ*, *udder*, M. H. G. *euter*, is an instance of an Ir. *tenuis* irregularly representing a Skr. aspirate medial. 103. *Rella* (gl. *stella*), gen. *retlan* (Vis. Adamn.), in O'R.; "readhlann, a m. a star." 104. *Aoir* (aether) is W.

awyr

awyr = Lat. aer = O. Ir. aéir, Z. 114: dat. sing. *responsit mulier*, lus atcondaire hisind *aour* ⁊ ni accai hi talmain a leitheid ⁊ atbélsa no abéla ingein fil imbroind no abélam diblónaib mani thomliur inlussin. "The woman answered, 'the herb thou perceivest in the air, and on earth thou seest not its like, and I shall perish, or the child in my womb will perish, or we shall both perish, unless I eat that herb.'"—Trip. Life of Patrick, iii. 36. Cf. r. var, to surround. Whether in—105. *Aior* (gl. aera), the aera is for aer, or whether *aier* is era, is to me obscure.

106–110. *Scala* (gl. cratera), "a great bowl," O'R.; Corn. *scala* (gl. patera), Z. 1122, Goth. *skalja*, Eng. shell, O. H. G. *scala* (O. French *jale*, *jalon*, *galon*, Eng. *gal-lon*?). If Z. is right (G. C. 1122) in thinking *scala* a German word, when and how could it have come into Irish? 107. *Groidell*, "a gridiron," O. W. *gratell* (gl. *graticula*, Z. 1094), Ital. *gradella*, Fr. *greille*, Engl. *grill*, from *craticula* (Mart. 14, 21), Med. Lat. *graticula*, a dimin. of *crates* (see Diez, E. W. 180). 108. *Talam* (gl. *terra*), gen. *talman* (= *talmanas*), a fem. n-stem, perhaps identical with W. *talm*, the m of which, by the phonetic laws of Welsh, must stand for mn, mm, or mb. *Talam* has nothing to do with Skr. *dhanvan*, which Kuhn (Beitr., i. 368, 369) has identified with the Lat. *tellus* for *telvûs*; *talam* was thus declined in O. Ir. :—

## FEM. n-STEM.

Stem, *talaman*.

Sing.	Dual	Plur.
N. <i>talam</i>	dí <i>thalam</i>	<i>talmain</i>
G. <i>talman</i>	dá <i>talman</i>	<i>talman</i> (n)
D. <i>talmain</i>	dib <i>talmanaib</i>	<i>talmanaib</i>
Ac. <i>talmain</i> (n)	dí <i>thalam</i>	<i>talmana</i>
V. a <i>thalam</i>	a dí <i>thalam</i>	a <i>thalmana</i>

109. *Suiste no sgiurss* (*tribulum*), "a flail or a scourge," *suist* = *fustis*, W. *ffust* as *arian* = *frēnum*, W. *ffrwyynn*, *seib* = *fabā* (Skr. r. *bhāksh*, Gr. *φάγ*), W. plur. *ffa*, *srogell* = *flagellum*, W. *ffrowyll*, &c. *Sgiurss* seems taken from the Engl. scourge. The etymology of—110. *Baile* (gl. *villa*), the Bally so common in Irish topography, is obscure to me. If, notwithstanding the singleness of its *l*, we connect it with the Med. Latin *ballium*, we are only led from one difficulty to another—for who shall explain *ballium*? The earliest instance I have met of the occurrence of *baile* is in the Trip. Life of Patrick, iii. 12: *tanic victor do ingabail* (leg. *ingabáil*?) *patricc asin port corraiboi immuiniu draigin boi i toeb in baile*. "To avoid Patrick, Victor went from the house till he was in the brake of thorns at the side of the *baile*."

111–115. *Artán*,



111-115. *Artán*, as I venture to read the urtan of the MS. (gl. villula), I have not met elsewhere. It is a dimin. of art, "a house, tent, tabernacle," O'R. 112. *Slighe* (gl. via), a base in *t*, if aligthib, gl. naribus, in Gildas' *Lorica* be correctly spelt. Says Cormac: *Slige*, din, do seuchad charpat sech araile, dorónta fri himcomarc dá carpat i. carpat rig ocus carpat epscoip, con dechaid cach áe dñb sech araile. "*Slige*, then, for the passage of chariots by each other: made for the passage of two chariots, to wit, a king's chariot and a bishop's chariot, so that each of them may pass by the other." 113. *Bethu* (gl. vita), a masc. t-stem = O. W. bywyt, Bret. buez, O. Ir. gen. sing. bethad acc. bethid (ñ) = bivaten (or -tin?). The root is bñv (the adj. biu = bivas); cf. Skr. jñva for gñva, Goth. qvius, Eng. quick, Gr. βίος, Lat. vivus. 114. *Lubh* (gl. herba), gen. lubae, lube, Z. 18, 777; abl. dind luib (gl. de rosa), Z. 232, = Eng. leaf, Goth. laufs: lub-gartóir (gl. olitor), Z. 45; lub-gort (a garden), in the so-called Annotations of Tirechan preserved in the Book of Armagh; cf. the Corn. luworch guit gl. virgultum, Z. 817. 115. *Coill* (silva), a fem. i-stem, W. cell, pl. celli, Corn. kelli, gen. coille in Cormac v. Ana:—Ba bind gair *choille* loinche Um ráith Fiachach maic Moinche, i. e. "Sweet is the voice of the wood of blackbirds [ad v. vox silvae merulosa] round the ráith of Fiacha son of M." Coill in Z. is always spelt caill, and only occurs in compounds: mirtchaill, gl. myrtetum, escalchaill, gl. esculatum, olachaill, gl. olivetum, gen. pl. innan olachaille, gl. olearum, Z. 821. May we identify this word with Lat. collis?

116-120. *Slat* (gl. virga), a fem. â-stem = slattâ, is, with its diminutive *slaitín*, to be compared with the W. llath, yslath. Compare—118. *Móin* (gl. grunna, a bog), apparently a fem. i-stem, with W. mawn (turves). In W. mign (masc.), migen, mignen (fem. a bog, quagmire), the *g* must have been a *c*, which could hardly have fallen out in Irish. 119. *Fód* (gl. gleba), leg. fód, "a clod of earth, sod, soil, land."—O'R. 120. *Bothan* (gl. casa); perhaps we should read bothán ("a little tent," according to O'R.), from both (house), W. bod, cf. Eng. booth; *both* seems to occur in composition in Cormac: tic iarum Find don fuar-*boith* deóg lai, con faca in colainn cen cenn: "colann sund cen cenn," ol Find; [afterwards Find came to the hut in the evening, and he saw the body without the head: "a body is here without a head!" said Find].

121-126. *Cocall* (gl. cassula). Cf. "The cuculla, sometimes called casula and capa, consisted of the body and the hood, the latter of which was sometimes specially termed the casula." In a note, Dr. Reeves, from whose noble edition of the *Vita Columbae* I have made this quotation, spells the word cassula. Cocall is one of those Celtic words

which, by the influence of the Church, has become universal. Diefenbach (*Celtica*, i. 122) quotes Martial:—

Gallia Santonico vestet te bardocucullo;  
Circopithecorum penula nuper erat.

And compares Bret. kougoul, Corm. cugol, Engl. cowl. 122. *Cro* (leg. cró?), before which I have ventured to put *casula*, the dimin. of *casa*, occurs *infra* (*cro cáerach*, gl. ovile), and is explained “a hut, hovel, pen, cottage, fortress” (?) by O’R. 123. *Camra* no *seomra* (gl. camera); the former is from the Latin, the latter from the Anglo-Norman. 124. *Dorus* (gl. porta), W. drws, Corn. darat [*sic* in Z., but *daraz* in Lhwyd] (*ostium*), Lithuanian durrys, Skr. dvâra, Gr. θύρα, Lat. fores, Goth. daur, Slav. dver, Engl. door, dat. plur. dinaib *doirsið* (gl. de portis), Z. 749. 125. *Comla* (gl. valva), gen. comladh, *infra*, occurs in the *Leabhar Breacc*, cited by Petrie, R. T., 400: *comla* gered frias 7 gerrend maróci (leg. maróce?) furri (a gate of suet to it, and the short head of a *maróce* upon it). 126. *Chíath* (= crates, *hurdle*), Med. Lat. cleta, O. W. and Corn. cluit = clêtâ, mod. W. clwyd, occurs in the Irish name of Dublin, Baile an atha chíath (the town of the ford of hurdles), also in Z. 21, 114. Fr. claie, Provençal cleda.

127–131. *Marcach na comladh* (gl. digma) is altogether obscure to me; *marcach* is literally horseman—W.; “*marchauc* (equestris) ortum e Gallico vetusto marca (μάρκα, τριμάρκισια, ap. Pausan.),” Z. 47. 128. *Lasair* (gl. flamma), gen. lassrach, marg. gloss on Patrick’s hymn in Lib. Hymn. The 3rd pers. sing. pret. act. of the verb *lasaim* occurs in Fíac’s hymn:—

Dofaith fades co Victor, ba hé aridrálastar:  
*Lassais* in muine im bai, asin ten adglálastar.

He went southwards to Victor, he it was that spoke to him:

The bramble-bush wherein he [Victor] was flamed—from the fire he called.

The word is probably connected with *loscad*, Z. 143, W. llosg, Corn. leski. 129. *Camradh* (gl. cloaca). O’R. cites from Shaw, *camrath*, “a gutter, sewer, jakes;” I have not met the word elsewhere. 130. *Senmáthair*, “a grandmother” (O. W. *henmam*), from *sen* (old) = *sinas*, W. hen; cf. *Zendhana* (Spiegel), Gaulish *senomagus*, Lat. *sen-ex*, *Sen-e-ca* (compar. *sinu*, Z. 283, and *sinithir* [Lib. Hymn. gloss on the *Altus Prosit*]), O. W. superl. *hinham*, leg. *hinam*, Z. 305, and *máthair* = μήτηρ, *mater*, mother, Skr. *mātr* (*mātar*), from the root *mā* (to create?), was declined in O. Ir. like *athir* (v. *suprd*), except in the gen. plur., which was *máthar* (ñ). 131. *Sechrán* (gl. *devia*, i. e. *deviatio*), O’R. *seachrán*, “an error, straying,” has been taken into the Anglo-Irish dialect in the phrase, “going on the shaughraun.”

132–136. *Land* (gl. *scama*), if we take *scama* to be for *scamma*, an arena = σκάμμα, “a place

"a place dug out and sanded", land is the W. *llan*, "area, yard, church." It occurs as the last element of a compound in Z. 168: *isind ith-laind*, gl. in area (i. e. in the threshing-floor). If, however, as is more likely, *scama* is for *squama*, we may quote O'R.: "lann, s. m. a scale of a fish." 133. *Lég lógmar* (a precious stone), *lég* (stone), O. Ir. *liacc*, W. *llech*; cf. the river-name *Licca* in Venant. Fortun. Z. 174, and the O. Sax. *leia*, i. e. *leja* for *lêa* = *lêha lapis*, Glück, 19. In O. Ir. *liacc* is a *cc*-stem, and either masc. or neut., I have not ascertained which. *Lógmar* is an adjective, formed by adding the common suffix *-mar* to *lóg* (*merces*, *pretium*): gen. sing. "*stipendium ainm ind lóge doherr do mledaib ar mílte*" (*stipendium* is the name of the price that is given to soldiers for military service), Z. 577; *hilluag mo saethir* ("in reward of my labour"), Book of Dimma maco Nathi; *lóg*, W. *llog*, is perhaps connected with Lat. *lōcare*, *loc-arium*. May we also venture to adduce Goth. *laun*, Engl. *loan*? 134. *Fuinneog*, "fuinneog, s. f. a window," O'R., reminds one of the O. Norse *vindauga* (wind-eye), Engl. *window*; Ir. *seinistir*, W. *ffenestyr*, Corn. *fenester*, Bret. *fenestr*, are directly from the Latin. 135. *Gabhal*, gl. *furca*, (W. *gaff*, hardly *gebel*, a pickaxe), in Z. 731 is *gabul* (gl. *furca*, gl. *patibulum*), which spelling is strange, as the Med. Lat. is *gabalus*, *gabala*, *gabalum*, O. H. G. *gabala*, Engl. *gavelock*. 136. *Pelloe* (gl. *sportula*, a small basket) is "a basket made of untanned hide," as O'D. considers. It occurs in Cormac's Glossary, and comes, of course, from *pelliceus* (made of skins), and this from *pellis* = Eng. *fell*, &c.

137-141. *Ossadh* (gl. *treuga* = *truce*). 138. *Milan* (gl. *urna*), not in O'R., is one of a long series of names of different-sized water-vessels, of which we shall hear more when C. publishes his invaluable glossaries. 139. *Cogad* (war), gen. *cogaid*, n. plur. *cogtha*, O'D. Gr. 87, like some other nouns of his first declension (*a*-stems) is, I strongly suspect, a neuter. How else can we account for the vowel-ending in the nom. plur. of *aonach*, *ualach*, *mullach*, *eádach* (O. Ir. *étach*, a neut. *a*-stem), *bealach*, *órlach*, *sgéal* (O. Ir. *scél*, a neut. *a*-stem), &c.? Neuter *a*-stems were thus declined in O. Ir. :—

A NEUTER *a*-STEM.

*Stem, forcitála.*

Sing.	Dual	Plur.
N. <i>forcetál (n̄)</i>	<i>dá forcetál</i>	<i>forcetla</i>
G. <i>forcitil</i>	<i>dá forcetál</i>	<i>forcetál (n̄)</i>
D. <i>forcitil</i>	<i>dib forcitlib</i>	<i>forcitlib</i>
Ac. <i>forcetál (n̄)</i>	<i>dá forcetál</i>	<i>forcetla</i>
V. <i>a forcitil</i>	<i>a dá forcetál</i>	<i>a forcetla</i>

With

<sup>1</sup> See an interesting note by Dr. Todd, Lib. Hymn., 75.

With cog-ad Glück compares the Gaulish name Cog-i-dumnus, *sed qu.* as the *g* is unaspirated in Mod. Irish. Cf. Marti *coccidio*? hardly the Lat. pugna. 140. *Fuiscoog* (gl. alauda), "s. f. a lark"—O'R.; cf. W. guichell, "a bird," Pughe. The Welsh name for a lark is uchedydd, Corn. evidit, Bret. echouedez. 141. *Bairgen* (gl. garga) = W., Corn., and Bret. bara (panis), Z. 1122<sup>1</sup>; in O'R. *bdáirghean*, "a cake;" gen. sing. fer dénma *bairgine*, gl. pistor, i. e. vir faciendi panis, Z. 462. The word often occurs in the conversation of Anglo-Irish children, barnbrack (O. Ir. bairgen brecc, speckled cake) being one of their favourite comestibles. Garga I have been unable to find in any Lat. dictionary.

142-146. *Cethramadh* (fourth, O. W. petguared, now pedwryrd, m. petguared, now pedwared fem.). The -ma- here seems inorganic, and introduced from the false analogy of sechtm-ad, ochtm-ad, nóim-ed, dechm-ad. A similar remark applies to óenmad = W. unvet, Z. 330. 143. *Sruban* (gl. merenda, a luncheon) I have not met with elsewhere. O'R. has srúbóg, "a mouthful of any liquid;" and srubhóg, "a cake baked before the fire." With the latter our sruban is probably connected. 145. *Srubán mara* (bucealla, i. e. buccinula?), is apparently a "cockle" (srubán, O'R.). *Greim* (gl. buccella, a morsel), stem in n; cf. O. Sax. gruomon (mica). 145. *Cogar*, "s. m. a whisper," O'R. 146. *Colpa* (gl. tibia, the shinbone) does not agree very well with O'R.'s "calpa, s. m. the calf of the leg." The word occurs in Corm. v. Ferend.

147-151. *Tarr* (gl. festucula, a little stalk or straw), now means "the lower part of the belly," and is still found in a phrase used in reference to a childless man, viz., nírf fás dadam assa tharr. 148. *Mong intáilindein* (gl. honplata), "hair of the shoulder," i. e. mane, which meaning does not agree well with that of ὤμωνλάτη (shoulder-blade), for which word I am indebted to one of my friend Littledale's ingenious conjectures. Observe the form of the gen. sing. masc. of the article before aspirated *s*. In O. Ir. *d* before an *s*, or *sr*, or *sl*, which has been flanked by vowels, regularly becomes *t*. The proof of this proposition, which would occupy overmuch room here, may be found in Part IV., vol. I., of the "Beiträge" before referred to. It is enough here to say that int áilindein may be proved to have been sandialindení; and that the Mod. Ir. ant ech, "the horse" (phonetically written an t-ech) was of old san(d)as akvas. 149. *Cengal* (gl. junctura), W. cengl, both probably from Lat. cingulum. 150. *Féoil na fiacal*, "flesh of the teeth," i. e. gums; feoil, a fem. i-stem in Z. 23, ind féuil, "the flesh;" fiacal, gen. pl. of fiacail, a fem. i-stem<sup>2</sup>, which occurs in one of the St. Gall incantations

<sup>1</sup> Bara and gouin (wine) compose the Fr. word baragouin (gibberish).

<sup>2</sup> In the gen. pl. Mod. Ir. has lost all declensional distinction between fem. stems in *d* and *i*; in the old language the gen. pl. of fiacail would have ended in *e*. Thus nime, dúle, caille, are respectively the genitives plur. of nem or nim (heaven), dúil (a thing), caill (a wood).

incantations, Z. 926: ind ala *fiacail* airthir a chinn (one of the two teeth in the front of his head), the adj. *fiaclauch* gl. dentatam, acc. sing. fem. of *fiaclach*, is in Z. 22. 151. *Sine seain*, the uvula, lit. John's teat; *sinsean* in O'R.

152-156. *Butun* (biturria); *butun*, according to O'D. and C., is now used for a blacksmith's paring-knife. The Lat. biturria is obscure; perhaps it may be for biturrius, bitorius, Fr. butor (bittern); if so, we should probably read the Irish word *butur*, which word, however, is not known. Batura (patena in Diefenbach's valuable collection of Med. Lat.-Germ. glosses) is the only other Med. Lat. word I know like biturria. 153. *Didéan*, "protection, defence," O'R., which corresponds well enough with tectura, occurs *infra* in the form *didin* (gl. tegmentum, gl. tegimen). In O. Ir. the word is *ditin* (gl. teiges, gl. velare, Z. 79), gen. *diten*, dat. *ditin*. 154. *Luirech*, W. lluryg, from Lat. loricā (a corslet of thongs), which alone furnishes the etymon, viz., lorum. The earliest instance of the occurrence of this word is in Flac's hymn, v. 26:—

Ymmon doroeaga it' biu bid *luirech* diten do cách:

Immut il laithiu in messa régat fir hérenn do bráth.

The hymn thou hast chosen in thy lifetime shall be a corslet of protection to every one:

Around thee on the Day of Doom the men of Ireland shall come for judgment.

(Here *luirech* is used in its secondary signification of a religious composition supposed to protect the soul in the same way that a corslet guards the body.) In the poem commencing "Cris finnáin," Z. 933, we find the word with its primitive meaning: *luirech* dé dum' indegail ota [leg. ótá] m' ind gom' bond, "God's corslet to protect me from my crown to my sole." 155. *Aithléine* (gl. antiquula, if I read the Latin rightly) means, according to C., "a shirt cast-off" (on account of its age); cf. *aithle*, "an old cloak"—Corm. "*Aith*, or *ath*," says O'D. (Gram. 272), "has a negative power in a few words, as *aithrioghadh*, 'to dethrone;' *aththavoiseach*, 'a deposed chieftain;' *aithchleireach*, 'a superannuated or denounced clergyman;' *athlaoch*, 'a superannuated warrior, a veteran soldier past his labour.'" I have not met examples of this power of *aith-* in Z., where *aith-* (= Skr. ati, beyond) generally has the force of the Latin *re-*. 156. *Mtr* (mica, offula) occurs in Z. 25 (with the neut. article), as the last element of a compound: *a commr* (gl. medicatis frugibus offam), "the dog's-bit."

157-161. *Faighin*, W. gwain, Corn. *guein*, Bret. *gouin* = vagina; whence Ital. *guafina*, Fr. *galne*. 158. *Caille dabheca* (gl. famula), "girl of (the) tub;" *caille*, a fem. iâ-stem, occurs in Corm., and is compared by Bopp with Skr. kanyâ, Z. kainê (maiden), as *aile* (another) = anya. Hence the diminutive *cailín*, so often heard in the conversation of the Irish peasantry. *Caille* was thus declined in O. Ir.:—

A Fem.

A FEM. *id*-STEM.*Stem, calid.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. caile	dí chaili	caili
G. caile	dá caile	caile (n)
D. caili	dib cailib	cailib
Ac. caili (n)	dí chaili	caili
V. a chaile	a dí chaili	a chaili

*Dabhca*, gen. of *dabhach*, which subsequently glosses *caba*; cf. Eng. tub? 159. *Bó* (a cow), O. W. *bou* (in *boutig*, gl. stabulum, i. e. domus vaccarum, Z. 1079) = *βοῦς*, Lat. *bos*, *bov-is*, Skr. *gâus*, gen. sing. "monasterium quod Latine Campulus Bovis dicitur, Scotice vero *Ached-bou*," *Vita Columbæ*, ed. Reeves, p. 121, where two other readings of the Irish are given, viz., *achetbbou*, *achadh bó*: gen. dual. *macc dá bó*, Corm. sub v. *Deal*. 160. *Uisce*, "water" (whence "whiskey," i. e. *uisce beathadh*, aqua vitæ), has been considered *supra*. 161. *Adhbar*, gl. idiogina (ideogina?), afterwards glosses *thema*, and is, according to O'R., "a cause or motive; a subject or matter to be converted into some other form." Tordelbac[h] a mac, *adbur* ardríg erend: "Tordelbach his son, *matories* of a monarch of Ireland" (i. e. crown-prince), Annals of Boyle, cited and translated by O'D., Gram. 445. *Adbar* occurs in Z. 337: *roibia adbar fáilte* "erit tibi causa lætitiæ."

162-166. *Calptach* (gl. *bínna*); Ir. and Lat. here equally obscure to me. O'D. thinks *calptach* an unfledged bird, *sed qu.*; *binna* is explained *præsepe* in the Med. Lat. Dictionaries. 163. *Gamain arain* (gl. *benna*) is also obscure to me; O'D. says that *gamain* is a yearling calf; but what is *arain*, and what is *benna*? 164. *Calpach*, gl. *juvenca* (spelt *colpach* by O'R.) is, according to C., a heifer from her second to her third year. 165. *Cuindeog*, O'R., *cunneog*, "a f. a churn, a pail" = W. *cunnaog*, milk-pail. 166. *Edrath* gl. *mulcra*, or, perhaps, *mulca*, is, according to O'D., "milking-time; but we may also read the Ir. word *edradh*, and compare O. Ir. *étrad* (libido), the dat. and acc. sing. of which are found in Z. 433, 452.

167-172. *Corrog* (gl. *oba*, for which I have put *opa*, is obscure, *opa*, i. e. a hole) seems connected with O'R.'s *corr*, "a pit of water." 168. *Gealdán na súl*, "the white of the eyes;" *gealdán*, from *gel*, white; O. Ir. comp. *gilither*, O'D., Gr. 120. Christ is called by Oengus céle dé, "the white sun that illuminates heaven with much of holiness" (*gal-grian forosna riched cu méit nóibe*); *súl* gen. pl. of *súil*, of which more

*infra*.

*infra*. 169. *Taiberno*, from Lat. *taberna*, as—170. *Personacht* from *persona*, *Bicai-recht*, from *vicarius*, ~~as~~—171 and 172. *Cabillanacht*, from Med. Lat. *capellanus*.

173–176. *Abbdaine*, better *abbdaine* (abbey), a fem. iâ-stem; gen. sing. occurs in Leab. Breacc, cited by Dr. Petrie (Tara, 76), isin nomad (leg. noi maid ?) bliadain déc *abbdaine* Cormaic (in the nineteenth year of the abbotship of Cormac), whence it appears that *abbdaine* is applicable to the office as well as the place. 174. *Buail* (gl. *vaccaria*, a cow-house), spelt *buaili*, *buailidh*, in O'R., occurs *infra* in *buail dam*, gl. *bostar*. It is from the Lat. *bovine*, with loss of the *v* between vowels, according to rule in Irish. 175. *Proúinse* (province) is *proibhinnse* in Keating, who calls the Pale *proiðh-innse Gallda*; it is, of course, from the Lat. *próvincia*. 176. *Cathair airdeasbuig* (*oppidum archiepiscopi*): *cathair* has been considered *supra*, No. 13. Note in *airdeasbuig* the transposition (p) s-b-g for p-s-c-p; and compare *cengcedais* with *πεντηκοστή*, *coisreachad* (*infra*) with *consecratio*, *eisdeacht* = O. Ir. *étsecht*, and *beurla* = O. Ir. *bélre*.

177–181. *Eaglais*, O. Ir. *eclais*, gen. *ecaille*, *ecolso*, a fem. i-stem, from *ecclesia*, with change of declension. 178. *Athairtalmhan*, yarrow, milfoil; literally *pater tel-luris*; wrongly spelt by O'R. *atairtalmhuin*. *Athair* and *talmhan*—gen. sing. of *talam*—have already been noticed. Observe the non-aspiration of the *t* in *talman*, in consequence of *athair* being a consonantal base. 179. *Blaosc* (gl. *testa*) is *blaosc*, a shell in O'R. 180. *Brothrachan* (gl. *sabribarra*). *Brothrach*, according to O'D., is a royal garment. 181. *Cenbaran* (gl. *uolua*); here again the Ir. and Lat. are equally obscure to me.

182–186. *Buathbhallan liath* (gl. *artemisia*, wormwood, mugwort) is, according to C., “the great thistle;” according to O'D., “the gray ragweed;” *liath* (gray) = O. Welsh *luit* (fuscus), now *lloyd*. 183. *Lus na fiadh* (herb of the deer); *lus*, W. *llysiuyn*, pl. *llysiu*; *fiadh* gen. pl. of *fiadh* (s. m. gen. *fiaidh*); W. *hydd*? though certainly Irish *f* can never be = W. *h*. 184. *Biror*, afterwards spelt *birur* (gl. *nasturtium*), W. *beror*, Corn. *belor*, is now *biolar* (cresses), with change of *r* to *l*. *Biror* is fancifully derived by Cormac from *bir*, edge, and *or*, hair, the cresses being, as it were, the hair on the edges of wells and rivers. 185. *Foclug* (gl. *genista*, broom), not in O'R. 186. *Garbog* (gl. *ea*) is “the coarse brassica,” according to C.

187–191. *Merdrech* = *meretrix*, from which it is derived. 188. *Faochog*, a shell, cockle? occurs *infra* (194). 189. *Marclach*, “a horse-load,” according to C. (*marclach cruithnechta* occurs in the Trip. Life of P.), from *marc* (horse)—W. and Corn. *march*, which we have met above in *marcach*. 190. *Bonn* (gl. *solea*) = *bond*, v. *supra*. 191. *Bile*, masc. iâ-stem, correctly explained “a border” by O'R.; W. *hyl*, masc. “brim, edge.” The word occurs in a beautiful old poem attributed to Columbcille, and quoted in full

by Dr. Reeves. (Vita Columbe, 285, 288.) Unfortunately the spelling has been modernized. I will try to restore the pure orthography, and adopt Mr. Curry's translation:—

Diambad lim Alba uile  
O' thá brú co á bile,  
Rop ferr limsa ait taige  
Occam ar lár caem-Daire.  
Is aire caraim Daire  
Ar á reide, ar á glaine  
'Sar imad á aingel find  
On chiunn co roich araille.

Were all Alba mine,  
From its centre to its border,  
I would prefer to have the site of a house  
In the middle of fair Derry.  
The reason I love Derry is  
For its quietness, for its purity,  
And for the multitude of its white angels  
From the one end to the other.

192-196. *Uachtar* (gl. impedita); *uachtar* is the upper part, O'R.'s *uachdar*; but *impedita* is altogether obscure to me. *Uachtar* also means "cream;" and *uachtar* go tóin, "cream to the bottom," is, according to C., "a plant supposed to possess the property of turning all the milk into cream when the milk-pail is scoured with it." 193. *Smir* (marrow); W. *mer*, cf. O. Norse *smior* (butter), Eng. *smear*, occurs in the exceedingly old tale of the "Fled duin nan géd," ed. O'Don. p. 70:—Ní roan sum din co tardad cnáim for méis dó . . . ocus toimlid á *smir*, ocus á féoil asáithli; "he stopped not till a bone was brought on a dish to him, . . . and afterwards ate [eats] its marrow and flesh." 194. *Faechnog beg*, a periwinkle, lit. "a little shell." 195. *Grainseach* (gl. grangia), *grainseach*; O'R. "a *grange*, a farm." 196. *Cerc*, O'R. *cearc*, a hen; cf. *corcedae*, gl. gallinaceus, Z. 765; the resemblance to the Gr. *κίρκος* seems accidental.

197-201. *Ilur* (eagle); W. *eryr*; Corn. gl. *er*; Bret. *erer*, *er*; Goth. *ara*, gen. *arins*; O.H.G. *aro*. 198. *Arg* (from *arca*), "a chest, coffer," O'R.; so 199—*Ciste* is from *cista*. 200. *Ciarseach*, a hen blackbird, perhaps connected with *ciar* (fuscus), whence the name *Ciarán*, which occurs in an old obituary notice (Z. praef. xxxii.), bás Muirchatho maic Mailedúin hi Cluain maccunois á imda-*Chiarain* (death of Muirchad, son of Mailedúin, in Clonmacnois, from Ciarán's bed). With *ciar* = *céra*, we might, perhaps, compare *κελαινός*, Skr. *kâla*, Lat. *cal-igo*. 201. *Caog* (gl. monedula, a jackdaw); cf. W. *coeg*-fran = *coeg* + *bran*. Engl. *chough*.

202-206. *Spideog* (gl. philomena), "a nightingale," O'R.; generally applied to the robin redbreast. 203. *Colum*, for *columb* = *columba*; cf. Lat. *palumba*; *ciadcholúim*, gl. *palumbes*, Z. 752; cf. Corn. *colom*; gl. *columba*, *oudon*; gl. *palumba*, Z. 1113; W. *colomen*; Bret. *koulm*, *klom*. The final *b* is still retained in *Colomb cille* (Book of Armagh, 15 b, 2), gen. sing. "eductio martirum, i. e. ossuum *Coluimb cille*" (ib. 16 a, 1), "*Columb* crag" (Vita Col., ed. Reeves, 19, 20); and in the tenth century inscription on the case of the Book of Durrow (see Vita Col. ed. Reeves, 327), which Rod. O'Flaherty has copied on a fly-leaf at the beginning of that MS.:—† Oroit



acvs bendacht *choluimb* chille do flavnd macc mailsechnaill dorig herenn lasan-  
darnad acumddachso ([the] prayer and blessing of Columb of [the] Church for Fland,  
son of Mailsechnall, for [the] King of Ireland, by whom this case was made). 204.  
*Crebhar* (gl. lucifugia); *creabhar* is a woodcock, according to O'R.; cf. W. creyr, a  
heron. 205. *Ferbog* (gl. capreola, a roebuck), in O'R. *fearboc*, *earb*, *earboc*; Gael. *earb*,  
*earbag*, Corn. yorch, gl. caprea, Z. 1115; W. iwrch, Bret. ioure'h. The unaspirated *b*  
in *ferbog* is a medialized *p*; cf. *heirp* (gl. dama, gl. capra), Z. 78. May we also com-  
pare Lat. *hirpus*, *hircus*, Sabine *fircus*, with which Weber (Zeits. vi. 320) connects  
Tacitus' *alces*, A. S. *elch* (Eng. elk)? 206. *Corcach mara* (gl. *rostigola*, *infra* gl.  
*curiolus*), some kind of sea-bird, perhaps the curlew. The nearest thing I know to  
*rostigola* is *rusticula*, but this is a heath-cock.

207-211. *Dreolan* (leg. *dreólan* ?); W. *drywyn*, a wren, = Ir. *drean*, "the king of  
all birds;" the "*avis regulus*," for which *aurigola* seems to stand. 208. *Nenntóg* (gl.  
*urtica*, a nettle), spelt with two n's—O'D. Gr. 19; O'R. *neantóg*, *neanta*; *nenaid* (net-  
tles) occurs in Cormac, but I omitted to note where. 209. *Connlach* (gl. *arista*), a col-  
lective, "stubble," "straw"—O'R.; applied in Clare, according to C., to *stalks* of rape;  
*arista*, however, is the beard of an ear of grain. 210. *Coinnlin* (gl. *stipula*, a corn-stalk),  
applied, according to C., to a *single* stalk of rape; cf. *connall*, gl. *stipulam*, *colligendo*,  
Z. 731; W. *cynnull* yd, "ingathering of corn." 211. *Seimin* (gl. *fistula*, reed), "a  
bulrush"—O'D.; "blackheaded bog-rush," O'R.; probably a deriv. from *séim* (gl.  
*macer*; gl. *tenuis*, Z. 23, 261).

212-216. *Monadan* (gl. *moneta*), bogberry, leg. *mónadán*, l. w., perhaps connected  
with *móin*, a bog. 213. *Glacarba* (a handful of corn); *glac* (hand, palm); *arba* (for  
*arban* ?) O'R.'s "*arbha*, s. f. corn" (he is wrong as to the gender, for *ith in arba*, gl.  
*far*, occurs *infra*); cf. W. *erfin*. 214. *Glac saiged* (gl. *pharetra*); here *glac* must mean  
a quiver-like receptacle; *soiged*, better *saiged*, = *sagittán*; gen. pl. of *saiged*, anciently  
*saiget*; W. *saeth*, from Lat. *sagitta*; for if the word were Celtic, the initial *s* would  
have become *h* in Welsh. Thus, in Colmán's hymn (Lib. Hymn. fol. 5 b):—

Cech martir, cech dithrubach, cech nóeb robai in gemnai,  
Rop sciath dunn diarn imdegail, rop *saiget* uan fri demnai.

Let every martyr, every hermit, every saint who lived in purity,  
Be a shield to us, to defend us; be an arrow from us against demons!

216. *Ga* (gl. *hasta*) = *gaisas*; *gaide* (gl. *pilatus*, Z. 64) = *gaisatias*, the *s* being lost  
between vowels, as in *siur* (sister); *farán* (*isarn* = iron); *giall* (a hostage) = O. H. G.  
*kisal*; *iach* = *esox*, *esucius*, W. *eawg* (salmon), Corn. *ehog*, &c. Cf. with *gaisatias*, n. pl.  
masc. *gaisatii*, *gaisati*, the Gaulish tribe-name *Γαισάτιοι*, Polyb., which, however,

seems a stem in *a*, not in *ia*. See Z. 64, note; W. gwaew, pl. gwewyr, Z. 119, Corn. gew, Z. 152, seem the O. Ir. faebur (edge), Corm. v. *Dimess*.

217-221. *Seidedh gáithe no bulga*, gl. flabella (a blast of wind—cf. flabra—or a bellows; cf. flabellum); *seideadh*, O'R.; W. chwythiad, Ir. siataim = Bret. c'houézaf Corn. huethaf; *gáithe*, gen. a. of *gáith*, a fem. i-stem, which we have already found in the quatrain quoted from the St. Gall Priscian; *bulga* (bellows?) must be connected with *bolg* (bag); O. Ir. bolc, gl. uter; bulgas Galli sacculos scorteos vocant, Festus, Z. 17; Goth. balga, and Aeol. βολγος (= μολγός, hide). 218. *Cerdcha* (gl. fabrica), a smithy, forge, occurs twice in Cormac (sub vv. *Ca* and *Nescóit*). In Z. 70 it is spelt cerddchae, and glosses officina; *cerd* (formator, faber), gen. *cerda* (cerdcha, .i. teg *cerda*, Corm.); acc. *ceird* (Brogan's hymn, 79) is a *masc.* i-stem, from the root *car*, Skr. kr, to make, whence also *cerd* (art), a *fem.* i-stem; gen. dual; mic dá *cerda*, pseudo-Oengus, cited by Dr. Todd, Lib. Hymn, p. 85. *Cae*, *ca* (W. cae, caiou, gl. munimenta, Z. 291), has probably lost a *g*; cf. O. H. G. hag (stadt), N. H. G. gehege, Fr. haie, Eng. hedge. 219. *Mesgan* (gl. massa), leg. mesgán, now, I believe, applied to a lump of butter, shaped like a sod of turf. 220. *Bláthach* (gl. bandaca) is butter-milk; gen. *bláthaigh*. 221. *Lind*, leg. *linn*? (gl. cervisia), ale; O'R., *linn*, *lionn*, a. f. Gael. *leann*, W. llyn.

222-226. *Fual* (gl. urina), stem, vòla; cf. Skr. vâra, vâri (water); οὔρον, harn?; gen. *fuail*, occurs in one of the St. Gall incantations (Z. 926). "Ar galar *fudil*" (against disease of the urine, strangury?). "Dumesurca diangalar [mo] *fudil-se*" (I save myself from great disease of my urine). "Focertar inso dogrés i maigin hi tabair *thúal*" [thúal = do fúal]. (Let this be placed continually in [the] place wherein thou makest thy water). 223. *Sgél* (gl. fabula), O. Ir. scél (narratio, nuntius), nom. and acc. plural scéla; a neuter a-stem<sup>1</sup>; gen. plur. scél (n), which before *b* becomes scél (m),

<sup>1</sup> The mod. Irish nom. and acc. pl. is *sgéalta* (*sgéal-t-a*), as in *seol-t-a* (sails); *ceol-t-a* (melodies); *neal-t-a* (clouds), where the *t* is what Bopp would term an inorganic addition to the base, but what Curtius would call a determinant. Another inexplicable *t* is found in some dialectal verbal forms: thus, *biomuis-t* (let us be), in S. Leinster and E. Munster (O'D. Gram. 169); *glanamuis-t* (let us cleanse), in Kilkenny (ib. 180); *glanfamuís-t*, *glanfabbhuis-t* (we would, you would, cleanse), Kilkenny (ib. 182). All through Ireland this *t* occurs (sometimes medialized) in the 1st and 2nd pers. plur. pres. act., and 1st pers. sing. fut. act., as *glanamai-d* (we cleanse); *glan-t-aidh* (ye cleanse); *glanfa-d* (I will cleanse). Cf. ar sein *bera-t-sa* einéach do agena [ib.], "on him I will take revenge (?) of daggers" (Rumann, Petrie, R. T.); compare also *tánais-t-e* (second), O'D. Gram., 123, for Z.'s *tanise*. The so-called determinant is not used in the O. Ir. declension, but a *t* occurs in two or three conjugational forms. Thus, *guidmi-t*, Z. 143 (we pray); *logmai-t* (we forgive); *proimfimi-t* (we shall prove); in perfects like *asrabur-t* (I said), *asrobar-t* (he said), and in the third pers. plur. of the secondary present, e. g., *domel-t-is* (they were

(m), as in a verse in a poem on the characteristic virtues of the saints of Ireland (Rev. Dr. Kelly's "Calendar of Irish Saints") :—

Caras Scuithin na scél mbinn (bendacht ar chách doroinne!)  
Aindre áilne uchtgela, etarru dogní oige.

Scuithin of the sweet legends loved (a blessing on every one who hath done so!)  
Maidens beautiful, white-bosomed, [and] among them preserved his chastity.

The long *é* seems to indicate the loss of a consonant. 224. *Corcair* (leg. *corcuir*? gl. *purpura*), from which it seems formed by changing the *p*'s into *c*'s (as in *casc*, from *pascha*; *cengcedais* from *pentecoste*; cf. *necht* = *neptis* (W. *nith*, Skr. *naptri*, N. H. G. *niftel*); *secht* (*n*) = *saptan*; *fescor* = *vespera* = a Skr. *divas-para*, Bopp), and altering the declension. Perhaps, however, *corcuir* is not a foreign word. Z. 744, has *dubchorour*, gl. *ferrugo*, and compares the name of the Dalmatian island, *Kóproupa*, *Corcyra*. The Welsh is *porphor*. 225. *Céir* (*wax*); W. *cwyrr* = *céra*; but the Irish *céir* seems an *i*-stem. The Cornish and Bret. are *coir*, *koar*. 226. *Glass* (gl. *serra*), a lock, manacle, occurs in the poem of Cormacán éoces (ed. O'D.), v. 57 :—

Ocus ní thardad air glas  
Na geimel alainn amnas.

And there was not put upon him a manacle,  
Nor polished tight fetter.

The dimin. *glasán* (gl. *serrula*) occurs in Z. 281.

227-231. *Roth* = Lat. *rōta* (a wheel); Z. 82, the *t* being aspirated between the *o*, and the *a* which originally ended the word. Under such circumstances in Welsh *t* always becomes *d*. We find, accordingly, that the Welsh for wheel is *rhod*; cf. Lith. *ratas*, O. H. G. *rad*. We may also compare Skr. *ratha* (waggon), Zend, *rathaéstá*. 229. *Fochlaidh*, "a cave" in Cormac, occurs in the Irish Nennius, p. 116: *int ochtmad ingnad, fochlaid fil i tír Guent ocus gaeth tribith ass* (the eighth wonder, a cave which is in the land of G., and wind for ever [blowing] out of it). Cf. O. W. *claud* (*fossa*), Z. 622, W. *goglawdd*, Ir. *cláidim* (I dig), W. *cloddiauw*. 230. *Liter* (a letter) = Lat. *littera*. Double *t* becomes *th* in Welsh; we find, accordingly, *llythyr-en*. 231. *Sil-laidhi* (if I read the word rightly) seems a curious hybrid, consisting, as it does, of the first syllable of *syllaba*, plus an Irish termination. Cf. *siolla*, O'R.; W. *sill*. In Z. 968,

*eating*); *asber-t-is* (they were saying). The declensional *t* occurs frequently in the plurals of O. Welsh nouns, cf. *atin-et* [now *edned*], *bronnbreith-et* (volucres ventre variegatas), *merch-et* (filiae, now *merched*). I do not find a *t* in the British conjugation, except in perfects act., like *a gant* (occinit), *ae gwant* (feriit). In this *t* (= *dd* ?), and in that of the corresponding Irish perfects, I am inclined to recognise the reduplicating root *dhâ*.

968, the word is, as might be expected, sillab, fem.; sillaid occurs in Leab. Breacc in the nom. pl. of sillad, Gael. *siolladh*.

232-236. *Lethenach* (gl. pagina, a page of a book); the gen. *lethinig* (leg. lethenig?) occurs in Harl. 1802, 13 a; line moite [O. Ir. m' aite] hí tus ind *lethinig* sea. Rob cenais dia for anmain maelissu, "a line of my tutor's [written by him] is at the beginning of this page. God be gentle to Maelissu's soul!" Is *lethenach* weakened from lethanach? 233. *Crupán na lám* (gl. sirogra, i. e. chiragra, χειράγρα, gout in the hand); crupán I have not met elsewhere. O'R. has *crúpadh* (contraction, Gael. *crupadh*); *crúpaim* (I contract); *crupog* (a wrinkle), to which it seems allied. 234. *Esga* (gl. luna); in O. Ir. aescae, Z. 247; gen. ésci, Z. 1074, s. n. The adj. esca, which occurs in the Féilire of Oengus, is glossed by cain no alaind no *lucida* in the Leabhar Breacc copy of that (philologically) valuable composition. Note neph-éscide, unmoonlit (gl. σκοτομήνη), isin nep[h]-aescaidiu (gl. in σκοτομήνη), Z. 830. 235. *Medhal* (gl. panca = paunch?) though the unaspirated *d* in O'R.'s *maodal*, "a belly, a paunch," is certainly correct. Gael. *meadhail* is "mirth," "joy." 236. *Blonac* (lard); cf. W. *blonog* (lard, grease). Corn. *blonog*; gl. adeps.

237-241. *Monadh* (subsequently glossing momissma, i. e. νόμισμα, coin), seems here to mean a mint. In Gaelic *monadh* means a mountain; cf. W. mynydd, di-minid sursum, lit. ad montem, Z. 571, and also a heath. 238. *Farcán* (gl. comprisura), (leg. *farcán*?), is "a knot in wood," according to C.; O'R. has "*farcán*, s. m., a corn or welt on hands or feet." 239. *Cantair* (gl. troclia), "cantair, a press"—O'R.; "into which wood is put to be straightened," adds Mr. Curry. In Gaelic *farchan* is "a little mallet." 240. *Cliath fuirsidh* (gl. eripica, a harrow); as to *cliath*, v. *supra*; *fuirsidh* seems the gen. sing. of *fuirse*, harrowing, O'R. 241. *Sitheal* (gl. situla, bucket) is "a bowl, a cup," according to O'R.; W. hidl, a cullender?

242-246. *Taes* (= dough, Goth. daigs, N. H. G. teig?), W. *toes*. 243. *Mulcan* (gl. glassia, i. e., γαλάξια? a kind of milk-frumety) is O'R.'s *mulachán*; s. m., "a kind of soft cheese; cheese curds pressed, but not in a vat." Cf. Goth. miluks, Eng. milk, O. H. G. miluh, mulgere, mulcere, ἀμέλω. 244. *Igha* (gl. prisura), perhaps O'R.'s *iodha*, "the cramp, rheumatism, any kind of pain;" "a stitch in the side," according to C. 245. *Cocan* (gl. pensa, a day's ration) is *cucan* (gl. penus, store of food, provisions) in Z. 80. This is a different word from *cucann*, gl. pistrinum, gl. coquina, gl. culina, Z. 740, though they come from the same root, viz. *CAK*, or *PAK*. Cf. O. W. coc, gl. pistor; Cornish *cog*, gl. coquus; whence *keghin*, (gl. coquina), Z. 1095, 1122; cf. Skr. pacâmi; Lat. coquo, coqu-in-o, and popina; Lithuanian kēpu; Gr. ἀροτόποιος, ἀροτόποιος (bread-baker), which last word Messrs. Liddell and Scott derive from ἀρος and

and κόπτω. See Curtius, Zeitschr. iii. 403'. 246. *Lécc* in *árain* (calculus in the kidney); as to *lécc* v. *supra*; *drain*, abl. of *aru*; gl. rien, Z. 20; Welsh *aren*, perhaps connected with Lat. *rên*; *sed qu.* *Lapifulta* is, perhaps, a blunder for *lapillula*.

247-251. *Bancoig*, gl. *presena*. Both words obscure, and probably corrupt. Shall we read *banchogile* and *proseada*, a prostitute? *Banchogile* occurs in O'R., with the meanings, "a female companion, a cup gossip." *Banchogireach* in Gaelic is "mulier aliena." 248. *Luch francach* (lit. French mouse) is certainly a rat (cf. Welsh *llygod ffrengig*, rats), but what is *rula*? With *luch* (O'R. s. f. a mouse), cf. W. *logod*, Z. 82, *llyg* (a field-mouse). 249. *Luch dall* (gl. *talpa*, a mole), lit. blind mouse; *dall* (blind), which glosses *cæcus*, *infra*, and occurs in composition with *súilech*, in *dallsúilech* (gl. *orbatus*), *infra*, is the Welsh *dall*, pl. *deillion*, Z. 296. 250. *Lacht* (gl. *lactura*), in O'R. *lact*, "milk;" Corn. *lait* (leg. *laith*); W. *llaeth* = Lat. *lact* (*lac*, *lactis*) is, perhaps, as Bopp has suggested, an old passive participle formed by the Skr. suffix *ta*¹. On this word, and on the interesting identification of Ir. *bliocht*, W. *blith*, with γάλακτ (γλακτοφάγος, γλάγος), where the Celtic *b* and the *γα* are the last remnant of the word for cow (Skr. *gav*, Ir. *bó*), see Grimm, Gesch. d. d. Sprache, II, p. 1000. 251. *Amaisc* (gl. *amusa*) I cannot explain.

252-256. *Tál* (gl. *ascia*, *adze*), cf. Lat. *tâlea* (a cutting for planting); inter-taliare, and the crowd of words connected therewith; Ital. *taglia*; Span. *tajo*; Fr. *taille*, *tailleur*; Engl. *tailor*, and fee *tail* (*feudum talliatum*); and M. H. G. *teller* (a plate), Diez, E. W. 339. 253. *Casnoidhi* (gl. *scindula*, *shingle*), leg. *casnaidhi*? is "chips, or shavings of wood," according to O'D. and C. The nom. sing. *casnaidh* is in O'R. 254. *Escart* (gl. *scupa*, i. e. *scopæ*, a besom?), probably from *es* (= Lat. *ex*), and the root *scar*, whence *etarscar-tha* (*separationis*), Z. 254-5. But *scupa* is probably a blunder for *stupa*, and we may compare the Gaelic *eascard*, or *ascart*, s. m. "tow," "coarse lint." 255. *Guirín* (gl. *pustula*), Gael. *guirean*, W. *goryn*, from *gur* (*pus*); Corm. v. *Nescoit*; W. *gor*; cf. French *gour-me*, and perhaps O. Norse *gor* (*dung*), *gor-m-r* (*slime*). 256. *Nus* (gl. *onesta*, i. e. *colostra*?) is, says O'D., the beestings or new milk of a cow after calving: "*nus* quasi novus," says Cormac; and though it is of

¹ Dr. Smith, in his Latin Dictionary (sub v. *coquo*), is wrong in including the English *bake* in this class of words. *Bake*, as Curtius points out, is the Greek φάγειν.

² This suffix (Lat. *-tus*, Gr. *ρός*) is found (without addition) in Irish, not, as might be expected, in the part. perf. pass., but in the pret. pass. in *-d*, plur. *-tha* (Ebel. Beitr. i. 162). Ebel here speaks of vocalic verb-stems. The tenuis is preserved in the sing. of the pret. pass. of consonantal verb-stems: e. g. *roset* (was sung) = *pra-can-ta*, *tairchet* (was prophesied), *ad-ra-nac-t* (was buried), &c. The termination of the part. perf. pass. O. Ir. *-tha*, *-ta*, mod. Ir. *-tha*, *-ta*, really stands for *ta* + *ya* (see Ebel, Beitr. i. 162).

of course absurd to identify *nus* with *novus*, the word may really come from the root *nov*, which in Irish would lose the *v*. Gael. *nús*, *nds*, gen. sing. *núis*.

257-261. *Baineachlach* (gl. grimaga), a female servant, a she-post-boy! if O'R. be right in his explanation of *eachlach*. 258. *Meall* (gl. *picuta*, i. e. *picota*), a mound, hillock, a masc. a-stem, with which Glück, 138, has connected *Mellodunum* and *Mellosectum*. W. *moel* (a conical hill) is represented by the Mod. Ir. *maol*. 259. *Eás* (gl. *mustella*, weasel), a dimin. form in O'R., viz., *easóg*; another mod. word for this animal is *nas*, which is *nes* in Z. 60. 260. *Fidhchat* (gl. *muscipula*), literally wood-cat, a humorous word for a mouse-trap. 261. *Concro* (gl. *decipula*, a snare, a trap), "a wolf-trap," conjectures C., from *con*, base of *cu* (dog, a wolf is called *cu allaidh*), and *cro*, gl. *casula* (*supra*).

262-265. *Srathar* (gl. *sagena*, a fishing-net or seine), Gael. *srathair* (clitellæ). I suspect the scribe has blundered here, for *srathar* is certainly "a straddle," as O'R. explains the word; W. *ystrodyr*, f. from Med. Lat. *stratura*. It occurs (with its *s* aspirated by the nom. sing. of the fem. article) in the St. Gall Priscian, Z. 929:—

Gaib do chull isin charcair :  
Ní róis chluim na colcaid :  
Traag insin, amail bachal,  
Rot ginll ind *srathar* dodcaid.

Take thy corner in the dungeon :  
Thou gettest neither down nor flockbed :  
That wretched one ! like a slave,  
The miserable *srathar* sticks to thee.

This, however, does not enlighten us much as to its meaning. 263. *Carr* (gl. *biga*, a two-horsed chariot) has been noticed *supra*. 264. *Uchtach* (gl. *antela*), a poitrel, or breast ornament for horses, from *ucht*, breast (also the brow of a hill, as in *conrici hucht* *noinomne*, "to nine-oaks' hill," Book of Armagh, 17 a, 1), mod. gen. *ochta*, a masc. u-stem. The following is a paradigm of these stems:—

#### MASC. u-STEM.

##### Stem, *bithu*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>bith</i>	<i>dá bith</i>	<i>betha</i>
G. <i>betha</i>	<i>dá betha</i>	<i>betha (n)</i>
D. <i>biuth</i>	<i>dib bethaib</i>	<i>bethaib (for bithuib)</i>
Ac. <i>bith (n)</i>	<i>dá bith</i>	<i>bithu</i>
V. <i>a bith</i>	<i>a dá bith</i>	<i>a bithu</i>

In—265. *Tiarach* (gl. *postella*, i. e. *postilena* = W. *pystylwyn*), a crupper, may, I suspect, be found the *tiar* conjectured by Z. 567, as a designation for the western regio mundi. In Ireland the west is the back; the east, the front (*airthir a chinn*, in the front

front (east) of his head); the south is the right hand (des) (cf. Dekkhan, from the Skr. dakṣiṇa) the north, the left (tuath). In Kerry I have heard an English-speaking peasant talk of a tooth in the *weast* side of his jaw, meaning the back part.

266-270. *Laithirt* (gl. capula, i. e. crapula, drunkenness, debauch, also the headache resulting therefrom) is pleasantly derived by Cormac from *laith* (ale), and *ort* (killed) thus: *Laithoirt* .i. laith ron *ort* .i. ol cormae, "laithoirt, that is, *laith*, which killed us, i. e. a drink of ale (*corm* dat. s. *cormaim* = W. *cwrw*, κοῦρρμυ, Dioscor., see Dief. Celt., i. 123). 267. *Cáer finemnach* (gl. uva), literally bacca vitea: cáer, gl. bacca, Z. 37; W. cair: *finemnach*, an adj. formed from *finemain*, a vine, which is found in the Leabhar Breace Sermon on S. Brigit, cited by Dr. Todd (Lib. Hymn. 65): Is aire sin isé á samail etir dúilib, colum eter énaib, *finemain* eter fedaib, grian uas rennaib. ("Hence it is that her type among created things is the Dove among birds, the Vine among trees, the Sun above the stars.") 268. *Lubra* (gl. lepra, leprosy), cf. W. llyfrith, "eruptive, pimpled." 269. *Cnaimfiach no torpan* (gl. fragella, cornix *frugilega*?): *cnaimfiach* (which glosses curellus, *infra*, No. 503) means, according to C., "the great eagle," and is also applied to a raven (*sic* O'R.); to a rook in Scotland. It is hard to say what the first element of the compound can be: if we read *cnaimfiach*, we might compare *cnám*, bone, a masc. i-stem, o chnáim gl. ex osse, Z. 1002, n. pl. in chnamai, Z. 237, acc. pl. cnámi, Z. 609, cf. κνήμη, and *fiach*, gl. corvus, Z. 1030; cf. N. H. G. weihe, O. H. G. wiho, wigo (milvum), uuiio (milvus). *Torpan* is a crab (cancer), according to C., Gael. *tarpan*. 270. *Cotun* (gl. parma, a small round shield) I have not met elsewhere.

271-275. *Nelladoracht* (gl. piromanzia, pyromantia?) is, according to C., "astrology," Gael. *neuladaireachd*, from *neuladair* (astrologer). The first element of the word seems *néll*, a cloud. I know not if the Irish practised νεφελομαντία. 272. *Dornadoracht* (gl. ciromancia, leg. chiromachia, pugilism?), Gael. *dórnadaireachd*, from *dornadóir* (a boxer): cf. *dorn*, W. *duwn* (fist, hand): whence *dornán*, *infra*: nom. *durni* (gl. ut me colaphizet), Z. 336. 273. *Clas guail* (gl. sturna?), "the place on which charcoal was made," C.; *clas* here seems = the W. *clas* (a space, region). Its usual meaning is "furrow," "trench." *Guail*, gen. sing. of *gual* = Eng. coal, W. glo. 274. *Sbhlínach*, gl. catapulta (if I read this rightly), seems connected with *splín*, "a sharp dart of the eye;" *splincín*, "one who gives a sharp glance out of the corner of his eye;" and *splíne*, "a point of rock," "an overhanging cliff," O'D. 275. *Croicinn madra allaid* is "hide of a wolf," lit. "of a wild dog." What *edibulta* can be, or be put for, I cannot conjecture.

276-280. *Coinmír* (gl. offa), conmmír in Z., v. *supra*, No. 156. 277. *Dabach* (gl. caba, i. e. cavea), gen. *dabhca*, *supra*, No. 158. 278. *Suiste* (flail), a lengthened form of

of *suist* = *fustis*. *Calopeda* (if this be what the scribe's *callidiba* meant) seems a barbarous hybrid formed from *καλον* (wood), and *pes* (foot). 279. *Idh urchumail* (gl. *trica*, i. e. *tricæ*, hindrances) is a spangling-chain: *idh*, a collar, chain; *urchumail* for *érchumail*, and this = *cumail* (holding), with the intensive particle *ér* = Gaulish *ver*, Lat. *per*, Gr. *περι*, prefixed. 280. *Cessacht* (gl. *parvispendia*, penuriousness). The adj. *cessachtach* occurs in S. Brogan's poem on Brigit:—

Ní pu for seotu santach; ernais cen neim, cen mathim;  
Ní' bu chadal,<sup>1</sup> *cessachtach*: ní car in domuin cathim.

281–285. *Galar súla* (gl. *obtollmia*, i. e. *ophthalmia*), “disease of the eye;” *galar*, gen. *galair* in O. Ir., a neut. *a*-stem = W. *galar* (mourning, grief), *súla*, gen. sing. of *súil*, No. 425, *infra*. 282. *Cailleach ligeoch* (gl. *pupina*) is nearly unintelligible to me; *cailleach*, anciently *caillech*, has the meanings of “old woman” and “nun:” in Gaelic, *ligeach* is “aly,” *ligheach*, “flooded.” 283. *Cochtair* (gl. *coquina* = *cuisine*), *vide supra*, No. 245. 284. *Tarrach* (gl. *babana*); of these two words I can make nothing as they stand. May we read *torrach* (pregnant), and *babána*, an Hiberno-Latin fem. subst. formed from *babán* (baby), and meaning a pregnant woman? In Gaelic *tarrach* is “the belly-thong of a pack-saddle, a girth.” 285. *Coisreagad* (gl. *creatura*, i. e. the consecrated wafer?); for *coisegrad* = *consecrata*: the *n* being lost before *s* as in *mis* = *mensis*, *cis* = *census*, *mias* = *mensa*, &c.

286–298. *Aran* [leg. *arán*] *geal* (gl. *placenta*, a cake), “white bread.” 287. *Baintigerna* (gl. *dominabus*). Here, and in the following twelve articles, the Latin words are in the dat. or abl. pl., the Irish being in the nom. sing. In *baintigerna* (lit. female-lord), note first the non-aspiration of the *t*, though originally between vowels, the Irish phonetic laws not admitting the combination *nth* (cf. *banterismid*, gl. *obstetrix*, Z. 820; *o chaintaidliuch*, gl. *satisfactione*, Z. 826, and verbs in the 3rd sing. pres. pass., such as *frisduntar*, gl. *obstruitur*, Z. 464); secondly, the change of the O. Ir. final *e* (= *ia*) to *a*; thirdly, the change of the *a* of *ban* to *ai*, which is owing to the influence of the vowel in the following syllable, viz., *i*, which has the power of changing a preceding *a* into *ai*; so *e* changes a preceding *a* to *i* (*ai*); but *o* causes no vowel-change. See Ebel, Beitr. 288. *Ainim*, in Z. *anim* (Corn. *enef*; Armor. *éné*) = *anima*, and declined like a fem. *â*-stem<sup>2</sup>, but also declined as a stem in *n*<sup>3</sup> (= a Latin *animo*, -onis, if there were such a word), which curious fact Ebel (Zeits. vi. 213) was the first to notice. 289. *Baindea in toraid* (goddess of the fruit, Pomona? or growth, Ceres?); *baindea*,  
bandea

<sup>1</sup> = Goth. *hardus*, Eng. *hard*.

<sup>2</sup> Gen. *anme*, dat. *anim*; cf. *anam*-chairtea, gl. *doctores*, lit. *soul-friends*, Z. 10 (= *anamacarant-i-ana*).

<sup>3</sup> Dat. sing. *anmin*, acc. *anmin(n)*, pl. *anmin*, *anman(n)*, *anmanab*.



bandea, Z. 279 (not bandia); where the ban seems superfluous, as dea = dêvâ = Lat. dea; *toraid*, gen. s. of torad; dat. torud (fructui), Z. 231; n. pl. *toirthé*, O'D. 88, for *tortha*, whence it would seem to be a neut. a-stem. Ebel (Beitr. 428) would connect this word with the root RAD; but consider the *t* in *toirthé* and in the adj. *toirthéach* (fruitful), which occurs in Z. 778. 290, 291. *Ingen* (filia, nata), a daughter, girl; now *inghean*, Gael. *nighen*, which Bopp and Pictet, I venture to think, erroneously, have compared with the Skr. anganâ, is literally, I suspect, "one who does not bring forth," from the neg. particle *in* (Z. 829), and the root GAN<sup>1</sup> (Skr. jan), to produce. Cf. the word *ingenas* in the following gloss (Z. 492), ma eterroscra fri a fer, ni teit co fer naile, act bed *ingenas*, which I render literally thus, "if she have separated from her husband, let her not go to another husband, but let there be not-bringing forth"—impartitudo, impartura, if I may coin a Latin word. Z. translates *bed ingenas* by sit innupta, obviously taking *ingenas* for an adj., or a concrete subst.; but the termination *-as* is only, so far as I know, used to form abstract substantives; see Z. 759 (*curchas*, gl. arundo, has yet to be explained). *Ingen* may, however, be for *andegena* (adgnata), cf. *Cintugena*.

292-295. *Banchara*, a female friend; *cara* = W. *carant*, pl. *ceraint* (O. Ir. gen. carat = carantas, as Skr. bharatas = φέροντες<sup>2</sup>), is a stem in *ant*, like *nâma* (hater, enemy), gen. *nâmat* (= na + amantas); *fiadu* (God); *dînu* (ewe-lamb); *brâge*, throat (= Welsh *breuant*, windpipe); *lôche* (lightning); *Nuada* (a man's name); *Brega* (?) plur. *Bpígarres* (= in the Irish of Z.'s glosses, *Bregait*, Skr. *brhantas*), an Irish clan mentioned by Ptolemy. This class of nouns represents the Gr. participles in *ων*, *οντος*. *Cara* was thus declined in O. Ir. :—

MASC. *ant*-STEM.Stem, *carat* from *carant*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>cara</i>	(Not yet observed)	<i>carait</i>
G. <i>carat</i>		<i>carat</i> (î)
D. <i>carait</i>		<i>cairtib</i>
A. <i>carait</i> (î)		<i>cairtea</i>
V. a <i>chara</i>		a <i>chairtea</i>

294. *Láir*

<sup>1</sup> The root GAN, when it means to be born, reduplicates in Irish (cf. *no gigned*, gl. *nascetur*, Z. 417), as well as when it means to produce (*nis gignetar tola*, Oingua, Féilire).

<sup>2</sup> The loss of the *n* before *t* in Irish is, however, purely the result of a phonetic law; the same loss in the Skr. gen. *bharatas*, and in the other weak cases, is the consequence of what may be called the *dynamics* of the language.

294. *Láir* (a mare); gen. *lárach* (declined like *cathir*, *supra*, No. 13). 295. *Múl* (afterwards glossing *múlus*, W. *mul*, N. H. G. *maul*); cognate with Lat. *múla*, a she-mule. The adj. *múlda*, gl. *mulionicus*, is in Z. 30, where also are quoted the O. British name *Epomulus* = *equomulus*, and *múlu*, the O. Ir. acc. pl. of *múl* = *mulus*.

296-301. *Assal*, glossing, *infra*, *asinus* (W. *asyn*, he-ass; *asen*, a she-ass), I cannot believe to be a Celtic word. The vowel-flanked *s* would have been lost in Irish. *Assal* (O'R. *asal*) I believe to stand for *asan*, and to have been taken from the Lat. *asinus*: cf. Gaul. *Ep-asen-actus*, Gr. *ἄσινος* for *ἄσινος*, Goth. *asilus*, O. H. G. *esil*, Lith. *asilas*. 297. *Sogh allaid*, she-wolf, lit. a wild bitch; as *cu allaid*, lit. wild dog, is *lupus* (v. *infra*); *sogh*, also *sagh*, *saidh*, *saith*, O'R., Gael. *saigh*. Hence *saighin*, "a little bitch," O'R.; *saigir*, "a bitch's heat," O'D. 298. *Caisc* = *pascha*, from which it is taken. Note, however, that it has become a fem. i-stem. In the O. Ir. the nom. is *casc*, which is declined like a c-stem; gen. *casc* = *cascas*; dat. *casc* = *casci*; acc. *casc* (*ú*) = *cascin* (or *-en*?). So—299. *Mainn* (*manna*) is *mann* in Z. 593; *ní pu imdu do* (leg. *dó*) in *mann* *cid trén oc tecmallad*; "non fuit abundantius ei *manna* quamvis *sollerti* in collectione;" whence it appears that the word was either masc. or fem., which is curious, as the O. Ir. foreign-words generally follow the gender of the original vocables. 300. *Bósluaiged* (gl. *mammona*, riches), leg. *bósluaiged*, a deriv. from *bósluag*, "cow-host;" cf. Goth. *faihuthraihns* (*μᾶμωναῖς*), originally "cattle-throng," "fee-throng," v. *infra*, No. 1003. 301. *Subachus* (gl. all. a, leg. *alacrimonia*?), glossed by *lætítia*, *Corm.*, and *ilaritas* (*sic*) in Egerton, 88, fo. 70: from *subach* (cheerful), opposed to *dubach* (v. *supra*, No. 85).

302-304. *Amaddán* (gl. *idiota*, here a fool, idiot, *omadhaun*), which Pictet (*Zeits.* v. 325) rightly connects with Skr. *a-mati*, stupidity—*mati* is understanding—and Lat. *amens*. The root is *MAN* (think), whence Skr. *manu*, Eng. *MAN*, quasi thinker. 303. *Deorad* (gl. *advena*, a stranger, alien = the Scottish name *Dewar*, Gael. *deoradh*) also means a pilgrim, an exile, a stranger settling in an Irish chieftain's territory. See a valuable note by Dr. Reeves (*Vita Col.*, 366), and one by O'D. (*Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 163), in which page the nom. pl. *deoraid* occurs. 304. *Urraidh* (gl. *indigena*), a native, also meant "a solvent yeoman," C.

305-310. *Eirinnach* (gl. *Hibernigena*), from the old name of this island, which is declined in the Book of Leinster and Lib. Hymn. nom. *hérinn* (*Maelmura Othna's* poem) dat. *dond erinn*, gen. and acc. *hérenn* (see *Fiac's Hymn*, vv. 7, 8, 10, and the *orthain* at the end, and the quatrain from *Marianus Scotus*, Z. 944). The origin of this name, notwithstanding the labours of Z. (G. C. 67) and Pictet (*Beitr.* 87), still remains obscure. One of Z.'s ideas is, that it is compounded of the intensive *ér* and *rind* (a star),

(a star), which he thinks may also have signified an island, "quasi signum maris." Another conjecture of his is, that érend is for iar-rend ("insula occidentis"). There are three objections to these theories: 1°, as Pictet observes, we never find the *r* doubled; 2°, the gen. of rind is renda, but the gen. of hérinn is hérenn; 3°, rind never means an island, though it certainly has the meanings of "star," "headland," and "point." Pictet, citing the Teutonic names for the Irish—Norse írar (Irishmen), Anglo-Sax. ira, ire (Irishman), asserts that Eirinn is derived "ohne zweifel aus dem ältesten volksnamen der Iren, der etwa Er oder Eir gelautet haben muss." The following theory has been suggested to me: Hérinn, which certainly is a stem in nn, iver-inn being the base in the nom. gen. and dat., iver-ann in the acc., represents a petrified AVARASMA (cf. Skr. avara, posterior, western, declined with the pronominal -sma, Ir. iar, after, aniar "in the west," Pictet, Beitr. i. 89). By weakening the vowels<sup>1</sup>, dropping the final *a*, and changing *m* into *n* (cf. sni, "we," ex ASMÍ) we obtain ivarinn. From ivarinn hérinn may have arisen, by the assimilation of the *s* (cf. immunn = Skr. abhyasmán = N. H. G. um uns) the passage of *v* into a spiritus asper, the shifting of this breathing, and the drawing together of the *i-a* thus produced (cf. erthuaiscer-tach (gl. euroaquilo, Book of Armagh, 188, b. 2) = iarthuaiscerddach (gl. etesiarum, Z. 777); naueirchinniuch = nauí-airchinniuch):—

Nom. Sing. hérinn = hiarinn = iharinn = ivarinn,  
G. hérenn = hiarinn-as = ivarinn-as  
D. and Loc. hérinn = hiarinn-i = ivarinn-i  
A. hérenn = hiarann-en (-in ?) = ivarannen (-in ?)<sup>2</sup>.

311-314. The only words here calling for remark are—311. *Oilithreach* (gl. romipeta, i. e. Rome-seeker), "a pilgrim" in O. Ir., alither, ailither, and—314. *Comaigtech* (gl. alienigena, foreigner), now written *coimhtheach*, Gael. *coimheach*.

315-325. *Dithreach*

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Ptolemy's Iver-n-íol, Iver-n-is, Iver-n-ia (Ἰουερνία), and the W. Ewyrdonic (hibernicus, "west-manish"), Z. 814. But for these forms with *v*, Hérinn might be connected with Skr. apara.

<sup>2</sup> The most unfortunate circumstance in the investigations respecting the etymology of "Hérinn" is, that Prof. Pictet, to whom Celtic philology is much indebted, should have been deluded by our wretched O'Reilly, who actually has the following:—"Íbh, s. a country, a tribe of people."

Will it be believed that this íbh is nothing but the mutilated dat. plural of the Mod. Ir. é or as (grandson, descendant, in O. Ir. haue, Z. 1029, hoæ, Flacc. v. 2, nom. pl. háui, Z.:39, dat. pl. auib, *ibid.*)? See O'D. Gr. 108. Irish districts were often called after the tribe that possessed them: thus, la auu censelich, in the Book of Armagh (literally apud nepotes Censalaci), is correctly translated by O'D. (Gr. 436) "in Hy-Kinsallagh;" auu (leg. háuu) is here the accus. pl. Dat. pl.: mac ind [í]rdana do íd Birnn, i. e.

315-325. *Dithrebach* (hermit), *supra*, dithrubach; cf. W. didryfwr from dithrab, "a desert," = di-trab: cf. A(d)trebates (possessores), from trab = W. treb (vicus), Lat. tribus, Goth. thaurp, Eng. thorp, N. H. G. dorf (Ebel, Zeits., vi. 422). *Marbtach* (slayer), in the following compounds, is from marb, "dead," = martva = Lat. mortuus? root MAR, Skr. mr. 320. *Siurmarbtach* (gl. sororicida), "sister-slayer:" siur = W. chwaer, chwīawr = svasâr, N. H. G. schwester, occurs in Z. in the dimin. siurnat, gl. sororeula, p. 282, acc. sing.: conuargaib focetoir in *siair*, "he straightway lifted up the sister" (Trip. Life of Patrick). A second form, *sethair* (?), occurs in *sethar-oircnid* (gl. sororicida), Z. 767: a third form, *pethair* (?)—the Gaelic *piuthair*—in the Táin bó Cuailgne (Leb. na huidre); mac dechtere do *phethar-su*; and a fourth form, *fiar*, *fiur* (Lib. Hymn. ed. Todd, p. 72), acc. sing. in the Trip. Life of Patrick: roboi bara do patrice fri *fiar* (lit. fuit ira Patricio contra sororem). 322. *Cliamhuin*, gen. *clémhna*, "son-in-law," in the plur. commonly signifies, in the Highlands, "any near relations by marriage." 324. *Tribus* (gl. braccæ), = W. trws, trows-ers.

326-330. *Cealg* (gl. insidiæ, *infra*, gl. dolus); cf. W. celc (trick). 326. *Nubtie*. *baindi. cích*, is very obscure; bainne cích would be "breast-milk" (bainne, a drop); but this hardly agrees with nubtie, which can scarcely be for anything but nuptiæ. Dare we read *banais caich* nuptiæ ejusvis—*banais*, a deriv. from *ban*, as to which *vide supra*, and *caich*, the gen. sing. m. of *cach*? 327. *Mórmargad* (gl. nundinæ, market-day), great-market, margad, Corn. marhaz, is perhaps not derived from Engl. market (mercatus). 328. *Fergach*, leg. fergacht (gl. rixæ, quarrels), Gael. *feargachd*. *Fergach* is "angry," in Z., fercach for fergach, from ferg, anger, s. f., which Z. 71, compares with O. W. guerg, gl. efficax, and Gaulish Vergobretus, and Glück and Ebel (Beitr., i. 160) with Gr. *Φέργιον*, *Φοργή*. Hence fairge, foirge, "the sea," *Ὀυεργίουιον* (Vergivios) *ὠκεανὸς*, Ptol., and perhaps W. gweilgi (torrent, ocean). 329. *Inada* (gl. tabe), and—330. *Athflana* (gl. atene), are obscure to me. Perhaps we should read

Athenæ

("Son of the poet of Hy B." as Gilla mac Liacc is called in Harl. 1802, last page), literally "of the descendants of B." And yet the Professor compares with this fragment of the termination of a fragment (ib = háuib = áyavâbo? Cf. Vedic áyu proles, Dr. Siegfried), the non-existing Skr. root ibh, ibha (elephant) *īḥi*, *īḥioc*, and placing it before an imaginary "erna," soberly sets down "ibherna das land der Ernen oder Iren, oder vielleicht ibh-erin, mit hinzugesetzter griechisch-lateinischer endung," Beitr. i. 89). I cannot believe that the *h* which occurs in our MSS. so constantly at the beginning of *Hérinn*, *háne* (grandson), *huile* (all), *huair* (hour), *huasal* (high, *ὕψηλός*), &c., is merely a freak of the scribe's. In *Hérinn* I am inclined, as above suggested, to attribute its presence to a shifting of the spiritus asper into which *v* has passed. Cf. in Greek *ἱερὸς* for *ἱερός*, Skr. *açvas*. A similar displacement has been remarked by Dr. Siegfried in *hiainn* ("of iron"), *infra*, where the *h* has arisen from a vowel-flanked *s*. So, as Kuhn remarks, *ιερὸς* = Ved. *ishirâ*.

Athenæ for atene; if so, the glossarist absurdly meant to derive the city-name from áth fiana, "champion's ford."

331-364. *Dorchadus* (gl. tenebræ, gl. latebræ): dorchæ, obscurus (Z. præf. xv., 84); na dorche (tenebræ), Z. 237; cf. sorchæ, "bright" (so-r'ch-a), Skr. r. ruch, and *v. supra*, No. 85. 333. *Inmasa* (gl. divitiæ), pl. of inmas, O'R.'s *ionmas*, *ionmus*, "treasure, riches." 337. *Néll* (for nebl = neblas?), "a cloud," hod. *néul*, W. nifwl, niwl, N. H. G. nebel, Lat. nebula, νεφέλη. 338. *Scola*, "schools," from schōla: gen. sing. in Colmán's Hymn, v. 40 (Lib. Hymn., 5 b):—

Robet maccáin<sup>1</sup> fiatha dé itimchúairt nascúlese!

May the little children of God's kingdom be around this school!

339. *Bagair* (gl. minæ), n. sing. *bagar*, "threat," O'R.; dare we compare W. bwgwth, bygyliath (minatio), O. W. bicoled, vecordia, Z. 802? 342. *Aengus* (Oingus, Book of Armagh, 13, b. 1, 19, a. 1, 19, a. 2), gen. Oingusso, *ib.* 18 b. 2, oingoš, leg. Oingosso, *ibid.*, a masc. u-stem, like Doilgus, gen. Doilgusso, Z. 18; Fergus, gen. Fergusso, Book of Armagh, 15, a. 2, fergusso, *ib.* 16 b. 2 (= W. Gwrwst?), Muirgus, Congus, Uarghus, and other nouns in -gus, = gustu? as Dr. Siegfried suggests to me<sup>2</sup>. 345. *Gilla na naom*, "servant of the saints:" *naom* in O. Ir. is nóib, an adjectival a-stem. 353. *An gath atúaidh* (gl. Boreas), "the wind from the north," Gael. *gaoth á tuath*; *an gath*, O. Ir. in gáith (Z. 929), a (from) O. Ir. á; *tuaidh*, cf. antúaid, "in the north;" anártúaid, "in the north-west;" anairtúaid, "in the north-east;" fa dess no fa thuath, "to the right or the left," Z. 566. 354. *Primaidecht* (gl. anchises), inexplicable by me: primaidecht would be "prime-tutorship," *vide oide*, oite, *supra*.

365-389. *Magider*, W. meistyr, Corn. maister, all, of course, from the Lat. magister: O. Ir. acc. pl. magistru, Z. 615. 366. *Breitheam* (gl. arbiter), Z.'s brithem judex, a masc. n-stem, gen. brithemon, in a mutilated gloss preserved in the Book of Armagh, 187 b, 1, viz., suide bri[th]emon, gl. tribunal: dat. s. brithemain, Z. 269; cf. breth judicium, and the Gaulish Vergobretus (judicium exequens). A sister-form is found in

<sup>1</sup> MS. maccan.

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Reeves has favoured me with a list of names in -gus, which he has collected from the Annals, Calendars, and Pedigrees. From this I select the following, in hopes that some may be identified with Gaulish or Cymric names: Alldghus, Artgus, Baothghus, Cuangus, Doedhghus, Donnghus or Dongus, Eachtghus, Faelghus, Fiaugus, Fianngus, Flathghus, Lergus, Miodhghus, Nialghus, Saergus, Snedghus. If Dr. Siegfried's conjecture be established, we have here the Celtic representative of the Skr. r. jush, γῆϋω, Lat. gustus, Eng. choose, Goth. kiusan. Cf. láimtech a des, diglach a gus, Seirgl. Conc. *Atlantis* ii. p. 382.

in O. Ir. bráth, O. W. braut, an u-stem, and is contained in the Gaulish *Bratuspantium*. Cf. A. S. braðean (sententiam dicere). 367. *Sagart* (gl. presbyter), from sacerdos. 368. *Timthirigh* (gl. minister), leg. *timthiridh*? and cf. timthir-thid, servus, Z. 256; timthir-echt servitium, Z. 237; gl. ministratio, *infra*. 369. *Gabann* (gl. faber); cf. the Gaulish man's-name Gobannitius, Bret. Corn., and W. gof, all perhaps etymologically connected with fab-er; O. Ir. nom. goba, gen. gobann. Patrick invokes divers virtues fri brichta ban ocus *gobann* [MS. goband] ocus druad (against the incantations of women, and smiths, and druids). 370. *Macam* (gl. puer), a deriv. from mac, as to which *vide supra*. 371. *Leabar* (gl. liber, "a book"), W. llyfyr, Corn. liuer, is here apparently spelt according to "leathan re leathan," but the vowel-change in the penult is either owing to *umlaut* or assimilation; in O. Ir. either lebar or libur, a masc. a-stem. A Mid. Ir. gen. sing. occurs in a gloss on *a folaire* (leg. a phólaire), H. 3, 18, p. 523, viz., ainm do teig *liubair*, "a name for a book-satchel," where, by the way, note *téig*, dat. sing. of *tiach* (gl. pera, *supra*, No. 41), a fem. â-stem, obviously from *théca*, θήκη. A dimin. of lebar occurs in a quatrain which the scribe of the St. Gall Priscian seems to have extemporized while producing his invaluable MS. (see Z. 929):—

Dom'farcai fídbaide<sup>1</sup> féil,  
Fom'chain lóid luin lúath, nad céil—  
Uas mo *lebrán* indlínech  
Fom'chain trírech inna nén.

The grove makes a festival for me,  
A blackbird's swift lay sings to me—I will not hide it—  
Over my many-lined booklet  
A trilling (?) of the birds sings to me.

372. *Gabhar*, gabor, gl. caper, Z. 744, W. gafr (pl. geifr), a masc. a-stem, irregularly = Lat. caper. (I say irregularly, because the Lat. and Gr. tenues (*c*, *t*, *κ*, *τ*) are, as a rule, represented by the same letters in Irish: so the Lat. and Greek medials (*d*, *g*, *b*, *δ*, *γ*, *β*) by Irish medials, which last (as in Gothic, Slavonic, and Lithuanian) regularly represent the aspirates: *b* = *φ*, Lat. *f*, *d* = *θ*, *g* = *χ*, Lat. *h*.) But by Benary's important law, the Lat. cap-er might be regarded as arising from a r. GABH, and thereby the Celtic form with two medials would become intelligible; cf. Gaulish Gabromagus (goat-field), O. Brit. Gabrosentum (goat's-path), Glück, 43. 373. *Torc* (gl. aper), acc. sing. torcc, Book of Armagh, 18 b, 1, hence torede, gl. aprinus, Z. 85. *Torc* = W. twrch, Bret. tourc'h, "a hog," Corn. torch, gl. magalis. 374. *Partan* (gl. cancer, "a crab"), etymologically inexplicable by me. The W. is cranc = cancer? 375. *Dobhran* (gl. fiber), masc. a-stem, is now an "otter" (ὄνυξ), not a "beaver,"

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Leab. Breacc, 121 aa, cited O'D., Gr. 370: is lirin feoir no folt *fídbaide* illratha in marbnuda noibea; literally, 'Tis more numerous than grass or a grove's hair, the many-blessings of this holy elegy (marbnud = W. marwnad).

ver," from *dobur* (water), which Pictet compares with *dabhra*, said to be Skr. for "ocean." The W. for "otter" is *dufrgi*, i. e. *dufr* + *ci*, "water-dog;" cf. W. river-name, *Camdubr*, and the Gaulish *Verno-dubrum*, *Dubra*, *Dubris*. 376. *Labar no slinnoriadh* (gl. *linter*), "an ewer (?) or a clay-tile." 378. *Companach* (gl. *soces*, i. e. *socer*, *socius*?), formed from Lat. *compaganus*, the *g* being lost between vowels, as *alsoays* in W., and sometimes in O. Ir. (*vide infra*, 550). 380. *Socruidhe* (*pulcher*), i. e. *εὐμορφος*: *cruidhe* from *cruth* (*forma*), an u-stem: gunated gen. sing. in O. Ir. *crotha* = *crutavas*, non-gunated, *crutto* = *crutvas*. 381. *Dubh* (gl. *niger*) *dub* in Z., is in W. and Bret. *du*, Corn. gl. *duv*; cf. the river-name *Dubis*; and perhaps Lat. *fuscus* (*blackish*), for *fubiscus*? Engl. *dusk*? *Dub* also meant *ink*: is *tana an dub*, "thin is the ink" (Z. *praef.* xv.): cf. Danish *blæk*. 382. *Leoc* (gl. *piger*), n. pl. m. *neb-leisec*, gl. non *pigri*, Z. 830; *vide leisg*, O'R., W. *llësg*, Lat. *laxus*? 383. *Truagh* (gl. *macer*), = *tróg*, "miser," Z. 28; *trogán* (gl. *misellus*), better spelt in the Book of Armagh, 38, a. 1, *trógán*, a marg. gloss on "Judas scariothis," W. *truan*. 384. *Gruamda* (gl. *acer*) cf. W. *grwm*?, "surly, sour," O'R. 385. *Agarb* = *acerbus*, as *sagart*, O. Ir. *sacart* = *sacerdos*, which shows that the Lat. *c* before *e* was pronounced like *k* by the Irish. 386. *Deas* (gl. *dexter*), O. Ir. *des*, = W. *deheu*, Corn. *dyghow*, *dex-ter*, *δεξιός*, Skr. *dakshina*; cf. the Gaul. goddess-name, *Dexsiva*, *Dexivia*. 387. *Cle* (gl. *sinister*), leg. *clé*, is obviously a mutilation of a *clédh*, W. *cledd*, Bret. *kleiz*, which Diefenbach and J. Grimm have compared with Goth. *hleī-duma* (*-duma* = *-timu*, in Lat. *dextimus*). A sister-form *clí* occurs in the dat. sing. for *laim chlí* (gl. a *sinistris*), Z. 67; *duchli* (gl. *ad sinistram*), Book of Armagh, 184, b. This comes close to Goth. *hleī*, and also to Skr. *çrī*, which Bopp equates with *hleī* ("Vergl. Gramm." ii. 30, 2te aufl.). "Wenn ich recht habe," says the Master, "den goth. primitivstamm *hleī* auf das Skr. *çrī* = *krī*, glück zurückzuführen, mit der äusserst gewöhnlichen vertauschung des *r* mit *l*, so sehen wir in der gothischen benennung des linken einen euphemismus, gleich dem worauf die griechischen ausdrücke *ἀριστερός* und *εὐώνυμος* sich stützen." 389. *Adh allaidh* (gl. *onager*), leg. *agh allaidh*: *agh*, "a beast of the cow-kind," O'R., gen. *aighe*, masc. and fem.: in Gael. "a hind," "a heifer," "often applied to cattle two years old, without regard to gender." If *gh* here stands for *ch*, we may compare *agh* with Skr. *paçu*, *pecus*, Goth. *faihu*.

390-394. *Ferand* (gl. *ager*), glosses *iathmaige* in the *orthain* after *Fíacc's Hymn*; *ferann*, which Dr. Reeves (*Vit. Col.*, 449) explains as "jurisdiction of a monastic order," is perhaps the same word: *induxit niuem supra totum agrum pertingentem ferenn*, Book of Armagh, 5 a. 2; cf. W. *grwn*, pl. *gryniau*, "a ridge, a lay, or land in a field." 391. *Snámach* (gl. *suber*, "the cork-tree"), something, apparently, that swims

swims or floats; cf. Skr. snâ, W. nawf. Odran is called abb sâer *snâmach*, "a noble, swimming abbot," by Oingus, Féil., Oct. 27. 392. *Magisder aimfésach*, "an ignorant master;" aimfésach from the neg. prefix am (Skr. sâmi, ἡμι, semi?), and the root fis, the connexion of which with fid, Skr. vid, Fid, wit, seems to rest on a desiderative formation. Only a gunated base *VIVANTS* would explain O. Ir. forms like fésur, fiasur (scio), fiastar (scit), fésid (scitis), fiasmais (sciebamur), fiastais (sciebant); and perhaps we should read aimfésach. 393. *Eslán* (leg. esslán), from es = Gaul. ex, W. eh and slán, with which W. llawen may be identified, if we assume the existence of an original slavana. 394. *Maeth* (gl. tenor, i. e. tener), irregularly = W. mwyth; compar. moithiu, gl. molliorem, Z. 283.

395-409. *Fer* (= vira-s, a masc. a-stem) = Lat. vir, Goth. vair, Lith. vyras, Skr. vara. 397. *Fer clí* seems to mean not levir (husband's brother), but a left-handed man (*supra*, No. 387), as if levir (for dêvir = δαφίρ, Skr. dêvara) were a compound of lævus and vir. 398-401. *Deise*, *trír*, *cethrair*, *cúigir*, respectively the genitives sing. of dias (fem.), triur, cethrar (dunaib chethrairib, gl. quaternionibus, Book of Armagh, 178 b. 2), cuigur, O. Ir. cóicúr (which respectively mean a combination of 2, of 3, of 4, of 5 persons); four of those numeral substantives which form so remarkable a feature in Irish. O'D. and Z. suggest that the numeral substantives in -r are compounded with fer. If so, the original *a* is preserved unweakened in nonbar (a combination of 9 persons), Corm. v. Nós = Skr. navanvara-m, hod. *nonbhar*, and in deichenbar, a combination of 10 persons, (gen. sing. deichenboir occurs in one of the inscriptions copied by my revered friend Dr. Petrie) now *deichneabhar*. Others, I may observe, compare fer, &c., with Skr. vira (hero), *sed qu.* on account of the long *i*. 402. *Sathach* (gl. satur). 403. *Lothiathach* (gl. semisatur); cf. Lat. sat-is. 404. *Tigerne*, *dia* (O. W. duw, Corn. duy), *anum* (anam) *mac* (O. W. map, Corn. mab), *saer* (sóir), have been already considered. *Libertus* is glossed by sóirmug, i. e. free servant, in Z. 825.

410-418. *Bachlach* (gl. famulus, a slave) is "a herdsman, a rustic," according to O'R. 411. *Milchú* (gl. malosus, i. e. molossus, i. e. κύων Μολοσσικός, a wolf-dog, gutter in the Cornish Vocab.) is explained "greyhound" by O'R., who spells the word *miolchu*; plur. milchoin occurs in Lebar na Cert, 252, W. milgi, pl. milgwn. 412. *Bachlach breallán* (gl. bufulus) is obviously a term of great reproach; but what breallán is exactly, I know not; "a lubberly fellow with a hanging under-lip," says C.; perhaps it is connected in meaning with spado; cf. *breallach*, gl. spadosus, *infra*, *breall*, "foreskin," L. w. 418. *Mathghamain* (a bear), of uncertain derivation.

419-423. *Senathair* (gl. avus, grandfather), literally "old-father," *v. supra*, No. 13. 420. *A athair sin* (gl. proavus, great-grandfather), "his father," i. e. the father of the

*avus*;



*avus*; so the same words at No. 421 mean the father of the *proavus*. *A*, O. Ir. *á* (the gen. sing. of the masc., and neut. pronoun of the 3rd pers. sing.) aspirates, must, therefore, have ended in a vowel, and has long since been identified by Bopp with Skr. *asya*. As to *sin* (for O. Ir. *som*, *sem*, Mid. Ir. *sium*, now *sean*, *san*), it is here placed as an emphasizing particle. The O. Ir. *som* has been compared by Bopp and Pictet with Skr. *svayam*; and their view is confirmed by the fact that the *s* in *som* is unaspirable (cf. *dossom*, *ei*, Z. 334), and must, therefore, represent a combination of consonants. *Tuata* (gl. *laicus*); cf. *rovrious* in what, up to the recent appearance of M. de Belloguet's work, was presumed to be the oldest monument of the Celtic language, the Gaulish inscription, found at Vaison (Département Drôme):—CEGOMAPOC OYIA-AONEOC TOOYTIOYC NAMAYCATIC EIWPOY BHAHCAMI COCIN NEMHTON, which Dr. Siegfried has thus translated:—"Segomarus Villoneos, a citizen of Nemausus (Nîmes), dedicated (?) this temple to Belesama"<sup>1</sup>. Cf. also *Toutio-rîx* (a Gaulish name for Apollo) from *tuath* (people), O. Brit. *tût*, Z. 39, now *tud*, a widely scattered word. Oscan *tovto*, Umbrian *tuta*, *tota* (urbs), Goth. *thiunda*, O. H. G. *diota*, Lith. *Tauta* (Germany), all from the root *tu* (to grow, to be strong), as *Aufrecht* and *Kirchhoff*, *Grimm* and *Kuhn* have shown. 424. *Lóegh* (gl. *vitulus*, calf) = W. *llo*, pl. *lloi*, Corn. *loch*, Bret. *lue*; cf. *uenierunt ad fontem loigles* in *scotica nobiscum vitulus ciuitatum*, Book of Armagh, 10 b, 1, and perhaps the man's-name, *Loiguire*, *ib.*, 7 a, 1 (but see Z. 126). The nom. and gen. sing. occur in Brogan's poem on *Brigit*, l. 52:—

In *loeg* lia clam i carput, in bó indiaid ind *lóig*.

The calf with her leper in the chariot, the cow behind the calf.

425-428. *Súil* (gl. *oculus*), "eye," frequent in Z. It is also found in the Book of Armagh, 219, b, 1, where a grotesque profile occurs, opposite to which is written: [f]éccid in[s]róin *súil* bél, "behold ye the nose, eye, mouth." *Súil* is a fem. i-stem: its etymology is obscure to me. 426. *Lethcaech* (leg. *lethchaech*, gl. *monoculus*, "blind of an eye"); here, if *caech* be not a foreign-word (Corn. *cuic*, gl. *luscus*), we have a trace in Irish of *aksha*, *oculus*, *auge*, *eye*, &c., for *caech* is = Lat. *cæcu-s* = *câ-icu-s*, Skr. *kâ-aksha* (Pott, E. F. i. 126, Benfey, Zeits. ii. 222). But I suspect *caech* is taken from the Lat., as Skr. *ksh* would have become *s* in Ir., as in Gr. cf. *akshi* with *ἄσσε*, *ἄσσομα*. 427. *Dall* (gl. *cæcus*), v. *supra*, No. 249, and cf. the adj. *dallbrónach* (blind, sad),

<sup>1</sup> Is not *Villoneos* the gen. sing. of *Villoneus*, governed by a *mapos* (filius), understood? Compare *Correus*, *Abareus*. ΕΙΟΡΟΥ in the other Gaulish inscriptions seems always ΙΕΥΕΥ (ieuru). See De Belloguet, *Ethnogenie gauloise*, p. 197, ss.

sed), of which the gen. sing. m. occurs in the Book of Armagh, 11 a. 1, as a man's name: super fossam *dallbronig*. 428. *Míl* (leg. míl) *mór*, *Ruainmech dubair*, gl. cetus (if I read the two last Irish words aright) are names for a whale, míl *mór*, "great beast," *ruainmech dubair*, i. e. r. of the water; *ru-ainmech*, great-animal? *ru* being an intensive prefix (= Skr. pra), and *ainmech* being probably, like *ainmidhi*, gl. animal, *infra*; *anim*, Lat. animal, &c., a deriv. from the root *an*, to breathe. I have only once found *ainmech*, viz., in a poem attributed to Rumann (Bibl. Bodl. Land, 610, fo. 10):—

Rola curu<sup>1</sup> in gaeth ganmech  
Im inber na da *ainmech*.

The sandfal wind sent circles  
Round the estuary of the two *ainmechs*.

Perhaps, indeed, the reading of the MS., *ruainmech dubain*, "the hair-line of a fish-hook," may be correct. *Ruaim* is "the long hair of a horse's or cow's tail," O'D.; "cetus," would, accordingly, stand for seta.

429-439. *Mac dilechta* (gl. orbus, orphan, properly "bereaved"), "son of milklessness," according to C., *sed qu.* Gael. *dilleachdan*. 430. *Míntsuilech* (gl. luscus, here "purblind"), leg. *míntsuilech*, is O'R.'s *mionsuilech*, "weak-eyed" (the *t* in *mín-t* has yet to be explained). *Mín* = W. mwyn, main, Bret. moan, Gr. *μαρός*, Glück, K. N. 99. 431. *Maethsuilech* (gl. lippus, blear-eyed, which is *fiuchdere* in Z.), *maeth*, gl. tener, *infra*, W. mwyd. 432. *Abhcoid*, taken from *advocatus*. Note the *bh* = *dv*, as in *aibhersóir*, *v. infra*, = *adversarius*, and cf. the Lat. *bellum*, *bis* = *dvellum*, *dvís*. 433. *Dlightinech* (gl. juridicus), the guttural assibilated in the sister form *dlistinach* (gl. legitimus), *infra*, from the root *dlige* (*dligim*, *debeo*, Z. 431, Goth. *dulg*, *v. supra*, No. 87). 434. *Fer cúisi do chongbail* (gl. causidicus), "a man to maintain causes;" *cúisi* acc. pl. of *cúis*, from *causa*, with change of decl., acc. sing. *cois*, Z. 443. With *congball* = *con-gab-áil*, cf. O'R.'s *cungbhailim*, O. Ir. *congairther*, Z. 842; *congbbhalas*, "stay, help, support," O'R. 435. *Manach* (Corn. *manach*)—437. *Cananach*, and—438. *Discibul* (W. *dygybl*, Corn. *discibel*), respectively from *monachus*, *canonicus*, *discipulus*. 439. *Duine beg* (gl. homunculus, ad *v. homo parvus*), *beg*, in Z. *becc*, *bec*; gl. *paulum*, Z. 281, *be[c]ca*, gl. *modica*, Book of Armagh, 183, a, 2, is the W. *bach*, *cc* always becoming *ch* in Welsh.

440-444. *Sgian* (gl. *cnipulus*, gl. *cutellus*), a knife, dagger, gen. *sgine*, *infra*; O. Ir. *scian*, gen. *scine*; W. *ysgien* fem. ("a slicer, cymetar"), a fem. *â-stem*; cf. W. *ysgíaw*, Bret. *skéja*, to cut. Note, that *is* here does not stand for an original *ē* (if it did,

<sup>1</sup> *Curu* (gl. *gyros*, Z. 1072) = Lat. *curvus*.

did, the Welsh would have been *yagwyn*, and the Irish gen. sing. *scéine*). Perhaps the original base was *akidyana*, from which first *d* and then *y* may have fallen. If so, we might compare *scindo*, *scidi*, *σχίζω*, Skr. *chhid*, &c. 442. *Crubh eich* (gl. *ungulus*), "a horse's hoof;" *eich*, gen. of *ech*. 443. *Tairnge*, "a nail, pin, peg," O'R. 444. *Braigdech* (gl. *camus*, horse-collar, *hame*); O. Ir. *bráigtech*, from *bráge*, gen. *brágat*, neck, throat, = W. *breuant*, an ant-stem, *supra*, No. 292.

445-456. *Paisti bróg* (gl. *baietus*), a patch on a shoe; *paisti* (leg. *paiste*?) is, perhaps, taken from Eng. patch; *bróg*, fem. according to O'R., O. Ir. *brócc*; cf. the Gaulish *bracca*. 446. *Scolb tige* (gl. *tegulus*); *scolb* is a wattle ("scollop"), pointed at both ends, used to bind down straw-thatch. *Tige*, gen. of *teg* (house), a neut. i-stem = *tagi*; cf. *tegere*, *et v. infra*, No. 446. 449. *Airchinnech* (gl. *archidiaconus*), princeps in Z., has been before noticed: dat. sing. *naueirchinniuch* (gl. *nauidclero*), Book of Armagh, 188, b. 2. 450. *Teachtair* (gl. *legatus*), messenger, envoy, O. Ir. *techtair*, *tectaire*, a personal noun, from *techt*, *tect* (venire), cf. Zend. *tac* (ire), Lith. *tekù* (curro), W. *taith* (journey), the Gaulish tribe-name, *Tectosages*, O. Ir. man's name, *Techtmar*. *Techtair* is wrongly explained dispensator, gubernator in Z. 743, 888, though one would have thought the gloss in Z. 888 was decisive as to the word's not meaning gubernator: is *hé* in *techtair maith condaig indobáil dia thigerni*, "he is the good *techtair* (ambassador), who obtains glory for his lord." At p. 78 Z. probably mis-read *techtair*, gl. dispensator, for *rectaire*, which word is better spelt *rectaire* (ónd *rectairiu*, gl. a villico, Z. 743), and *rectire* (gl. *praepositus*, Z. 245). 451. *Deganach*—452. *Prelait*—454. *Dechdán*—455. *Subdechdán*—456. *Aclaidhe*—458. *Pupul*—460. *Aingel*—462. *Arcaingel*, all from the Latin. Note, however, in *pupul* (Corn. *pepel*) the assimilation of the *o* of *populus* to the succeeding *u*, and note also that the stem of *aingel*, a masc. a-stem (Corn. *ail*) seems in O. Ir. to be extended in the acc. pl., which is always *aingl-i-u*, not *angelu*, *anglu*. Cf. *Lagn-i-u* (Leinstermen), Z. 944: *coirn-e-a* (coronas), a fem. á-stem: *Boind-e-o*, gen. sing. of *Boind* (*Bovinda*, *Boyne*), Book of Armagh, 16 a, 2, 16 b, 1: *ins-e-o*, gen. sing. of *inis* (island), *ibid.* 18 a, 1: *aillichth-i-u*, gl. *alternationes*, Z. 256, an u-stem: *cairt-e-a*, friends, and *náimt-e-a*, haters, enemies, both ant-stems in the acc. pl.

457-464. *Coraidh*, a choir, is, like W. *cor*, from *chor-us*, or *χορ-ός*, but with an Ir. termination. 459. *Uan* (lamb), W. *oen*, Corn. *oin*, Bret. *oan*, a masc. a-stem, whence *uainín*, *infra*, has certainly lost a *g*, *v. supra*. 461. *Cloideam* (sword), W. *cleddyf*, in O. Ir. *claideb*, Z. 442. 469. *Ruainde* (leg. *ruainne*?), a single hair; *foiltín*, a dimin., and—464. *Foiltínin*, a double dimin. of *foit*, hair, as to which *v. supra*, No. 77.

465-479. *Mérláime*, a finger (lit. *digitus manus*, as toe is—466. *Mér choise*, *digitus pedis*), *mér* (*digitus*), acc. dual; imber in dá *mér* (infer *duos digitos*), Z. 926; abl. pl. in e *meraib* (in *digitis ejus*), Z. 347. *Mér* seems to have lost a letter (*t*?) before *r*; cf. W. *motrwy*, a finger-ring; *coise*, gen. sing. of *cos*, a fem. â-stem = Lat. *coxa*. 467. *Salm*—468. *Fersán*—470. *Tóin*—471. *Lethtoin*—472. *Ditoin*—474. *Punc*—475. *Cercall*, all taken from the corresponding Lat. words: *fersán*, with the addition of the Ir. dimin. suffix *án*. 469. *Foghur*, gen. *foguir* (*sonus, pronuntiatio*), frequently in Z., see pp. 964, 965; root *gar*, whence *gair* (*vox*), *gairim* (*voco*), &c., Skr. *gir* (*vox*). 473. *Macam gente*, a child begotten; *gente*, part. perf. pass. of *geinim*, root *gan*, as to which *v. supra*, No. 291. 476. *Múr*, W. *mur* = *mûrus*, is probably taken from the Lat. “Mur,” says C. (Cath Maighe Léna, 78, note <sup>c</sup>), “means simply a circular<sup>1</sup> wall, bank, or mound of earth; but it does not imply a dwelling, except for the dead.” It sometimes meant a mound only, as in the passage to which the note is appended. 477. *Biadh* (gl. *cibus*); *biad* = *bivata*, *βίφοτος*, in O. Ir. is neuter, like the Skr. *jīvita* (Lat. *vita* = *vivita* is fem.); cf. *arbiathim*, gl. *lacto*, gl. *nutrio*, Z. 431, gen. sing. in O. Ir. *biith* (Z. 250) = *bivati*, in Mod. Ir. *bídh* = W. *bwyt*, Corn. *buit*. 478. *Gaillmias* (gl. *discus*), i. e. *gall* + *mias*; *gall*, foreigner (*v. Galldach, supra*), *mias* = *mênsa*, O. W. *muis*, Z. 137. 479. *Copán* (gl. *cupus*), a deriv. from Eng. *cup*?

480-493. *Cep* (gl. *cepus*) I can hardly explain, unless as = Lat. *cippus*: *ceap* occurs in O’R., with many meanings, of none of which, save two, do I feel certain (*ceap* is a shoemaker’s last, and *isna ceapaibh* is certainly “in the stocks”). Cf. *icíp*, gl. in *ligno* (Book of Armagh, 181, b. 2; Acts, xvi. 24). 481. *Lebaid* (gl. *lectus*, a bed), O. Ir. *lepaid*: the abl. sing. occurs in the *Leabhar Breacc* (pref. to *Secundinus’ Hymn*, Lib. Hymn, ed. Todd, p. 28): *atar in oen lepaid*, “they were in the same bed,” and the gen. sing. at the beginning of the *Táin bó cuailgne*: *Fect nóen do ailell ⁊ do meidb iarn dergud a rigleptha dóib i cruachan ráith chonrach arream comrad chindchér-caille eturru*, “once upon a time, after Ailill and Medb had spread their royal couch in C. R. C., a pillow-conversation took place between them.” 482. *Otrach* (gl. *finus*, dung), O’R., also a dunghill, Gael. *ótrach*. 483. *Torc* (gl. *porcus*), *v. supra*. 484. *Sgaignen* (gl. *vannus*, a winnowing-van), also a cullender, according to O’D.; in O’R. *sgaighnean*. 485. *Cleath* (tignum, a log, beam) is explained “a rib, rod, stake,” by O’R. 486. *Comalta* (gl. *collactaneus*—*ὀμο-γάλακτος*—a foster-brother), *com-al-ta*, involves the root *al* nourish (Lat. *al-o*), *-ta*, perhaps for *-tava*. *Comalta* occurs in the *Seirglige Conculainn*: *fobith ba haite dó Fergus ocus ba comalta Conall Cernach*, “because

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Skr. *r. mur*, *circumdare, vestire*; Bopp.

"because F. was his foster-father, and C. C. was his foster-brother," Atlantis, ii. 372. 488. *Curach* (gl. phaselus, "a kidney-bean-shaped vessel, made (sometimes) of wicker-work," which answers tolerably well to the Irish curragh, W. cwrwg-l, whence Eng. corac-le. 489. *Sacc* (gl. forulus), W. sach = Lat. saccus, Gr. σάκκος, Goth. sakkus, Eng. sack (sacc is incorrectly spelt sac in O'R.). 490. *Matal* = Lat. mantélum? whence it is probably derived, the *n* being lost before *t*, as in sét, a road, W. hint, Goth. sinths, Eng. send, etar (between), Lat. inter, Skr. antar, and in the termination of the third pers. plur. pres. and fut. active of verbs (-at [= Lat. ant], -et, -it: -fet, -fit = Lat. -bunt). W. mantell (pl. mentyll, Z. 787) = Lat. mantellum. 491. *Blathmar* is "flowery" (W. blodeuog), not "floweret" (flosculus), from bláth, flower = W. blawd, Corn. blez, Lat. flos, N. H. G. blüte. 492. *Uainín* (gl. agnellus), dimin. of uan = agnus. 493. *Oirenín* (gl. porcellus), double dimin. of orc = porcus, W. porch, with loss of initial *p*.

494-514. *Serrach no gercach* (gl. pullus, "a foal or a chicken"); gercach, "an unfledged bird," "a squalling child," C. 495. *Cuaille* (gl. palus, W. pawl), a pole, stake. 496. *Disle* (gl. talus), a die, W. dís. 498. *Cuilen* (gl. catulus, whelp), leg. cuilenn? (cuilennboc, gl. cynyps, Z. 740), W. colwyn, Corn. gl. coloin, Bret. kolen, compare Eng. whelp. 499. *Cat* (murilegus, cat, lit. mouse-catcher), for catt, W. cath, Corn. kat, Bret. kaz, a masc. a-stem; cf. Med. Lat. cattus, catta. 500. *Cealg*, v. *supra*, No. 326. 501. *Míl édaigh* (gl. pediculus, louse), lit. beast of the clothes; édaigh = O. Ir. étaig (ætig, Z. 857), gen. of étach, a neut. a-stem. 502. *Dornán buana* (gl. manipulus, small handful of hay), dorn, W. dwrn, a fist: buain, gen. buana, "a. f. cutting, reaping, shearing," O'R. 506. *Coileach* (gl. gallus) = W. ceiliawg, Corn. chelioc. 508. *Prechán* (gl. milgus, i. e. milvus), a kite; cf. Gr. κίρκος? note in the Lat. *g* for *v*, as in ugula (*supra*) for uvula. 508. *Cerd* (gl. figulus), v. *supra*. (In the MS. the letters *eg* are just visible before cerd, but the scribe has evidently tried to efface them.) 509. *Ela* (swan), O'R. *eala*: W. alarch, pl. eleirch, Lat. olor. But who can account for ela? Can it have lost a *g* before the liquid? cf. Ἀγλυ, ὁ κύκνος ἐπὶ Σκυθῶν, Hesych. 510. *Coilech gaithe* (W. ceiliog gwynt), i. e. gallus venti, weathercock? 511. *Teallach* (gl. focus, fire-place, hearth), perhaps for tenlach, tened-lach. 512. *Oinmid* (gl. sotus), an oaf, W. ynyfyd. The *-mid* = O. Ir. mit = manti, and probably involves the root man. 513. *Geocach* (gl. mimus), apparently from jocu-s (sed cf. N. H. G. geck), now "a strolling player." 514. *Sboran*, "a purse," O'R. sporán, W. ysbur.

515-533. *Sgingidóir* (leg. sgingidóir? gl. pellicarius, "a furrier"), is, according to C., a "packsaddle maker;" cf. W. ysgin (fur) = Eng. skin, scing, O'R., "part of the trappings of a horse." 516. *Inadh*, a place, O. Ir. inad, frequent in Lib. Hymn.

517. *Oibhirseoir*

517. *Oibhirseoir* = adversarius. 518. *Cluithe* (gl. *jocus*), also *cluiche*, game, sport, an *ia*-stem. The dat. sing. occurs in the Trip. Life of Patrick: *Fecht aili do patrice iocluitiu iter a comaistiu* (i. e. *a comaltud*), "at another time P. was playing amongst his coevals" (i. e. *his foster-brothers-and-sisters*). With *cluiche* cf. *cluichech* (gl. *ludibundus*), Z. 778. 519, 520. *Iffearn*, *iffern* = *infernus*, W. *uffern*, Corn. *iffarn*, gen. sing. of *iffern*, viz. *iffirn* in Z. 51. 522. *Locanus* (*Lucanus*), here identified with the Irish man's-name, *Lochan*; see O'D., *Four Masters*, A. D. 606. 533. *Fergal* is connected with *ferg* (anger), *fairge* (sea), *Ὀυεργιόνιος* (*ὠκεανός*) Ptol. "The proper meaning of the word [ferg] is," says Glück (K. N. 131), "motio, agitatio (compare Gr. *ἐργον* for *φέργον*, *ἐργή* for *φοργή*, from the root *varg*, Germ. *werk*)." Cf. *Zend vereze* (*agere*). If *Fergal* be the W. *Gwral-deg* and = a Gaulish *Virogalos*, the elements are *fer* "man" (Skr. *vara*), and the root *GAL*, as to which see Z., 993 n.

534-548. Of the rest of the proper names note *doctor*, glossing Ovidius. Hence there would seem to have been some Irish word resembling this name, and corresponding with W. *ofydd*, with which, however, Z. 3, would connect the Irish *ogham*. 540. *Diarmaid* seems = *Derbomantis*. 541. *Lochlann* is curiously like the old name for Scandinavia, *Lochland*, of which the dat. sing. occurs in one of the S. Gall quatrains above quoted. 542. *Murchad*, leg. *muirchad*, gen. *muirchatho*, Z. xxxii. = *moricatus*, a masc. u-stem. 543. *Eogan* is from *ἐὐγενής*. 545. *Concubar*, leg. *Conchubar*, the Anglo-Irish Connor; cf. *Conchuburnensium* (*Book of Armagh*, 9 a, 2), *Conchobor*, Z. 1133, Glück, 66, where note the aspiration of *c*. Does *Con-* stand for *Cono-* (cf. *Cono-maglus*, *Cunobelinus*), or is *c* aspirated in the combination *no*, as in *sancht* (*Brogan's Hymn*, l. 23) = *sancta*; *conchoimnucuir* (*efficit*), Z. 853; *conchechrat* (*amabunt*), Z. 495; and perhaps *tenchor* (gl. *forceps*), Z. 84? 546. *Mac na hoidhehe* means "son of the night;" *oidhehe*, O. Ir. *aidche*, a fem. *iâ*-stem, Z. 257; *aidchide*, "nocturnal," *Leab. Breace*, cited *Lib. Hymn. ed. Todd*, 27. In the *h* prefixed to *oidhehe* here, and to *oighe*, *infra*, No. 576, Bopp would see a relic of the *s* which terminated the fem. article in the gen. sing. 547. *Uaithne* is placed opposite *orpeus*, i. e. *Orpheus*, because *Uaithne* is said to have been the inventor of music, under the singular circumstances described in a legend, which C. tells me is preserved in the *Book of Leinster*. 548. *Tadhg* (the "Teague" of English writers) is said to mean "poet."

550-554. *Deóir* (gl. *diphthongus*), in Z. *deoger* = *defoger* (*gair*, *sonus*), the *g* being dropt between vowels, as is the rule in Welsh, and as sometimes occurs in Irish. 551. *Senadh naom* ("holy synod"), cf. W. *senedd*, Corn. *sened*, from *synodus*. 552. *Cloch crisdail*, "stone of crystal." 553. *Parrtus*, leg. *partus* from *paradisus*, W. *paradwys*, the medial *d* being protected, as sometimes happens in foreign words: cf. *aipgitir*

gitir = abecedarium. Perhaps, however, the *t* may be owing to the practice pursuant to which *b*, *d*, *g* are written respectively *p*, *t*, *c*, when preceded by either *l* or *r*: see Z. 70, 71. 554. *Dair* (gl. quercus, oak-tree), gen. darach = daracas, a c-stem; cf. daur, gl. quercus, Z. 8; dairde, daurde, gl. quernus, Z. 764; daursuch, gl. quercetum, Z. 779, derucc, gl. glans: W. derw-en. Cf. *δρύν*, *δόρυ*, Goth. triu, A. S. treóv, trǽv, Eng. tree, Skr. dâru (timber), *Δαρούερον* (Britanniæ oppidum), Z. 8.

555-566. *Aball*, O. W. aball-en, Corn. auall-en = apple, apfel, Aballum, &c. Ubull *quasi* abull; aball, imorro, o burgg Etale dianid ainm Abellum .i. is ass tucad sfl nan aball *prius* (Cormac's Glossary, Book of Leinster), "*Aball*, now, from a town of Italy called Abellum, i. e. it is thence that the seed of the apples was brought formerly." 556. *Coll* (W. coll-en, Corn. col-viden, Bret. kel-vézen) = coslas = hasel, corylus, whence *κόρυλος*. Z. 1118 compares the name Coslum, hod. Kusel, and the Slav. sheol, virga, baculus, "primitus columnus?" whence, he says, the names of places Scheela and Scheslitz. The adj. collde, gl. columnus, in Z. 81. 557. *Fuinnsceog* (gl. fraxinus, ash-tree), leg. fuinnseog? and cf. O. Ir. huinnius (gl. fraxinus, Z. 751), uinsenn (Irish Nennius, 116); and, perhaps, Lat. ornus for osnus: Corn. onnen, Bret. ounn-en. 558. *Fernog* (gl. alnus, alder), W. and Bret. gwernen, f., Corn. guernen, "gall. vet. vern [vernâ] in nomine fluvii Vernodubrum;" cf. Vernosole (Glück, 35, 125). 559. *Droighín* (gl. prunus, blackthorn, sloe-tree), leg. *draighen*; draigen is used to gloss pirus in Z. 738; cf. W. draen, pl. drain, *sed vide* Z. 139 n. 560. *Besithe* (gl. buxus, box-tree), bethe, gl. buxus, Z. 728, apparently = W. bedw, birch, Lat. betula. The word occurs in a note on Christ's cross (Lib. Hymn. 7 b. in marg.): cedir a cos 7 cupris a tenga 7 gius in geind doratad trethe 7 *bethe* in clar in roscribad in titul, i. e. "Cedar its shaft, and cypress its tongue [the upper segment], and deal the piece (?) that was put across it, and box the board whereon was written the title." 561. *Ibhar* (yew), ibar in Corn. Another Irish word for yew, *eo*, is the W. yw, Corn. hiuin, Bret. ivinen, O. H. G. t̃wa, N. H. G. eiben-baum, Fr. if, Sp. and Port. iva. 562. *Fichabhall* (as I read for the senseless fidhabhall, wood-apple), a fig-tree, from ficus and aball (malus), No. 555; cf. Corn. ficbren, gl. ficus, Z. 1118. 563. *Crand gius* (pine-tree). 564. *Crand lauir*, laurel-tree (leg. crandgiús, crandlaur), with giús, perhaps cf. bí, gl. pix, Z. 25, 764. 565. *Fraoch* (gl. brucus, heather), O'R.'s *fraoch*, nom. pl. neut. inna dærcæ *fróich*, gl. vaccinia, i. e. rubræ ericæ, Z. 890, which Z. calls a solitary example of the occurrence of flexion in an adjective *preceding* a substantive. Cf. however, doadbadar sunt atá nílí dána in spirto *et* as nóindæ in spirut (Z. 360), "here is shown that there are many gifts of the Spirit, and that the Spirit is single." With fraech cf. W. grŷg. 566. *Crand mucor* (gl. cornus, cornel-cherry, dogwood-tree), "dogbriar," C.

567-568. *Cuigel*

567-568. *Cuigel* (gl. colus, distaff) = W. cogail, Corn. kigel, Bret. kigel, kegel = O. H. G. cuncula, N. H. G. kunkel, all, like Fr. quenouille, It. conocchia, from Med. Lat. conucula, for colucula, from colus. 568. *Fersaid* (gl. fusus, spindle) cf. W. gwerthyd, Corn. gurrhthit, Bret. gwerzid, and Lat. vert-o, verticillus, versatilis, Med. Lat. vertebrium, verteolus, "Et colus et fusi digitis cecidere!"

569-575. *Teach*, tech in Z. 73, house (cf. coitchen communis = con-tech-en? Z. 73; tee-nate, gl. domesticus, Z. 769; cum-tach, ædificatio, Z. 843; daltech (gl. forum), Book of Armagh, 189 b. 2), apparently a sister form of teg, Z. 73 (gen. ind idul-taigæ, gl. fani, Z. 822; dat. i taig rîg, gl. in prætorio, Z. 280), which last is W. ty, pl. tai, Corn. and Bret. ti, τέγος, *thatch* (Skr. r. sthag?). 570. *Bean do brathar*, "thy brother's wife;" *bean do meic*, gl. nurus, "thy son's wife;" as to *bean v. infra*, No. 1053. *Brathar*, leg. bráthar, gen. of bráthair, a stem in tar, declined like athair, *supra*, No. 13; and = Skr. bhrâtr, Goth. brôthar, Lat. frâter, Gr. φρητήρ, ἀδελφός, Hecych.; *do*—O. Ir. du, *do*—the possess. pron. of 2 pers. sing.; W. dy, Bret. da, = Skr. tava, the original *t* having been worn down to a medial in this frequently used word. The *d* of this pronoun, however, becomes *t* when the vowel is elided. Cf. *tesérge*, "thy resurrection," Book of Armagh, 18 b. 1; conicim tanacul, "I am able to save thee," *ibid.*, 186 a. Note that no word corresponding to Skr. snushâ, Gr. νύς, Lat. nurus, Goth. snur, has yet been found in Celtic. Skr. çvaçrû, Gr. ἐκυρά, Lat. sorcrus, Goth. svaihro (mother-in-law), are represented by the W. chwegr, but no such Irish word can be quoted. It would, however, be rash to draw conclusions from circumstances like this, till we make more progress in collecting our ancient words and names, of which, perhaps, scarce one-third is accessible to the philologist. 572. *Cugan*, gl. penus, Z. 80, cucan, gl. penus. 573. *Lég loghmar* (read lóghmar), a precious stone = O. Ir. liacc lógmar, liacc = W. llech, a *flag*, a flat stone. Liacc is a fem. â-stem: is[ed] béss didu *ind liacc*: berir ilbeim friss *et* intí dothuit fair conboing a chnámi; intí for a tuit som, imorro, atbail side: "It is this, now, that the stone is: many a blow is given to it, and he that falls on it breaks his bones; but he on whom it falls *he* perishes," Z. 609: gen. in aecclisia magná airdlicce, Book of Armagh, 9 b. 2: dat. for *leicc* luim, Fiacc, 16, "on a bare stone." 574. *Long luath* (gl. carbassus), "a swift ship;" long, gen. luinge (W. llong, fem., whence llyngthes, a fleet), a fem. â-stem: is *long* from the Lat. navis *longa*, or may we refer it to the Skr. root langh (salire, ire)? The acc. sing. loing glosses vas in the Book of Armagh, 177 b. 1; carbasus, "eyn schiff das keyn bodem hat."—Dief. Med. Lat. Dict. 575. *Fairge* (sea), *v. supra*, No. 328, a fem. iâ-stem, O. Ir. fairgge, Z. 928; fairggæ, foirggæ, Z. 1125.

576-579. *Bru na hoighe* (gl. aulus), "the virgin's womb," leg. brú na hóighe (gl. alvus).



alvus). 577. *Sroll* (gl. byssus, βύσσω) is spelt sról, and explained "silk, satin, gauze, crape," by O'R., but byssus is a yellowish linen. With—578. *Uir* (gl. humus, the ground), Pictet compares εὐρύς, Skr. uru (large), fem. urvī (earth); gen. úire, Corm. v. Gaire; Corm. v. Mur, glosses ur by talam: so also sub v. *Ur*. Ur. tréide fordingair, úr chetamus .i. talam, γ úr cech nuse amail asmberar imb úr; úr dana cech nold, inde dicitur isna br. n. [brethib nemed] lán dosíathach cach níur .i. cech nold. "Ur: three things it means; úr, in the first place, i. e. the earth; and úr, everything new, as is said, *imb úr* [fresh butter]: úr, then, is everything bad. Hence is said in the *Bretha nemed*, "fully dosíathach (?) is everything úr, i. e. everything bad." Adj. húrde, "ad humum pertinens," Z. 764. 579. *Paiper*, of course from papyrus, πάπυρος.

580–587. *Dorus lis*, "door of a less," now spelt lios, an a-stem, cf. Lissus: "a Dun, pronounced Doon [dún, cf. Eng. town] is an elevated, circular, enclosing wall or bank, within which a dwelling-house was erected. A Dun required to be surrounded by a wet fosse or trench [a moat] to distinguish it from the Rath which had not a trench . . . Lios was another name for the Dun, but that it often contained within it more than one dwelling-house." (C. *Cath Maighe Léna*, 78, 79.) Cf. W. llys, a court, hall. The dat. sing. of less occurs in the Book of Armagh, 17 b, 1: Dirrógel . . . ochter nachid con a seilb it[ar] fid γ mag γ lenu con allíus γ allubgort; also in Patrick's Hymn: Crist il *lius*, Crist is síus, Crist in erus, "Christ in the court, Christ in the chariot-seat, Christ in the poop," i. e. Christ be with us while at home, or travelling by land or sea; the gen. pl. occurs in loig-less, before cited: in Gaelic, *lios*, gen. *lise*, is fem., and means "a garden." 582. *Feorus* (gl. acirus), *feoras* is explained "the spindle-tree, prick-wood," by O'R. (on whom, of course, no reliance can be placed), which reminds one of W. grwysen, gooseberry. Should we read acirus for acirus, or is it for acerus, galingale, sweet flag? 583. *Buachaill bó*, ad v. bubulcus bovinum; buachaill (gen. muine *buachaille*, Book of Armagh, 17 b, 1) is bóchaill in Z. 28, 67; cf. W. bugail, Corn. bugel, gl. pastor. 584. *Buachaill muco* (swineherd) is lit. bubuleus porcorum; buachaill, like bubuleus and βουκόλος, merging its special meaning of cowherd in that of herdsman; cf. *ἵπποβουκόλος*, horseherd, and see Max Müller, *Oxford Essays*, 1856, p. 17. 585. *Múine* (gl. rubus, bramble-bush) occurs, as we have seen, in Fiacc, 24, and in the Book of Armagh. 586. *Airgeach* (gl. remulus, a small oar), but airgeach is a plunderer, O'R., also an owner of herds (nirbu airgech air alébe, Brog. 11; cf. *airge*, gl. armentum, *infra*, No. 754), and there is probably some mistake here. 587. *Drís* (gl. tomús, i. e. dumus, bush, bramble); cf. dris-tenach, gl. dumetum, Z. 777, driss, gl. vepres, Z. 139, Corn. dreis, gl. vepres, Z. 1118, W. drysien (*frutex*), Z. 301.

588-593. As to these ordinals, *céd* (*céd* neach, "first anyone") is only found in Z.'s glosses in *fochetoir*, leg. *fochétóir*, statim, illico, lit. sub prima hora. The lengthened form *cét-ne* is used instead. But we find the adverbs *cétu*, *ciatu*, *céta* (primum), and Corm. has *cétamus* (imprimis), *cét-aidehe* (first night), *Fíacc*, 32; *cétbliadain*, first year, Z. xxviii. The *t* is unaspirated, owing to *n* having been lost before it; this *n* is found in W. *kentaf*, *kyntaf*, Z. 230; Gaulish *Cintu*-genus, "first-born," = O. Ir. *Cetgen*, Book of Armagh, 11 *b*, 2. *Indara neach* seems simply the old *indala nech* (the second anyone), the liquid *l* becoming *r*, as in *imlesen*, *supra*, &c.; *ala* = W. *eil*, alter, secundus; *ala* occurs in Z. 313, with the meaning of "second," in connexion with the numeral *deac*, 10: *cethar brottaa*, 7 *ala* rann *deac brotto* (4 moments, and the 12th (2 + 10) part of a moment): with the meaning of "one of two:" *indala fiacail*, Z. 926. With *ala* we may, perhaps, connect the prep. *al*, gl. *ultra*, Z. 602, which occurs with a suffixed pronoun in Colmán's Hymn, 50: *Benedacht* for *Columcille con nóebaib Alban alla*, "blessing on *Columcille*, with the saints of Scotland besides him." *Tres*, third, O. Ir. *triuss*, *tris*, gen. *tres*, Z. 316, is not easily explained: can it have been a distributive = Zend *thrishva*? or an old superlative in *-istha*? But how is gen. *tres* to be accounted for? A passing over to the *s*-declension is possible, but unlikely. *Cethrama*, O. Ir. *cethramad*, *v. supra*, No. 142. The dat. sing. neut. occurs in the Book of Armagh, 177 *b*, 2: *iár cethramad laithiu* (gl. a nudus [nudius] quartana die). *Cuigedh*, O. Ir. *cóiced* = O. W. *pimphet*, Lat. *quinctu-s*: *Seis-ed* = O. W. *chnech-et* = *svecs-a-ta*, Lat. *sextu-s*.

594-604. *Gabáiltech* (gl. *captus*), from *gabáil*, W. *cafael*, *cavail*, Z. 160, *capere*. 595. *Curracach* (gl. *culcatus*, i. e. cuckolded?), lit. crested. Horne Tooke was not so original as he supposed when he wrote, "In English we do not call them cuculi, but cuculati (if I may coin a word on this occasion)." 596. *Atanach* (gl. *capuciatu*s), cf. Corn. *hot*, gl. *caputium*, W. *hotan*, *hotyn* (a cap). 597. *Inarach*—598. *Muincillech*—599. *Fallaingech*—600. *Triibhusach*, adjectives, and—601. *Coronta*, a participle, from bases considered *supra*. 602. *Fóirmtech* (gl. *invidus*). The subst. format, O'R.'s *formad* (envy, ex *MAN*, like *μῆνις*): acc. *s*. appears in the pref. to Patrick's hymn, Lib. Hymn., cited in Petrie's *Tara*, 32: *bid ditin do ar cech neim 7 format*, "it will be a protection to him against every poison and envy;" cf. W. *gorfynt*. 603. *God* (gl. *blæsus*, lisping, speaking indistinctly), "stammering," according to C., who tells me that the Danes were called by the Irish na Gaill *guist*; cf. W. *gyth* (a murmur). 604. *Bodhar*, deaf, W. *byddar*, Corn. *bothar*, Bret. *bouzar*, Skr. *badhira*. (Hence Eng. *bother*?)

605-614. *Baccach* (gl. *claudus*, limping, halting, lame, W. *bachawg*, "crooked") occurs

occurs in the acc. pl. masc., spelt *bacachu*, as a gloss on the word *luseu*, in the second line of the 17th couplet of *Fiacc's* hymn :—

*Iccaid luseu la truseu, mairb dosfúscad do bethn.*

He used to heal the halt, with the lepers; the dead he used to raise them to life.

606. *Ordaighs* (gl. auratus), *ór*, gl. aurum, *infra*, gen. *óir*, from the Lat. aurum for ausum (Skr. root *uah*, *urere*). If the word were Celtic, the *s* would have been lost between the vowels. 607. *Airgedach* (gl. argenteus), from *airged*, gl. argentum, *infra*, in O. Ir. *argat* (gen. *arggait*, *argit*, Book of Armagh, 17 b, 1) = W. *ariant*, Bret. *arc'hant*, Corn. *arhanz*, Old Keltic *Argento-ratum*, *Argento-magus*, &c., Zend *erezata*, Lat. *argentum*, Osc. *arageto*, Skr. *rajata*. 608. *Iarnaighs* (leg. *íarnaidhe*?), gl. ferreus, from *iarn*, for *isarn* (iron), W. *haearn*, Corn. *hoern*, Z. 120; cf. the Gaul. *Isarnodurum* (iron door?), *iarunn*, gl. ferrum, *infra*; the gen. sing. seems to occur in Z. 926, ar fuilib *hiainn* for *fhainn* = *isarni*, the aspirate being displaced as in the W. and Corn. forms; cf. Skr. *ayas*, Eng. ore, Goth. *eisarn* (ferreus), from which the Celtic stem *isarno* can hardly be taken, the deriv. suffix *-arn* being common in Celtic, but rare in Gothic. 609. *Luaidheamhail* (gl. plumbeus), from *luaidhe*, gl. plumbum, *infra* (cf. Eng. lead, load?), and *samhail* = *samalis* = W. *hafal*, Lat. *similis*, Gr. *ὁμαλός*, &c. 610. *Stanamhail* (gl. stanneus), from *stan* (*sdan*, gl. stannum, *infra*). 611. *Umamhail* (gl. aereus), from *ume* (*humæ* fogrigedar, "aes quod dat vocem, sonat, Z. 445), O. W. *emed*, Mod. W. *efydd*. 612. *Fundamintech* (gl. fundatus), from *fundamentum*. 613. *Sciithech ón iligi* (gl. fessus, "wearied from the way," i. e. journey). 614. *Sciithech ó obair* (gl. lassus, "wearied from work"), leg. *scithech*, and compare *scíth*, Z. 26, *sciith*, Z. 669: *ni confil bas sciith lim act rop ar Christ*, "death is not a burden to me if only it be for Christ."

615-621. *Tinnisnech* (O'R. *tinneasmach*), "speedy, hasty." 617. *Nemhtindisnech*, "unspeedy, unhasty." 616. *Salach* (salacious, lustful), perhaps borrowed from *salax*, root *sal* (*sal-io*, *ἅλλομαι*, for *σάλλομαι*). *Salach* subsequently glosses *sordidus*, dirty = W. *halawg*, cf. *halou*, gl. *stercora*, Z. 1095 (the man's name *Cennsalach*, gen. sing. *Ceinnsealach*, Book of Armagh, 18 a, 1, comes from *cennsal*, *imperium*), and hence would seem connected with O. H. G. *salo*, not clear, troubled, Fr. *sale*. 618. *Suirgech*, gl. *procus*, wooer (in O'R. *suireach*), perhaps connected with *στοργή*, *στέργω*; cf. *sercc*, amor, W. *serch*, with the *s* preserved (*st* at the beginning of a word in Welsh, as a rule, loses the *t*, not the *s*). 620. *Gortach* (gl. famelicus, famished, starved), O. Ir. *gorte* (famine), a fem. *iâ*-stem, Z. 1006 = *gardh-ti-â*, Skr. *r. gr̥dh* (*avidum esse*). 621. *Fiar-súilech* (if I read the word aright), gl. *strabonus*, squint-eyed; *fiar*, crooked = W.

gŵyr. Bopp may be right in comparing *fiar* with Lat. *vārus*, Skr. *vakra* curvus, flexuosus. So Gaulish *māros* seems Gr. *μακρός*.

625-629. *Tengtach* (gl. *linguosus*), *dótengtach* (leg. *dothengtach*?), gl. *bilinguosus*, hypocritical, double-tongued, from *tenge* (tongue), gen. *tengad*, *v. supra*, which, from these adjectives, would seem to have been a t-stem. 626. *Dércach* (leg. *déircach*?), charitable, from *déirc*, alms, *deserc* (amor), Z. 78. 628. *Briathrach* (gl. *verbosus*), from *briathar* (word), a fem. â-stem. 629. *Sbégach* (*ἄγλωσσοι*, *elinguis*, not *glib* of tongue), not in O'R.

630-634. *Fonamaideach* (gl. *ridiculosus*, facetious, droll), O'R. has *fanamhad*, ridicule, and *fonamadach*, which he translates by "contemptuous;" "making game," is, O'D. tells me, the meaning now attributed to the word; cf. Eng. *fun*? 631. *Failgeach* (gl. *egenus*, needy, indigent). 632. *Casta* (gl. *crispus*, curled, crisped), from *casaim*. 633, 634. *Slán* (gl. *sanus*) *eslán* (gl. *insanus*), have been connected, *supra*, with W. *llawen*.

635-639. *Edmur* (gl. *zelotypus*), O. Ir. *étmar* [= Gaulish *Iantumarus*, Glück, 78], from *ét* *zelus*, Z. 22, *æet*, Z. 343 (from *ét* *fri* *saibapstalu* *darmchensa*, "vestra æmulatio pro me contra pseudoapostolos," Z. 607, Skr. *r. yam(niti)*? 636. *Dlúith* (gl. *densus*), an adjectival i-stem; glosses *denso* in Gild. *Lorica*. Z. seems to have mistaken for the adj. *dlúith* the subst. *dlúthe*, wrongly rendered "apertus" in Z. 30, notwithstanding his glosses contain *tri beulu dlutai*, gl. *fixis labris*, Z. 1015, *dlúthe* in *tinf[id]* *donaib conso[naib]*, Z. 1021; literally, connexion (coherence) of the aspiration to [i. e. with] the consonants (in *χ, θ, φ*). *Dlúthe* also means a chink: *huand dlúithi seim*, gl. *tenui rima*, Z. 261; and cf. *dlúth*, gl. *stamen* (the warp in a loom), Z. 30; *tre chomdluthad*, gl. *per synæresin*, Z. 985, *rundlúth*, gl. *densaverat*, Z. 435. 637. *Góirt* (gl. *acidus*), perhaps connected with the verb in "ma *goríth* loch cith in e chuis nu in e laim," which Z. renders (p. 1006) "si dolet locus vel in ejus pede vel in ejus manu." 638. *Ballach* (gl. *urbiculatus*) is now not "rounded, circular," but "freckled," from *ball* (spot). Cf. W. *ball*, "eruption, plague." In Z. *ball*, a masc. a-stem, always means *membrum*, and agrees in form, declension, and gender with *φάλλος*. 639. *Slemain* (gl. *lubricus*, slippery, smooth), an adj. i-stem: a sister-form, of the a-declension, is *alemon*, which occurs in a marginal gloss on the Lib. Hymn. copy of the Altus Prositor; nom. pl. neut. : is *airi asbertar étrumma 7 slemna huare nád techtat tinfed*, Z. 1022 (i. e. therefore are they called light and smooth, because they have not aspiration); *slemna*, gl. *levia*, Z. 737, *alemon* = W. *llyfn*, fem. *llyfn*. Cf. N. H. G. *schleifen*, Eng. *slip*.

640-649. *Fairsing* (gl. *amplus*, spacious, roomy), *farsinge*, the subst. from this, occurs in Lib. Hymn., 5 b, Colman's Hymn, line 43, as a gloss on *lethu* :—

Robbem

Robbem cen es illethu la singliu imbithbethu.

May we be without age, in space<sup>1</sup>, with angels in eternal life!

641. *Luathgaircech* (gl. nervosus), generally means "rejoicing," "exulting," from *luath* (swift), and *gáire* (joy), W. *gware* (play). Here it seems equivalent to energetic, vigorous in expression (quis Aristotele *nervosior*? Cic.). 642. *Dealbhda* (gl. formosus), O. Ir. *delbde*, from *delb* (forma, figura, imago, paradigma), fem. W. *delw*, Z. 99, and cf. *doilbthid* *figulus*, Z. 987, *indoilbthid*, gl. figurate, Z. 984, *dolbud* (figmentum), Z. 768, leads one to think the root *dal* which is, perhaps, etymologically connected with Lat. *forma*, Skr. *r. dhṛ*. 643. *Uchtard* (gl. strumosus, wenny) rather seems "high-breasted," from *ucht* and *ard*. 644. *Craessach*—645. *Fésógach*—646. *Gaethmar*—648. *Mílech*, all from nouns noticed, *supra*. 647. *Bronnmar*, from *brú*, gen. *s. bronn*, W. *bru* (womb): a dimin. from *brú* occurs in the dat. sing.: his *bronnait* (gl. infra ventriculum), Z. 593. 649. *Snethach*, leg. *snedhach* (nitty), W. *neddog*, is interesting, furnishing, as it does, a hint as to what must have been running in the heads of the European Aryans at an early period, for *sned*, Z. 1126 (W. *nedd-en*, Bret. *niz*) is Slav. *gnida*, Gr. *κόνη*, *κόνηδ-ος*, N. H. G. *nisse*, Lith. *gli(n)da*, Lat. *le(n)s*, *le(n)dis*.

650–653. *Coisnech* (if I read the word rightly) means, I presume, taking short steps, going *pedetentim*, step by step, slowly. 651. *Croindtilli* is probably a blunder for *croitáilech*, an adj. formed from *croitáile*, phlegm, spittle, derived by Corm. from *grant* (grey), and *saille* = *saliva*. 652. *Gorbach* (gl. rugosus, wrinkled, shrivelled) is now "scabby." 653. *Bocoidech* (gl. maculosus, spotted), leg. *bocóidech*? from *bo-cóid*, a spot, O'R.

654–659. *Anmach*, from *anim*, *v. supra*. 655. *Clúmar*—656. *Míchlúmar*, from *clú* (gl. rumor, Z. 68, also fama), W. *clyw*; cf. Slav. *slovo* (verbum, sermo), *slava* (gloria), Gr. *κλέφος*, Skr. *çravas*, rumor. The W. for *famosus* is *clodfawr* = *clotomâros* (the O. H. G. *Hlodomâr*, Glück, 81); cf. with *clod*, Ir. *cloth* (fame, praise) = *cluta-s*, Gr. *κλυτός*, Lat. *in-clytus*, Eng. 'loud; Ir. *cluas* (ear) = W. *clust* (cf. Eng. 'list). The root reduplicates in Celtic. Thus in Irish: *rot-che-chlad-ar* (hears thee), Z. 496; *ce-chluista .i. nocluinfitheas* (auditum erit, Brehon Law gloss). And in Welsh: *ciglif* (audivi), Z. 420 = Skr. *çuçrâva*. 657. *Breallach* (gl. spadosus) I cannot explain with any certainty; *spadosus* is, perhaps, a med. Lat. adj., from *spado* (*σπάδων*), an impotent person. 658. *Prebach*, kicking (*preabaim*, I kick, O'R.). Is *retrococus* for *calcitrosus*?

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps we should rather translate "in greatness," "in grandeur;" *lethe* and *fairsinge*, like *amplitudo*, may well have attained to this secondary signification.

citrosus? or a barbarous hybrid from retro and the Irish cos (= coxa), leg from knee down, foot? 659. *Goal* (white), O. Ir. gel, *v. supra*.

660-669. *Tegaiage* (gl. doctus), *tecoisce*, gl. doctior, *infra*: cf. sochoise, gl. docibilem, Z. 832; cose (institutio) Z. 53; cosce, *ib.* 61; cosce, *ib.* 78: *coscitir* ind fir et doairbertar foréir daé, "the men are taught and brought under the will of God," Z. 618. I know not if O. Ir. écosc (habitus, forma), Z. 832, 235, or W. *dangaws*, demonstration; *arddangos*, to demonstrate, be connected with this word. 661. *Maith*, good, O. Ir. nom. pl. maithi, Z. 883 (an i-stem), W. mad; cf. the Gaulish name Teutomatus. 662. *Olc* (bad), n. pl. masc. uilec, uillec, Z. 252; acc. pl. masc. ulcu, Z. 457. In the nom. and acc. pl. neut., when followed by *sa*, this adjective drops its proper termination: inna *olc-sa*, Z. 354, 676. 663. *Mór*, O. Ir. már, mór (W. mawr), great = μακρός? (the guttural was lost even in Gaulish; cf. Virdomarus, Brogi marus [W. bro, country], Segomarus [Skr. sahas, strength], Iantumarus [Ir. étmár], Nertomarus [Ir. nertmar<sup>1</sup>]); cf. μέγας, mag-nus, Skr. mah-at, for maghânt, Goth. mik-ils, μεγάλην. 664. *Beg* (small), O. Ir. becc, W. bach, cf. Gaul. "*Becco* Mocconis fil.," Z. 77. 665. *Solus*, *v. supra*. 666. *Taithnemhach* (gl. candidus), from do + aith + nemh; cf. W. ednyf, ednyw (purity, vigour), with which we may, perhaps, connect Adnamatius, Namatius (Glück, 39), *namhain*, and Namnetes (Glück, 140). 667. *Sanntach* (greedy, avaricious, covetous) occurs in Z. 78, from sant, with which Z. wrongly compares the Gaulish tribe-name Santones, for W. and Bret. chwant (invidia, desiderium) points to an Old Celtic svanataka. Cf. Suanetes, Consuanetes (Glück, 28, 64). 668. *Dingbala*—669. *Midingbala* (worthy, unworthy), I can in nowise explain, unless, indeed, dingbala be from do-ind-gabál (acceptabilis).

670-674. *Imdha* (gl. multus), in Z. 75, imde (multus, abundans) = ambitias, imda, gl. opulentus, *ib.* = ambitvas? cf. Ambitui, a Gaulish tribe-name; imbed (gl. ops copia, Z. 75), all from the prep. imm, W. amm, Gaulish ambi (circa) = Lat. amb, Gr. ἀμφί, Skr. abhi, Eng. um (in umstroke = circumference, Fuller), which has often an intensive meaning. 671. *Glan* (purus, mundus, clarus), mod. W. glân, with inorganic lengthening of the vowel (Glück, 187, justly compares the Keltic river-name Glana), act ranglana, gl. siquis emundaverit se, Z. 454, glantar as (eliditur, Z. 985), bóí ní roglante and, Z. 1060; cf. Eng. clean, N. H. G. klein? 672. *Taire* (gl. rarus), whence

<sup>1</sup> Curiously enough, we find many O. German names formed with this adj. and identical with Celtic appellations, e. g., Hadumar (= a Gaulish Catumâros), W. catmor, Hlodomar (= a Gaulish Clotomâros), W. clodfawr, &c., Glück, 78, 81. So Hincmar = Ex-cincomarus, Sigumar, Segimerus, hod. Siegmar = Segomarus.

whence teirce, *infra* (gl. raritudo), thin, scanty. 673. *Beg, v. supra.* 674. *Daingen no cruaidh* (gl. durus), daingen glosses firmus, *infra, édaingen* (infirmus), O'R.'s daingean, "strong, secure, close;" isin dun *daingen*, Z. 30, "in the strong fort;" daingnigim (gl. moenio), Z. *ib.* Apparently donjon, Eng. dungeon, are Celtic words, perhaps cognate with O. H. G. dwingan, Eng. twinge, tongs, tack (Zwecke): *cruaidh*, "hard, callous, severe," O'R.

675-694. *Fliuch*, moist, wet = W. gwlyp (= vlicvas?); cf. *fiuchidhecht* (gl. liquor), *infra*, *fiuchaide* (humidus, Z. 272; *fiuchaidatu* humiditas, Z. 66; *fiuchaigim*, gl. lippio, Z. 65; *fiuchdere*, gl. lippus, Z. 65; cf. Corn. glibor (moisture) = W. gwlybwr [= Lat. liquor], and O. W. rogulipias, gl. olivavit, Z. 420. If *fliuch*, gwlyp, be, as conjectured, from vlicvas, we may be correct in comparing the word with Lat. lippus for vlippus (where *pp* may have sprung from *kv*, as in *ἴκκος*, from *akva*, Skr. *açva*), O. Slov. vlügükü, humidus. 676. *Dochenélach*, low-born, ignoble; cenél genus, gen. ceneiul = O. W. cenitol, Z. 172. The dat. sing. of cenél occurs in the following passage in the Book of Armagh, 17 a, 2, now for the first time correctly printed: Conggab patrice iarnaid puirt indruimm daro .i. druim lias, Fácab patrice adaltæ .n. and benignus asainm 7 fuitinse xiii. annís. Gabais caille lapatrice lassar ingen anfolmithe *dicheniul* caicháin. Baiade and tarési .m. benigni trifichteabliadne, "Patrick afterwards abode at a place [or house—observe the locative of *port*] in Druimm Daro, i. e. Druimm Lias. Patrick left his pupil there. Benignus was his name, and he was therein for 17 years. Lassar, a daughter of Anfolmid (?), of the race of Caichán, took the veil from Patrick [lit. cepit velum apud Patricium]. Three scores of years was she there after Benignus." 677. *Fada* (long), O. Ir. fota, Z. 942; fote, Z. 966, n. pl. bithfotai, semper longi, Z. 824. The subst. is fot, Z. 230, gen. fuit, Z. 66. 678. *Cumair* (short, brief), O. Ir. cumbair, whence cumbre (brevitas) ar *chumbri*, Z. 1074; cf. W. byr, Lat. brevis. 681. *Fírénach*—682. *Ainfrénach* (just, unjust); cf. *firián* (verax, justus), Z. 115, &c.; gen. pl., hignimaib fer *frean* (Patrick's hymn), *frianugud* (justice, justification), Z. 53, 346; *frianigedar* (justifies), Z. 445. Cf. W. gwirion, from gwir-iawn: *iawn* is "equity," "just," "meet;" cf. O. Ir. án ("wealth," nom. pl. and gen. pl. ane, dat. pl. áuib, acc. pl. anu, Z. 934, a masc. u-stem), with which Dr. Siegfried is inclined to connect the Zend *yâna* (see Haug, *Die Gáthâ's*, p. 42). 683. *Brén* (gl. fetidus), *brénaim* (puteo), *bréntu* (foetor), Z. 1085; cf. W. braen (rotten), braenu (to moulder); perhaps connected with braigim pedo, Z. 431, the *g* being lost before *n*, as in the instances quoted *supra*. 684. *Salach* (gl. sordidus), v. No. 616. 688. *Tempoll*, from templum, as—689. *Taibérne*, from taberna, and—691. *Reilie* (gl. simitharium, a cemetery), from reliquie (observe the hard

c = *qv*,

*c* = *qv*, as in *mac*), gen. sing. *timchell na relgi*, "round the cemetery" (Leab. Breacc. cited Lib. Hymn. ed. Todd, 31). 693. *Adhlucadh* (gl. sepulchrum), *Adhlacad* (gl. monumentum), *infra*, No. 759, are etymologically obscure to me. Can they be a corruption of *adnacul* (sepulchrum), Z. 731 (i. alebti *adranact* cremthann, "C. was buried in Sletty," Book of Armagh, 17 b)? with which, perhaps, *vévus*, Zend. *naçu*, Skr. *r. naç*, "to die," Lat. *nex*, *nox*, Ir. *nocht*, may be connected. 694. *Edail* (gl. lucrum), O'R. *eadail*, leg. *éadail*, W. *enniill* (masc.) = *antalli*? (gain, profit, acquired wealth). Gael. *oudail*, "treasure," cattle, feudail, "cattle," "herds," (with inorganic prefixing of *f*?).

695-699. *Mirbail* (gl. miraculum, wonder), an *i*-stem, acc. pl. *dogni* in *noemog-sa na mirbuli mora* (this holy virgin performed the great miracles), Leabhar Breacc, cited by Dr. Todd, Lib. Hymn. 65. This word is taken from *mirabile*. 696. *Bachlog* (gl. monaculum, i. e. monaculus?); should we read *bachlóg*, and is this a playful dimin. from *bachal* = *baculus*, crozier? Or is this word connected in meaning with *bachlach* (*famulus*), *supra*? and is *monaculum* a contemptuous word for servant, slave, a meaning often attributed to *manach* (*monachus*) in Irish, as will be seen from a note on S. Hilary's hymn in Dr. Todd's ed. of Lib. Hymn. 699. *Diner* (gl. *jentaculum*), from the English *dinner*.

700-708. *Criathar* (gl. *cribrum*, sieve) = *crétara*, Corn. *croider*, Bret. *kronazer*: glosses *cerebrum* in Z. 22 (the scribe having obviously mistaken *cerebrum* for *cribrum*): Skr. root *krī*, to pour out. Cf. *κηρέρα*, Benfey, G. W. ii. 171. 701. *Muilind* (gl. *molendinum*), *Muileand* (gl. *pistrinum*), *infra*, No. 711, *mulenn* (gl. *pistrinum*), Z. 740, is probably, like W. Corn. and Bret. *melin*, from the Latin *mōlendinum* (*mōlo*); cf. *muilneoir*, a miller, O'D., Gr. xxxiv. Though the word for mill may be a foreign word, the root is certainly in Celtic: cf. Ir. *meilim* (I grind), W. *malu* (to grind); and cf. *μύλη*, O. H. G. *mulī*, Lith. *malunas*, Eng. mill. 702. *Garrga* (gl. *atrium*, hall), said to be "court-yard," "enclosure" (but read *garga*, and cf. Skr. *gr̥ha*, house?). 703. *Tíradh* (gl. *torritorium*, if this be what our careless copyist had before him), leg. *tíradh* (kiln-drying), for *tirsadh*? *tirme* (*ariditas*), *tírim* (*aridus*), both in Z. 1070, gl. 15, ho *tirmai* .i. eo na bí *tírim* (from dryness, i. e. that it be not dry), *tír* (*terra*), all from Skr. *r. tr̥sh* (*tare*), to thirst, "ursprünglich offenbar trocknen, vgl. gr. *τέρεο-μας*. Das goth. *thaur̥sja* ich trocken, euphonisch für *thursja* (und dieses für *tharsja*) stützt sich wie das lat. *torreo* (aus *torseo*) auf die skr. causalform *tarsháyāmi*" (Bopp, vergl. gramm. 2te ausg. i. 105). One would have expected the *r* doubled as in *carr* (*supra*), Skr. *karaha*, "dragging." 704. *Orlar*, leg. *orlár*? (gl. *vestibulum*, a fore-court), *lár*, W. *llawr* is *solum*. Can the *or* be = *wapá*? cf. *Ar-morica*, *ωραλία*, or is *or* for



for *aur*, and this for *air*, Gaul. *are*, as in *doaurchani* (gl. *sagio*), Z. 10. 705. *Stocronna* (stirpidivortium, separation of a stock), from *stoc* (stirps)—cf. Corn. *stoc*, gl. stirps—and *ranna* (leg. *rannadh*?), a division, parting. Note the assimilation of the first *s* in *ranna* to the *o* of *stoc*, and cf. *ocond*, *ocon*, *oco*, Z. 594. 706. *Cris tribhuis* (gl. *lumbarium*), “belt of the trowsers” (tribhus, *v. supra*). 707. *Sgornachan* (gl. *epiglotum*, the *epiglottis*): *sgornachán*, says C., is now “a long-necked fellow,” cf. Gael. *sgórnaach*, “throat, neck.” 708. *Crombéol*, gl. *gernonum* (if I read the words rightly), a *mous-tache* (cf. with *gernonum* O. Fr. *grignon*, *grenon*, *guernon*, “bart sowohl der oberlippe wie des kinnes,” Diez, E. W. 182, and O. H. G. *gran* (plur.), M. H. D. *gran*, O. N. *grön*, there cited. I know not if there ever was such a word as *granni*, “long hair,” O’R., but it is possible there was, as *grannaidh* (hair) occurs in Gaelic. I have never met *crombéol*, except in the Anglicised form *crommeal* :—

“They tell me the stranger has given command  
That *crommeal* and *coolun* shall cease in this land.”

S. FERGUSON.

709–719. *Sgeota* (gl. *cartesium*), spelt—710. *Sgéotha* (gl. *sacritegium*) seems to be a bag or wallet for carrying ecclesiastical books or utensils. C. quotes: *Sceóta* nan aid-bheadh ar muin chléirig riachois, Book of Fermoy, 88 *b*, *b*. 711. *Muilleand*, leg. *muilleann* (gl. *pistrinum*, a pounding-mill), *v. supra*, No. 701. 712. *Cliathach* (gl. *clastrum*) seems to be an enclosure made of hurdles, from *cliath*, as to which *v. supra*. In Gaelic this word means “the frame of the ribs,” “the chest.” 713. *Tech na merdreach* (gl. *prostibulum*), “the harlots’ house.” 714. *Braiccin* (gl. *redimiculum*, a band, girdle), is, perhaps, a garter (from *bracc-a*?). 716. *Bile* (gl. *ventilogium*, a weathercock, Dief.) seems a blunder; *bile*, so far as I know, has in Ireland only the two meanings: “border,” and “old tree” (such, e. g., as grows by a holy well or in a fort). In Scotland it also means “leaflet,” “blossom.” 717. *Ceis* (gl. *stragulum*, covering, rug, horse-cloth) is the Corn. *peis*, gl. *tunica*, *pows* (*tunica*), Z. 123, *peus* *gruec*, gl. *toral*, Z. 124, W. *pais*, pl. *peisiau*, Z. 1121. Cf. *cass-ock*? 718. *Dithen* (gl. *lolium*, *darnel*), O’R.’s *dithein*, W. *llys dyn*. 719. *Crand glesta*, leg. *glésta* (gl. *plectrum*, the stick for striking the chords of a harp or other stringed instrument); *crand* (W. *pren*), O. Ir. *crann*, has occurred frequently, *supra*: *glésta*, gen. sing. of *glésadh*; cf. Gael. *gleusadh*, “a tuning,” “act of tuning,” &c. O’R. has *gleusaim*, “I prepare, tune, arrange;” *gléus*, “key or gamut in music.” Cf. W. *glwys*, “pure, pleasant.”

720–724. *Teine creasa* (gl. *igniferrium*), fire of [the] girdle, i. e. flint-steel-and-tinder; as to *teine* (MS. *teinf*), *v. supra*, and compare Zend *tafnu* (hot) ex *TAPNU*, as Ir. *suan* (sleep), W. *hun* is from *svapna*; *creasa*, gen. of *cris*, which occurs *supra* in

*cris* tribhuis, gl. lumbarium. 721. *Dubhradan* (gl. scrupulum), leg. dubhradán? I have never met elsewhere; perhaps it is a dimin. of dubhradh, "shade, eclipse," O'R., and may mean "trouble," "anxiety," figurative meanings of scrupulus, properly a pointed pebble. 722. *Tuairgin* (gl. teretorium, i. e. tritura). The O. Ir. verb and subst. occur in Z. 853: dofuairce (triturat): ar is bés leosom in daim do *thúarcuin* ("for it is a custom with them for the oxen to thresh"); and pistor is glossed by fer dénma bairgine *tuarcain*, dofuaircitis inna grán la arside, "a man who makes bread [lit. a man of making of bread] by pounding: among the ancients they used to pound the grains;" and tuarcun glosses tribulatio, comthúarcon, contritio, Z. 738. 723. *Cluain gabála* (gl. herbagium): *cluain*, of which the dat. occurs in Z. xxxii. hi *cluain* maccunois, is a meadow, a lawn, in Scotch Gaelic also "a bower," = clòni, W. clyn, "brake," "thicket:" cf. Cluniacum, hod. Clugny; *gabála*, gen. of gabáil (capere, captio), and cluain gabála is, according to C., an Irish legal term for "an appropriated field, a field not held in common." 724. *Caire* (gl. caldarium, "a vessel containing warm water for bathing"), W. pair (caldron), Corn. pèr, Fr. pair-ol, generally means caldron (as in *Coire Breccáin*, Corm., now Corryvreckan). It also means "a hollow or cul de sac in the mountains," Reeves, Vit. Col. 88, where Coire Salchain occurs, and in this sense has been adopted into the English language as "corry;" coire = KAKRIA or PAKRIA, γ. KAK, PAK (No. 240, *supra*), as dér = δάκρυ, Goth. tagr; fiar, W. gŵyr = vakra, vârus; sár = Skr. çakra, Lat. sacer; már = μαρπός.

725-729. *Longport* (gl. castrum), leg. longphort = W. llongborth (ship-harbour); *longport* glosses *sosad* in H. 3, 18, p. 523. It is not easy to see how its elements—*long* ship (v. *supra*) and *port* (a house, place, harbour)—can when combined express the idea of castrum. *Port*, gen. and loc. sing. puirt, dat. sing. purt (Lib. Hymn. ed. Todd, 13) is, perhaps, connected with Zend peretu, Eng. ford. Dief. G. W. ii. 365. 726. *Mainister*, gen. manestrech, Z. xxviii., from monasterium, but with a remarkable change to the *c*-declension. 727. *Fortacht* (gl. suffragium), here "a favourable decision;" cf. fortachtid, gl. fautor, Z. 766, 845; acc. a. fortachtain, Z. 270, a fem. n-stem, generally "assistance." The verb occurs in Leab. Breacc (cited by Todd, L. H. 65), is hí *fortaigess* da [leg. dona, daa?] cech oen bis cumca ocus in guasacht (she it is, then, that helps every one who is in anguish and in danger); fortacht, Z. 195: co forðumthésidse, "that ye may help me," Z. 335: fortiaġ (gl. conniveo), Z. 438. 728. *Proindtech* (gl. refectorium), and—729. *Codaltech* (gl. dormitorium), are, respectively, compounds of *tech*, house, with *proind*, W. *prain*, from Lat. prandium, and *codal*, whence *codlaim*, I sleep, O'R. The O. Ir. contul (?) dormio (ma *conatíl* si dormis, Z. 1053, *contuíl* cach úadib forsét, Fiace, 31) appears connected with this.

*Proindtech*

*Proindtech* (spelt praintech) occurs in the Book of Armagh, 18 b, 1 : airm ifuirsitis in torco arimbad and furruimtis *apraintech*.

730-739. *Speilp* (gl. coopertorium, i. e. cooperimentum? coopericulum?) is explained "a belt, armour," by O'R., but by C. "a girdle or swathe of linen." 731. *Tunna* (gl. dolium, a large jar), exactly O. Norse tunna, is "a cask" in O'R.; hardly a Celtic word; cf. W. tynell, Corn. tonnel, Bret. tonel, French tonneau, M. H. G. tonne, Eng. tun, &c. 732. *Seicho* (gl. corium), "a hide, or skin," O'R., Gael. *seiche*, *seich*, *seic*. 734. *Intleocht* (gl. ingenium), in O. Ir. intliucht, intáliucht (= andeslictus?), intellectus, sensus, Z. 42, 849, 230, gen. intliuchta, Z. 63 : sliucht, Z. 970, a masc. u-stem, compounded with the prep. ind (= Gaulish ande) which aspirates, and the *d* of which becomes *t* before aspirated *s*. 735. *Sendís*, old age, from sen (old) = sena-s (Gaulish Seno-magus, Zend. hana), and áis (age), a masc. i-stem, which Ebel would connect with Skr. áyus, but this would be a solitary instance of the preservation of an original final *s*. Áis, perhaps, stands for áissi-s ex áivs-i-s: cf. O. W. in ois oisoudh, the mod. W. yn oes oesoedd, Z. 298 : Corn. huis. 737. *Loscad* (gl. incendium, burning); dat. sing. do loscad, Z. 768, loiscdib (gl. essis), *ib.* forloisethe (gl. igne exanimatus), Z. 845; cf. Corn. losc (arsura, ustulatio), W. llosg, Bret. losk. 738. *Martra* (gl. martyrrium), like martir, a martyr, Colm. 19, W. *merthyr* is a foreign word. O. Ir. martre : filus trechenelæ *martre* daneu adrimiter ar cruich du duiniu' mad eagre baan martre ocus glas martre ocus dere martre, "now there are three kinds of martyrdom which are considered as man's cross, that is to say [lit. if thou sayest], white martyrdom, and green martyrdom, and red martyrdom," Z. 1007; dul *martre* tarfarcennsi, Z. 618, "to suffer martyrdom for your sake;" hence martre appears to be a fem. iâ-stem. 739. *Taile* (gl. salarium, wages), cf. W. *tal*, pl. *talion* (payment), τέλος, τελέω.

740-744. *Soiler* (gl. solarium, sun-dial? house-top? Germ. söller), Corn. soler (Z. iii.); solarium is glossed by solam in Z. 733, which looks a genuine Irish word, and gives a favourable idea of the material civilization of the Irish ecclesiastics in the eighth and ninth centuries, especially when we consider their native words for napkin (lambrat bís tar glúne, gl. mappa, gl. mantle, i. e. a napkin that is over the knees, Z. 613; lámbrat (gl. gausape), Z. 820), for canal, or, perhaps, water-pipe (lóthur, gl. canalis, lothor, gl. alveol, Z. 744, for bath : fotharcud, Z. 893, *infra* fothragad); but, above all, for usury (fogbaidetu for fogaibthetu, Z. 844). 741. *Seallad* (MS. seall), (gl. sellarium) a pantry, *sealladh*, "a cell, O'R. 742. *Groigh* (gl. equitium), a stud of horses, Gael. *greigh*, s. f., an i-stem = gragi-s, cf. Lat. greg (grex), W. *gre* (herd, stud).

<sup>1</sup> Lit. are counted for a cross to a human being : glas = glasta : cf. glastum, wood.

stud). 744. *Muinél* (gl. collum, neck), Gael. *muineal*, gen. -*eil* = W. *mwnwgl*; cf. *muinde*, gl. collarium, *muinntore*, gl. torques, Z. 764, where is also *muinæ*, which I suspect is a misreading or misprint for *muince* (necklace); cf. *mong*, W. *mwng*, mane.

745-749. *Druim* (back, ridge): gen. sing. *drommo*, dat. *druimm*, occur in the Book of Armagh, 17 a, 1: Issí inso coibse fétho fío ⁊ aedocht dibliadin rembas daú duman-chuib *drommo* liás ⁊ dumaithib callrigi it[er] crochaingel ⁊ altóir *drommo* liás nadconfil *finechas* for*druimm* leas act cenél fétho fío ma beith nech besmaith diib bescráibdech beschuibsech dinchlaind manípé duécastar dús inétar dimuintir *drommo* liás l. diaman-chib Maniétar dubber décrud dimuintir pátricc into . . . ["This is the communication of Féth Fío and his bequest, two years before his death, to the monks of Druim Liás and to the nobles of Callrige, as well the chancel as the altar (i. e. as well the laymen as the clerics) of Druim Liás: Let there not be *finechas* (inheritance of kindred, *fine*?) on Druim Liás (i. e. let it not devolve according to the law of *finechas*) but the race of Féth Fío, if any one of them be good—if any one of the clan be pious and decent. If there be not, let it be seen if there be one of the family of Druim Liás, or of its monks. Unless one be found, place a member of Patrick's family into it."] Druim occurs in Z. in composition with the numeral nóin (9): mochoe noin-*drommo*, "Mochoe of Nendrum" (Nine-ridge), now Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough (Todd, L. H., 100). 746. *Ceilebradh eoin* is "a bird's warbling," *ceilebradh*, from celebratio: the verb *ceilebraim* means "I bid farewell;" lase *celebirsimme* (gl. cum ualefecissemus), Book of Armagh, 184 b.; *ceileabhar*, "chirping like birds," O'R.; eoin gen. sing. of éin (Z. 82: gen. *indeiúin*, Z. 24) = atina, W. edyn. Cf. O. W. *etn-coilhaam* (gl. auspicio), Z. 130; *ætinet* (volucres), Z. 169; Corn. *idne* (auceps), Z. 784. Has an initial *p* been lost by these words, and dare we compare (with Dr. Siegfried) πέτομαι, πετηνά, Lat. penna (for petna—W. *adan*), Eng. feather (O. W. *eterinn*, avis, singularis, Z. 300: atar, aves: collect. *ib.*). *Crand tochartaigh* is "a reel;" cf. *tocharaim*, "I wind up, I reel," O'R., Gael. *tachras*, "winding, act of winding yarn;" gyrgyrium (if I read the word rightly—in Med. Lat. generally girgillus) seems formed by reduplication from gyrare. (See Pott as to this word, Zeits. i. 309.) 747. *Inchinn* (gl. cerebrum), the brain, Gael. *canchainn*, W. *emennyd*, Corn. *impinion*, Bret. *empenn*: gen. *inchinne*: La sodain dolléci dia fêraib fíochilli don techtaire com boi for lár a *inchinne* (Táin bó Cuailgne in the Lebar na Uidre), thus rendered by O'D., Lebar na Cert. lxiv.: "With that he cast [one] of his chessmen at the messenger, so that it pierced to the centre of his brain:" *inchinn* is an i-stem, from *in* (= ande?), and *conn*, head. The word is formed like ἐγκέφαλον. 748. *Stol*, leg. *stól* (gl. scanum, i. e. scamnum),

scamnum), W. ystawl, fem.: both, no doubt, from Eng. stool, A. S. stól. 749. *Fírmamint*, like Corn. firmament, W. *ffurfafen*, of course from firmamentum.

750-758. *Mír pluc*, gl. rubigorium, is altogether obscure to me. Possibly it may mean "the (top) red part of the cheeks." Cf. Gael. *mir*, "the top or summit:" *pluc*, *pluic*, *ploc*, "cheek," O'R. 751. *Luach faisnéise*<sup>1</sup> (if I read the last word aright) is "reward of information,"; inventorium from invenio, in the sense of discover ("scis, Pamphilam meam *inventam* civem?"). 752. *Innarbad* (gl. exilium), for indarbad; cf. indarpe (ejectio), Z. 591, gen. -pi, dat. -pu, Z. 246; indarbad expulsus est, O'D. Gr. 291; isan *indarbe*, gl. in repulsam, Z. 247; aren *indarbe* analchi ood (that he banish vices from him), Z. 1003; tre *indarpas* .de. asin mascul (per ablationem syllabæ *de* a masculino), Z. 848; nachimr'indarpai-se quod non me repulit, Z. 848; nachitr'indarpither (ne sis exheredatus); *innarbar* hires dam trí drochgnimu, "Faith also is banished by evil deeds" (note the assimilation of the *d*); the *ind* (Gaulish ande, Skr. adhi) here signifying motion from something (Z. 848), which something is, in the present instances, arbe, orpe, heritage (gen. orpi), Z. 234, a neut. ia-stem, which = N. H. G. erbe, Ang. S. yrfe neut., as in Beowulf, 6093, ed. Thorpe. Cf. also na berat an *erphther* doib, "let them (slaves) not take away what is committed to them," Z. 458: nomérpinem (me trado, confido), Z. 431: nobirpaid (confiditis) ro *airptha* (commisum est), Z. 7. 753. *Oilemain*, gl. alimentum, root al, as to which *v. supra*. 754. *Airge*, "a herd," O'R., *v. supra*. 755. *Tormach* (increase). 756. *Mithormach* (decrease), *tormach*, leg. tórmach = do-for-mac-a, Z. 1051, gl. 26; tormachtaid (auctor), Z. 766; tormachtai (aucta), Z. 983; dofórmgat (augent), Z. 854; doformagar, tórmagar (augetur), doformmagddar (augentur), Z. 854. Here again we find the Skr. root mah. 757. *Edach* (clothing), O. Ir. étach, Z. 442, éitach, Z. 1050, gen. sétig, Z. 857, sétich, Z. 1051, a neut. a-stem, as in Z. 235, gaibid immib anétach mace cóimsa, "put around ye the raiment of sons of mercy." 758. *Ogdhamh* (gl. jumentum, a beast of burthen), lit. young ox; cf. ógbho, leg. ogbhó, O'R.; óg = O. Ir. óc (óclachdi, gl. juvenilia, ocmil (= yavanca-milit), gl. tyro, Z. 60; ocmiledu, gl. athletas, Gildas). Óc = O. W. iouenc, W. *ieuano* = Eng. young = juveneus, which shows that our Irish word has not only lost *v* and *n* in the middle of the word, but *j* (*y*) at the beginning. The original is YAVANKA, the *a* in the first syllable being found in the Skr. comparative and the superl. yavishtha, and in 'Iáoves, which Lassen has equated with juvenes. The stem has been recognised by Dr. Siegfried in the O. Ir. comparative óa, "less" (= W. iau = Skr. yaviyāns), and superlative oam (gl. minimus, Z. 286) = W. ieuaf. Z., p. 60,

<sup>1</sup> In the MS., *faini*, with an oval mark over ai, and a mark like a long s between n and i.

60, points out another word in O. Ir. which has lost initial *j*, viz., *aig* (gl. *cristallus*, Z. 60), the corresponding W. word *iâ* (= *yag*), ice, and the Breton adj. *yen* (= *yagin*), icy, still retaining the semi-vowel. Cf. also *uise* with Lat. *justus*, from which, however, I do not think it taken. Consider A. Weber's remark (*Ind. Stud.* iv. 398), "*yôs* for *yâvas*, from *√yu*, to join: cf. Lat. *jus*, Zend *yaos*, in the verb *yaozhda*." In other words, such as *isu* (Jesus), *icc* (salus), W. *iechyt*, *ith* (gl. *puls*, Z. 60), W. *iot*, the *j* has blent with the following vowel, and produced *i*. *Damh* will be considered *infra*, No. 858.

760-769. *Timna* (gl. *testamentum*), O. Ir. *timne*: "is taschide *timne* dée do cho. malnad," Z. 897 ("it is necessary to fulfil God's commandment"). This *timne* is a neut. *ia*-stem. 761. *Instrumint*, like—766. *Saltair* (gl. *psalterium*) is a foreign word. 762. *Didin* (gl. *tegumentum*), O. Ir. *dítiu*, gen. *díten*, *v. supra*. 763. *Médugud* (gl. *augmentum*), from *méid*, gl. *magnitudo*, *infra*. 764. *Spuirech* (gl. *fragmentum*), from the same root, probably, as W. *ysbwrial*, sweepings, *ysborion*, refuse, *Spruilleach*, gl. *fragmen*, *infra*. 765. *Duillen* (gl. *folium*), W. *dalén*, *deilen*, Corn. *delen*, Bret. *delien*, pl. *deliou*, Gaulish *dula* in *πεμπέδουλα* *quinquefolium*: *πεντάφυλλον* *Ῥωμαῖοι κυκεφόλιον*, *Γάλλοι πεμπέδουλα* [alia lectio *πομπαιδουλά*] *Δάκοι προπεδουλά*. *Dioscorides*, 4, 42, cited Z. 324. Z. thinks that *dula* = *folium*, b-l-at. Celtic *d* may certainly sometimes be = Lat. *f*, because we know that at the beginning of a word the latter often represents *dh*. The double *l* in *duillen* seems due to an original semi-vowel. Cf. *φύλλον* = *φυλjon*, *fol-i-um*. But what is the -en? A trace in Irish of the singulative forms of her Celtic sisters? 767. *Lité* (gl. *pulmentum*), Gael. *lit*, *lite*, is porridge. Cf. W. *llith*, "meal soaked in water." 768. *Uaithne* (gl. *dipodium*, if I rightly read this strangely contracted word, *ff* = *dí f*, i. e. two *f*'s) is a kind of rhyme in Irish verse, discussed in O'D. Gr. 418. Our scribe does not seem to have been very deep in Greek, *διποδία* being "two feet combined into one metre." 769. *Bidhgadh* (gl. *pavementum*), O'R.'s *biodgadh*, "stirring, rousing, startling;" Gael. *biodhgadh*, "a stirring up, sudden emotion."

770-777. *Cat* (gl. *lamentum*, "wailing, weeping") occurs in Corn., but I omitted to note where, also (spelt *coí*) in Lib. Hymn. (fol. 3, *a*, and p. 72, ed. Todd, where the mark of length is omitted). 772. *Céd* (gl. *centum*), O. Ir. *cét*, Skr. *çata-m*, Zend *çatē-m*, *ἐ-κατό-ν*, Lat. *centu-m*, Goth. and O. H. G. *themes*, *hunda*, *hunta*. Here the Welsh and Bret., as usual, surpass the Irish and Cornish in retaining intact the combination *nt*; W. and Bret. *cant*, Corn. *cans*. In composition *cét* aspirates. Thus Conn *cétchathach* "100-battled Conn." 773. *Dá* (2), in O. Ir. inflected with dual-endings, nom. masc. and n. *dáu* for *dvâv* (originally *dvâm*?), gen. *dá*

not

not aspirating = Skr. dvayôs? dat. dib(ñ)<sup>1</sup> (= Skr. dvâbhyâm?), acc. dá for dvâv. The fem. was nom. dí = dval, Skr. dve, Lat. duae, gen. dá, dat. dib(ñ), acc. dí. In composition this numeral was dé, which is curious, as the Skr. is dvī, and Gr. δῆ, Zend and Lat. bi-, A. S. tvi. In O. W. dou masc. dui fem. 774. *Tri*, masc. and neut. (3) does not aspirate, having ended in the nom. originally in *s*; the O. Ir. forms for the fem. of this numeral are teoir, teora, gen. teora (ñ), dat. teoraib, acc. teora. Of these, teoir is obscure to me; teora, teora (ñ), seem to be formed from an extended theme. In O. Welsh, tri masc. teir fem, which last is the mod. *tair*. 775. *Ceithre* (4), I have never met in O. Ir., though cethri occurs in the Lib. Hymn. (a MS., I should say, of the eleventh century). The O. Ir. forms are cethir, masc. and neut. (= W. petuar, Skr. nom. masc. chatvâras, neut. chatvâri, Goth. fidvôr), and cetheora fem. Corm. (We may expect to find a cetheoir = W. peteir, Skr. chatasra<sup>2</sup>.) 776. *Cúig* (5), O. Ir. cóic = Lat. quinque, Skr. páncan, Zend. panchan, πέντε, Æol. πέμπε, Goth. fimf, Eng. five. The non-occurrence of what may be called a transported *n*<sup>3</sup> after cóic before vowels and medials (except of course in the gen.) might be regarded as confirming Bopp's assumption that the final nasal in the Indo-Zend pancha-n is a later addition, were it not that the Welsh *pump* nasalises an initial medial, and should therefore, according to Aufrecht, Beitr. i. 105, have ended in *n*. However, this phenomenon seems quite modern (cf. *pump* gwaged, 5 women, not *pump* ngwaged, Z. 325, quoting the Mabinogion, iii. 101), and is probably owing to the influence of the *m*. 777. *Sé* (6), W. chwech = svecs, originally *ksvaks*, Zend. *khsvas*, the final *s* (= Lat. *x*, Gr. *ξ*, Skr. *sh*, Goth. *hs*) is retained in the ordinal *ses-e-d*, W.

<sup>1</sup> As in the following examples: for *deib* ndillib (according to two declensions), Z. 277; in *dib* nuarib deac, Z. 312 (in 12 [2 + 10] hours); in an *dib* nairechtaib dermaraib (in their two vast assemblies), Adamnán's Vision, and with the *n* changed to *m* before *b*: Doluid Oengus con *dib* mbuidnib arachend dia marbud (O. went with two troops before him to slay him), Trip. Life of Patrick.

<sup>2</sup> A curious Celtic (Pictish?) form of this numeral is found in composition in the name *Cothir-thiacus*, given to S. Patrick, "because he served four houses (households?) of druids." It occurs in the following passage (Book of Armagh, 9, a, 2):—"Tírechán episcopus hec scripsit ex ore uel libro ultani episcopi cuius ipse alumpnus uel discipulus fuit. Inueni .iiii. nomina in libro scripta patricio apud ultanum episcopum conchuburnensium sanctus magonus qui est clarus [cf. "Apollini Granno *Mogomo*"] succetus qui est [deus belli—see the gloss on the Lib. Hymn. copy of Fiacc's Hymn, v. 2, where this name is spelt *succat*] patricius cothirthiacus quod seruiuit .iiii. domibus magorum et empait illum unus ex eis cui nomen erat mllinc maccuboin magus." (See Lib. Hymn. ed. Todd, p. 27.)

<sup>3</sup> Z. calls this a prosthetic *n*, which conveys an erroneous idea. Irish grammarians call it an eclipsing *n*. I have, I believe, proved that this *n* has almost always originally belonged to the termination of the word immediately preceding that to which it seems prefixed.

W. chweched. A remarkable form of this numeral is involved in *mór-fes-er*, seven persons, literally great-six-persons. I incline to the opinion that here, as in the forms *fiur*, *fiar* (= Skr. *svasr*), above quoted, the *f* was unaspirable, and stands for *sv* (cf. *ἑξήκοντα*, *ἑξακάτιοι*, *ἑκτόν*, on the Tabulæ Heracl.)—that for this *f* we sometimes find *ph* written (cf. *mo phethar-su* for *mo fethar-su*, *urphaisiu*, gl. cancer, for *urfaisiu*); but that there is no good ground for regarding a form like the Gaelic *piu-thair* as ancient.

778–788. *Cruithnecht*, gl. frumentum; gen. sing. *cruithnechta*, Z. 193; *cruithnechtide*, gl. *ceritus*, Z. 765. 779. *Eorna* (gl. *hordeum*), barley: here, as in *óc* (= young), perhaps both *y* and *v* have been lost; and, if we assume the addition of the Celtic derivative syllable *-arn-*, we may compare Skr. and Zend *yava*, Gr. *ζέα*. 780. *Méirse* (gl. *merciamentum*), cf. Fr. *merci*, Lat. *merces*. 781. *Loch*, gl. *stagnum* = *lacu-s*, gen. sing.: *ótha crích drommo .nit.* euglais *tamlachtæ dublocho*, Book of Armagh, 17 a, 2, a stem in *u*, gen. dual: *dún dá lacha* (*Fled dúin nan géd*, 80) = *lac(u)âs*? *Loch* = Lat. *lacus*, Bret. and Corn. *lagen*. 782. *Lemnacht*, gl. *mulsum*, i. e. wine mixed with honey (*lemnach*, gl. *mulsum*, Z. 777), is O'R.'s *leamnachd*, "sweet milk," *et sic hodie*. 783. *Medhg* (gl. *serum*, whey), W. *maidd*, O. Fr. *mègue*, Germ. *matten*. 784. *Im*, leg. *imm* (gl. *butyrum*), in Corm. *imb* (O. W. *emmeni*, Z. 130, W. *ymenin*, Bret. *amann*). *Imm* occurs in the nom. sing. with the masc. article in a MS. of T. C. D. (H. 3, 18, p. 433), cited in Petrie's *Tara*, 190: *ni ba leghtha intim*, "the butter was not dissolved;" *gruth ⁊ imm*, pref. to Secundinus' hymn (Todd, *Lib. Hymn.* p. 32), "cheese and butter" (*gruth* = Eng. *curd*). Gen. sing.: *Fecht náile luid rechtaire ríḡ bretan do chuinchid chísa grotha ⁊ imme comuime pátricc*, "at another time the steward of the King of the Britons came to Patrick's nurse to demand tribute of cheese and butter."—Trip. *Life of Patrick*. Dr. Siegfried has acutely suggested that the *b* of *imb* may be for *g* (cf. *bó* = Skr. *gâus*, *brōn* [gl. *molae*, Book of Armagh, 10, a, 2] = Goth. *qvairnus*, *bíu* = Skr. *jíva*), and that the word may, accordingly, be connected with the Skr. *anji*, ointment, *ungere*, &c. Cf. Germ. *anke*, butter, and see Grimm, *Gesch. d. d. Spr.* ii. p. 1003. 785. *Uinnimint* (gl. *unguentum*), seems derived from a Med. Lat. *ungimentum*, or perhaps from Eng. ointment. *Ór*, *Airged*, *Luaidhe*, *Sdan*, *Iaran*, have been noticed *supra* (606–610). 791. *Mitall*, from *metallum*. 792. *Luach lesa* is, says C., "the reward paid by a pupil to his tutor;" *fer lesa*, he says, is "a guardian." Cf. *leasughadh*, "education," O'R.; Gael. *leasachadh*, improving: *luach* seems a sister-form of *ló-g*, *lua-g*, gen. *lóge*, Z. 432, dat. *luag*, *supra*. The root seems *lav*, found in Lat. *Lav-erna*, *lû-cru-m*, Skr. *lô-ta* (booty, *loot*), *λη-ῖ-ς*, *λά-τρι-ς* (hired servant), Goth. *lau-n*, *anda-launi*, Curtius, G. E. i. 329. 793. *Bealach* (gl. *alministrum*)



alministrum) I cannot explain : alministrum is like almunicium (amice?), Dief. Lat.-Germ. Gloss. : bealach generally means "a road," or "a mountain-pass," "defile." *Beoladh* is "anointing." 794. *Srebhan* (gl. nuchum, a membrane) : *srebhan* na hinchinne, "membrane inclosing the brain," C.; cf. *areibnaide*, gl. membranaceus, Z. 765.

795-808. *Soilestar* (gl. gladiolum), sedge, flaggers, fleur de lis, O'R.'s *felestar*, *feleastrom*, *seilistrom*, *sileastar*, *seilisdeir*, and *soileastar* ! The last form comes nearest to the Lat. *salic astrum*, "bitter-sweet," and if this be the etymon, we should write *sailestar* : W. and Corn. *elestren*. 796. *Sgartach* (gl. propheticum) is "roaring out," according to O'D., Gael. *sgairteach* (clamosus), from *sgairt* (exclamatio). 797. *Fidhba* (gl. falcastrum) is the W. *gwyddif*, "a hedging-bill," O. W. *gudif*, *gudhyf* *scalprum*, from *fid* = wood, and the root *ben*, *be*, Z. 44. With *gudif* I should be inclined to compare a word *uudimm*, which Z. gives as a gloss on *lignismus* (a woodman's axe, *lignicisimus*, Ducange). But in the facsimile, published by Vicomte H. de la Ville-marqué, of the part of the MS. (Bibl. Bodl. 572, fo. 42) from which Z. purports to take this form, it stands distinctly *undimin*<sup>1</sup>. *Maith*, *Olo*, *Taithneamach*, *Geal*, *Dubh*, *Imdha*, *Beg*, *Mór*, have been noticed *supra* (from 659 to 673). 803. *Buidhe* (yellow), *buide*, gl. *flavus*, Z. 727, an adjectival *ia*-stem. Such stems were thus declined :—

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing. N.	núe	núe	núe (ñ)	Plur. núi	núi	núi	núi
G.	núi	núe	núi		núe (ñ)	núe (ñ)	núe (ñ)
D.	núu	núi	núu		núiib	núiib	núiib
Ac. núe (ñ)		núi (ñ)	núe (ñ)		núu	núi	núi (núe)
V.	núi	núe	núi		núu	núi	núi (núe)

And adjectival *a*-stems were thus declined :—

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing. N.	mall	mall	mall (ñ)	Plur. maill	maill	maill	maill
G.	maill	maill	maill		maill (ñ)	maill (ñ)	maill (ñ)
D.	maull	maill	maull		maillaib	maillaib	maillaib
A.	mall (ñ)	maill (ñ)	maill (ñ)		maullu	maill	maill
V.	maill	maill	maill		maullu	maill	maill

Adjectives agreeing with nouns in the dual are always put in the plural. 804. *Riabha*  
*ach*

<sup>1</sup> In the "Archives des Missions Scientifiques et Littéraires," 7<sup>e</sup> vol., facsimile No. iv., Paris, 1856.

*ach* (gl. fuscum, swarthy): etymologically obscure to me. 807. *Mesurdha* (gl. modicum), from *mensura*, with the usual loss of *s* before *s*. Cf. *mesraigthe* 'gl. modestus', Z. 743, O. W. *doguomisur* (gl. geo, i. e. *mensuro*), Z. 1076. 808. *Robeg* (gl. minimum), from *beg*, by prefixing the intensive particle *ró*, *ro* = Lat. *pro*, Skr. *pra*.

810-816. *Lus* (gl. porrum) = leek, Corn. *les*, W. *lysiau*, "herbs." What (811) *inleman* can be, I know not. 812. *Nem* (heaven) also once *nim*, in Z. *ní artu ní nim ní domnu ní muir ar noibbriathraib rolabrastar Crist assa chroich*, "neither height nor heaven, nor depth nor sea surpasses the holy words that Christ spoke from his cross," Z.; W. and Corn. *nef*, Bret. *érv*: cf. Slav. *nebo*, "heaven." *Nem* (gen. sing. *nime*, gen. pl. *a choimdiu secht nime*! "O Lord of seven heavens," Oingus)—is a fem. i-stem = *nami*, perhaps for *nabi*, originally a stem in *s*, like Skr. *nabhas*, Gr. *νέφος*—(s from *bh*, as in *lám*, from *r. labh*). Original stems in *s* have, with the exception of *mí*, month, gen. *mís*, invariably ceased to be inflected according to the consonantal declension. Thus, *clú*, "glory" = Skr. *çravas*, *κλέφος*. The following have gone over to the vocalic declension: *geine*, Lat. *genus*, *γένος*: *lige*, "bed" = *λέχος*: *suide*, "seat," Skr. *sadas*, *ἔδος*: *corp*, Lat. *corpus*: *ucht*, Lat. *pectus*. With the suffix *arn*—*híarn*, *iarann* (Gaulish *isarno*-), Skr. *ayas*, Lat. *aes*. What the *s* in *áis*, *óis* ("age," which Ebel compares with Skr. *âyus*) can be, is not easy to say, v. *infra*, No. 1071. 814. *Rastal* (gl. *rastrum*), *rastal* in Corn., O'R.'s *rásdal* (a rake), perhaps from the Lat. *rastrum*; cf. W. *rhasgl*, O. W. *rhascl*, gl. *sartum*, Z. 1093. 815. *Foighi* (gl. *epulum*), leg. *foighdhe*? and cf. Z. 1059: *leisce na pronn .i. fri fognam gréssich foigde*, ad v. "pigri τῶν prandiorum, scil. in servitio continuo epuli," acc. sing. inn *áis déed caras foigdi cáich*, Z. 457; dat. sing. *nírbommar utmuill oc foigdi*, Z. 481. In the last two quotations *foigde* seems to have the meaning of the Gaelic *faighe*, *faighdhe*, "begging, a public begging from house to house;" "an asking of aid, in corn, clothing, or other stuff, usual with young persons newly married, or about to stock a farm."

817-825. *Snáithe* (a thread), *snáthe*, gl. *filum*, Z. 20; dat. sing. *snáthiu*, Z. 232; Corn. *snod-en*, W. *ysnoden* (*vitta*), *snood*, W. and Corn. *noden*, *filum*, Bret. *neud*, *neuden*. Cf. also O. W. *notuid*, "needle," Bret. *nadoz*. O. Ir. verbal forms, apparently connected with these words, are: *co atomsnassar* (gl. *uti ego inserar*), Z. 472; *insnastis* (gl. *consuerunt exserere*), Z. 452; *nach nastad* [leg. *nascad*: cf. *ronaisc*, Ir. Nennius, lxxii., Mod. Ir. *nasgaim*] in *cretmech ⁊ na coméitged dó*, "Let him not bind the believer, and let none accompany him," Z. 599.—1 Corinth. vii. 15. The connexion of these words with Skr. *r. nah*, Lat. *nectere*; *νέω*, Lat. *ne-o*; *νῆθω*, *NADE-*,  
no

<sup>1</sup> Lat. [is] over.

no doubt exists, but is not easily made out. 819. *Srian*, a bridle = frēnum, W. ffrwyn, all perhaps connected with the Skr. root *dhṛ* tenere (see Pott, Zeits. i. 120). But whether *srian*, *ffrwyn*, are taken from the Lat., we shall not be able to decide till the nature of initial Welsh *ff* is more thoroughly understood. 820. *Adhastar* (halter), O'R's *adhastair*, cf. W. *eddestr*, *eddestl*, *eddestlawr*, a steed. 822. *Fothragadh* (gl. balneum), gen. sing. a *cenelæ fothairothesin*, Z. 893, "this kind of bath," dat. pl. *fothairethib*, Z. 238, an *u*-stem. 823. *Birur* (cress), Mod. Ir. *biolar*, W. *berwr*, *berw*, *berwy*, Corn. and Bret. *beler*. 825. *Iffern* (gl. Tartarus), *v. supra*.

826-832. *Inféd fosē* I cannot explain, unless we read *in fēd fosclaidh*, "the whistling (sibilus) of a chink;" *fēd* = W. *chwyth*, blast, *chwythell*, whistling: cf. *seffethchaib*, flatibus, Z. 856. 827. *Ifearnadha* seems a neut. adj. plur., formed from *ifern* = infernum. 831. *At pill* (gl. pelleus, pileus, *πίλος*, hat of felt? But indeed *pill* may be an hibernisation of the Latin *pellis*. *At* is of course from the English *hat* = Lat. stem *cas*-sid, from *cad*-tid (Lottner, Zeits. vii. 180), *v. supra*, *at* cluic. 832. *Ibrach*—if I read the word rightly—(gl. intimus) is obscure to me; the only word I know resembling it is *iubrach*, which C. and O'D. say is a wooden drinking-vessel, broad at bottom and narrow at top.

833-841. *Filidhecht*, *v. supra*, No. 1. 834. *Geman* (or perhaps *gemen*, *gemin*), gl. didyma, *δίδυμα*, apparently from Lat. *gēminus*, as W. *gefell* from *gemellus*. 835. *Adh-bardacht*, *πρόλημμα* (afterwards glossing *idioma*), *πρόλημμα*, literally "what is taken beforehand," here apparently equivalent to "advantage" (*πρόλημμα ποιεῖν τι*, "to give one an advantage"), a formation from the prep. *ad* and the r. *BAR*, Skr. r. *bhr̥* (*bhar*), *φέρω*, *fer-o*. 836. *Céirtin*, *κατάπλασμα*, a plaster, probably from *céir*, wax; cf. W. *cwyrén*, a cake of wax. 837. *Foircedal*, gl. dogma, O. Ir. *forcetal*, *forcital* (*doctrina*), gen. -til, a neut. *a*-stem<sup>1</sup>. The verb *forchun*, *forchanim*, *præcipio*, frequent in O. Ir., occurs in Z. 195, 440, fut. part. pass. *forcanti* (leg. *forcantí*), Z. 84; *forcitlid*, preceptor, Z. 85; *forcitlaidecht* (*magisterium*), Z. 771. The root *CAN* (Skr. *çāns*, Lat. *can-ere*, *oens-ere*, Goth. *han-a*, *καν-άζω*), also occurs in *doarchet*, *doairchet*, *tairchet*, "it was predicted," Z. 468; *doaurchanim* (gl. *sagio*), Z. 440; *foacanim* (gl. *succino*), Z. 440; *dorencanas*, *perspexit*, Z. 856; *isdo fordoncain*, Z. 1060, leg. *ised do fordoncain*, "this is what it teaches us." The root in question reduplicates: *fordubcechna* (-ce-ch'n-a), gl. *qui vos commonefaciat*, Z. 496: *tairchechuin*, gl. *predixit*, *tairchechnatar predixerunt*, *ibid.*;

<sup>1</sup> For (the Gaulish ver-, as *foirge* is to be compared with *Vergivios*) has been compared with Skr. *upari* (Ebel, Beitr. I. 309). *Sed quare*, for Celtic *v* never (so far as I know) is = Skr. *p*. And as Gaulish exhibits no tendency to eject *p*, the theory that *ver* arose from *wari* [u(p)ari] is untenable.

*ibid.*; rochachain, cecinit, Leb. na Cert, 136; doairrcechnatar .i. rotairnngestar, Brehon Laws, O'D.<sup>1</sup> 838. *Mullach tigh* (gl. doma), mullach (gl. culmen, *infra*, gl. vertici, Gildas' Loricæ), generally means top, summit, head. Here "roof," a meaning which doma has in Eccl. Latin. 839. *Foragath no ingar* (gl. enigma). I can throw no light on these Ir. words (which I have never met elsewhere), unless we read the first foragath, and connect it with sgáth = shade, shadow, *ἀνιγμα* being a dark saying. Cf. furastar (= furasctar?), gl. fuscetur, Z. 472. The Gael iongarach is "purulent." 840. *Crismal* (gl. chrisma, anointing, unction), a hybrid from Eccl. Lat. chrisma, or perhaps Gr. *χρίσμα*. 841. *Monadh* (*νόμισμα*, a coin), from Lat. moneta, generally means "money," whence W. mwnai.

842-850. *Soiphist* (sophisma) is certainly a foreign word, and perhaps involves a blunder. 847. *Nescoid* (gl. *ἀποστήμα* = imposthume, abscess) is nescoit in Corm. Its etymology is obscure to me. 844. *Croindille*, v. *supra*, No. 651. 845. *Coindealbthadh* (gl. anathema), cursing with bell, book, and candle. 846. *Tadhbais* (gl. phantasma) is O'R.'s tadhbbas, "a spectre." Taidbsiu, a stem in tián (= du-ati-*bhás*-tián?) occurs in Z. 581, 196, 233, 456, 1016, with the meanings of manifestation, proof.

<sup>1</sup> Other reduplicating roots in O. Ir. are BA (die), bebais, Féilre, 23rd April: rombebe, Z. 496 (where several instances are collected): beba Fiacc, 12. BAR (bear, Skr. bhr) dubbert, "he gave," Book of Armagh, 18 b, 1: atrópert [*p* for *bb*] flaith 7 aithech inso huile itosuch iar tabuirt baithis dúais, "prince and peasant granted all this immediately after the administration of baptism to them," *ibid.*, 17 a, 2. BU (BHAV), "be:" is airi doroiu dia geinti bore nár'dube la Iudeiu creitem, "for this cause it is that God chose the Gentiles, because the Jews had not faith" (ad v. "quia non fuit apud Judæos fides," Z. 602): robbu (fuit), Z. 481, is, according to Lottner, an imperfect, and is for ro-bv-u, not (as one would think at first) for a Skr. prababhūva. CANG, "go:" cechaing (.i. roching) Féilre: dacheachaing, "he advanced," Fled d. n. géd 66. CAR, "love," conchechrat "they will love," Z. 495 (for conchecharfat). CLU, "hear," rotchechladar, "hears thee," Z. 496. CLUS, "hear:" cecluista .i. rocluinfithe, O'D. DÁ, "give," adcho-dad-ossa, Z. 852; adcotadae [ad-cont-ded-ae], "he granted," Book of Armagh, 18 a, 1: cf. *Iapras* . . . . *λλανοιτακος δε δε μαρτιβο ναμανσικαβο βπαρονδε*, in the Nismes inscription (*Rev. Archéol.* 1858, p. 44), translated by Professor Siegfried, "Iartai . . . llanoitacus [Illanoitacus *fluius*?] dedit Matribus Nemausici ex imperio [ipsarum]." GÁ, "go:" bit hé magistir donegeat inhi (leg. indí) asindisset a tola feisne doib, Z. 1057, "these are the masters to whom they will go, those who preach their own wishes to them." GAN, v. *supra*, No. 290, note 1. GES, "beseech:" gigestei dia linn ara fulsam ar fochidi, Z. 496, "Ye used to beseech God that we might endure our tribulations." GRANN, "follow:" adroigegrannatar, "they were persecuted," Z. 496 (cf. *ingrented*, persecutor, Z. 265; *ingrimmim* *ingrainm* [in-grann-man-bi] persecutioni, Z. 268; *ingramman*, *ingremmen*, persecutiones, Z. 266, 463). STÁ, "stand:" sesaimm = *ιστημι* for *οιστημι*, Skr. tishthāmi (Zend hičtāmi). r. sthā, Lat. si-st o, Bopp, Gloss. 387. Whence is siasair .i. rosidestar, Brog. 1?

proof. The related verb is also of frequent occurrence : doadbat, tadbat, demonstrat, Z. 852, 360, for tadbád-d; doadbadar, taidbadar, demonstratur, *ibid.*; *taidbáid* forn desseir friss, Z. 458, "show your love to him;" *doaidbdeitar* físi doib, "visions are revealed to them," Z. 521; an donaidbdeim, "when we shall demonstrate," Z. 670; from these forms it would seem that the root was B-D. The D, however, may represent a later formation (cf.  $\phi\alpha\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\theta\omega$ , and  $\phi\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\sigma\text{-}$ ); perhaps the root BHÁ agglutinated. 847. *Coimpert* ( $\sigma\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\mu\alpha$ , seed, semen genitale, offspring), obviously a compound of coimb-bert (r. bar, Skr. bhr), the *bb* becoming *p*, as in idpart, oblatio, &c. The genitive singular of coimpert, in the sense of "conception," occurs in the following passage from the Wanderings of the Curach of Maelduin, cited and translated in Dr. Petrie's Round Towers, 378 : gabais Ailell a laimh lais 7 dodatrascair, 7 dogni coibligi fria 7 asbert an caillech fris : "ni segda," ol si, "ar comruc, ar is aimsir *comperta* dam." 848. *Adhbardacht*, and—849. *Adhbar* have been already noticed. 850. *Suidheocan*, leg. suidhechan (a seat, bench), an extended form of suide (seat), Z. 60, 140.

851–855. *Cro caerach* (gl. ovile, sheepfold), as to *cro*, *v. supra*; *caerach*, leg. cáe rach, gen. pl. of cáera, a c-stem = cáirax, *v. supra*, No. 13 : cf. cáirchuide, ovinus, Z. 37, 235, and the Gaulish tribe-name, Caeracates, Caerosi. This curious word may, perhaps, be connected with  $\kappa\pi\acute{\iota}\acute{o}\varsigma$ . 852. *Proisté* (gl. monile, vel munile, a necklace) is said by C. to mean "a goad, a spike," which agrees well with the Cornish gloss on monile : scil. delc, leg. delch = Ir. delg spina. Proiste is probably taken from the Fr. *broche*, and this, according to Diez (E. W. 71), from Lat. broccus, broccus, a projecting tooth. 853. *Lebhar aithffrind*, a missal, lit. liber offerendæ : aithffrind, leg. aiffrind, gen. of aiffrind, now aifrin, from the Lat. offerenda, with change of declension and gender, as scribent, scribend, from scribenda, and legend, gen. -ind, from legenda, Z. 462. 854. *Gredháil*, gl. gredale, i. e. gradale, Eng. grail, "that book which containeth all that was to be sung by the quire at high mass; the tracts, sequences, hal-lelujahs; the creed, offertory, trisagium; as also the office for sprinkling the holy water," Burn, Ecol. Law, ii. 303. 855. *Troibel*, gl. trobiale, i. e. troperium? "the book which containeth the sequences, which were devotions used in the church after reading the epistle," *ibid.* iii. 799.

856–860. *Stuidís* (gl. lectórie, leg. lectoriale), a deriv. from the base of Lat. studium, studeo, here, perhaps, having the meaning of the Eng. "lectureship." 857. *Lámtuagh* (gl. manuale), lit. hand-axe or hand-bow, *tuagh* (axe), O'R., tuag nime "arcus coeli," Z. 28. 858. *Leabaid in daim allta* (gl. cubile), lit. bed of the wild ox, *daim*, gen. sing. of dam, ox; dat. sing. daum, Z. 250; n. pl. ar is bás leosom in *daim* do thúarcuin, "for with

with them there is a custom for the oxen to thresh," Z. 853. *Dam* would also appear to mean a deer: cf. the adj. *damde*, gl. *cervinus*, Z. 764; but perhaps this is from the Lat. *dâma* (fallow-deer), and we should read *dâmde*. I know not if W. *dafad*, pl. *defeid*, sheep, *dafates*, a flock of sheep, can be connected with *dam*. 859. *Corporas*, gl. *corporale*, I cannot explain. 860. *Muir* = Gaulish *mōri*, W. and Corn. *mor*, Lat. *māre*, which I cannot think Bopp is right in comparing with Skr. *vāri*, water (Ir. *fual*?). Rather hold with Curtius (Zeits. i. 33) in referring it to the Skr. root *mṛ* (*mar*), "welche in der bedeutung sterben am geläufigsten, in *μαρᾱνω* und dem mit c weiter gebildeten *marceo* die allgemeinere bedeutung des welkens hat (vgl. Skr. *mṛin*). In Skr. *maru*, die wueste, so wie in *marut*, wind, tritt noch bestimmter der begriff des verwuestens hervor; *mare* bezeichnete demnach das meer als das unfruchtbare, als den tod der vegetation, wie nach der gangbaren erklarungsweise *ἀρπύρετος*." Curtius also compares *Ἀμφι-μυρο-ς*, Lith. *mar-ios*, Goth. *mar-ei*. *Muir* in Z. is a fem. (or neut.?) i-stem (gen. s. *mora*, Z. 1000), as appears from the termination of the adj. agreeing with its nom. pl. in *Mora sôn nítat lora* [leg. *lóra*] *sidi leu*, which Z. (1000) correctly translates *maria hic, non sunt sufficientia ipsa eis*. But note here, if *muir* be fem., the anomaly of an i-stem passing over to the â-declension in the nom. pl.

861-865. *Maindsér* (gl. *praesepe*) is of course from the Eng. *manger*. 862. *Uin-neamain* (gl. *cepe*, onion), Gael. *uinnean*, W. *wynwyn-in*. These forms remind one of the Lat. *ûnio*, whence Fr. *oignon*, &c., are said to be taken. Perhaps the name of the vegetable is originally Gaulish (*oinnio*?), which the Romans may have assimilated to their *ûnio*, "a single large pearl." The word *folthep* is, I may observe, glossed by *barr uindiuiñ* (leg. *uinnuiñ*) in H. 3, 18 (MS., T. C. D.), p. 526. 863. *Lín uisci* (gl. *rete*), fishing-net, water-net, lit. "net of [the] water:" *lin*, gl. *retis*, Z. 25: *iabed insin allinn ingaib diabul peccatores* (gl. *laqueum diaboli*), Z. 1052, "this is the net in which the devil takes sinners." 864. *Sgaraid* (gl. *gausape*), O'R.'s *scóráid*, *scároid*, table-cloth. 865. *Míl mór*, v. *supra*, No. 428.

866-870. *Machaire* (gl. *tempe*, i. e. *feld*, *anger*, *awe* [aue], Dief.), a field, plain:—

*Adaig dúnn ulli mallei*

*Immachaire* (leg. *machairiu*?) *háue Carpri*.—Corm. *Ecces*, vv. 119, 120.

gen. sing. fo *diamraib* in *macairi* *moir* *minscothaigsin*; *Cogad Gaedil re Gallaið* (ed. Todd, 76), a masc. *ia*-stem: Gael. *machair*, gen. *macharach*, s. f. *machaire bán*, is still a living expression for a grass-field: W. *magwyr*, "wall, enclosure, field," Bret. *môger*, "wall" = Lat. *mâcëria*, "wall, enclosure." 867. *Urlabradh* (gl. *locutio*), Corn. *lauar*, W. *llafar*. Another form of this word is *erlabra*, which occurs in Lib. Hymn. (pref. to the

the Magnificat): *ocus* is inti doratad *erlabra* do Zachar<sup>1</sup> ("and it was there that speech was given to Zacharias"), and, apparently with a transitive meaning, is an infin. in Patrick's noble hymn: *cluas Dé dom' éstecht, briathar Dé dom' erlabrai lám Dé domm' immdegail* "God's ear to hear me, God's word to plead for me (*erlabraidhe* advocate, O'R.), God's hand to protect me." 868. *Aicecht* (gl. lectio), I have never met elsewhere. It seems to occur in the "*Uraicecht* nan Eigis," O'D. Gram. p. lv., but this is, perhaps, a corruption of the Lat. *præceptum*. 869. *Aera* (gl. actio), is a law-suit, pleading, perhaps from the prep. *ad*, *aith*, and *gar*; cf. *adgaur*, gl. *consentio*, i. e. *addico*, Z. 987, *adobragart*, "he addressed you," Z. 838. 870. *Guidhe* (gl. oratio), in Z. *guide* is sometimes a fem. *iâ*-stem; tri *guidi* acc. sing. Z. 258: and sometimes masc. or neut.; *oc du guidiu-siu a dæ*, "in supplicating thee, O God," Z. 346. The verb *guidim* occurs at pp. 55, 993, *guidimæ* *Dia nerutsa*<sup>2</sup> (I pray God for thee), *guidimm* vel *adjuro* (gl. *testor*), Z. 1050, gl. 21; *nosinguid som* "he asks them," Z. 441. Can this be connected with *gáid* in the gloss *con dartin do ar rogáid dom*, Z. 450, "that I should give him what he asked of me," *rogad* (*rogavi*): 1st pers. plur. pret. act. *rogadammar*, Z. 442, 443; 3rd plur. in *Fíacc's Hymn*, 9:—

*Gadatar* co tísad in noeb, aran imthíed lethu  
Ara tintarrad o chlón tuatha herenn o bethu.

They besought that the saint should come, that he should journey far and wide,  
That he should turn the tribes of Ireland from evil unto life;

for the latter forms seem referable to the Skr. *r. gad*, to speak, of which, however, Böhtlingk and Roth give no Vedic examples. The W. *gweddi* seems connected with the Skr. *r. vad*.

871-875. *Cumtach* (gl. constructio) is generally used in the spiritual sense of edificatio in Z. (*cumtach* *necolso*, Z. 229), sometimes in that of structure, and glosses *fabrateria*, Z. 777<sup>3</sup>. I agree with Z. in regarding the word as a compound, *cum-tach*; the *cum* being a frequent form of the prep. *con*, and *tach* (= *taca*), being radically connected

<sup>1</sup> In the *Leabhar Breac* this passage runs: *ocus* is indte thucad *hirrlabra* do Zach.

<sup>2</sup> Observe the so-called prosthetic *n* here: it is nothing but the *n* of the old accusative termination, *dēvan*.

<sup>3</sup> In the Book of Armagh: dubbert Pátríce *cumtach* du Fíacc idon cloce 7 *menstir* 7 *bachall* 7 *poolfire*, i. e. Patrick gave a *cumtach* to Fíacc [containing] to wit, a bell, a *menstir* and a crozier and a book-satchel. This *cumtach*, a neut. *a*-stem, seems a deriv. from the root of *cum-main*, box, or basket, Lib. Hymn. 3 *a*, *cuimin*, "a little chest or box," O'R. O'D. Gram. 437, derives it "from the verb *comhad* or *coimead* [O. Ir. *coimet* *arfuacht*, "a defence against cold," Corm. cited O'D. 294] to keep or preserve."

nected with tech (house): cf. Foirtchernn (Book of Armagh, 16 a, 2) = Ver-tig-erna-s, Vortigern, cuimtgim (gl. architector, gl. construo), Z. 439, comrótgatar, Z. 843. Is this root TAK, in the Vedic tak-ma-s, "child," with which Curtius connects τέκ-ος, τόκ-ος, τέχ-νη, τεῖχ-ος, τοῖχ-ος, τύκ-ος, and of which Skr. r. taksh, to fabricate (whence takshan = τέκων'), seems an intensive. But indeed there are three roots, T-E, T-EN, T-K, the relations of which I am unable to settle. 872. *Remthechtas* (gl. prepositio), see Z. 750; rem, a form of ren (before), and *techtas*, an abstract from techt, venire (cf. W. taith, Gaul. Tecto-sagi, "march-sustaining:" and Skr. and Zend r. tanch, ire). *Remthechtas* also meant anteposition: alaaili diib hí *remthechtas*; alaaili dam it coitchena eter *remthechtas* et tiarmoracht, "some of them are in anteposition; others also are common between anteposition and postposition," Z. 985. As an infinitive, the word occurs in Patrick's Hymn: Intech dé dom remthechtas, "God's way to come before me." Cf. tairm-*thechtas* (transgressio), Z. 750. 873. *Comfocul* (gl. conjunctio), com + focul: focul dictio, Z. 968, taken from the Lat. vocabulum (focbhul, focvul), which would account for the non-aspiration of the *c*. Focul occurs in the nom. of the sing., dual, and plural in the following passage, from a fragment of Cormac's Glossary, preserved in the Book of Loinster: Trefoclae .i. trifoccuil bíte ind .i. dáfoccul dimolud dobrith forculu indimderggtha dofarcí antress (leg. in tress) foccul .i. foccul indimdergtha 7 aire; "*Trefoclæ*, i. e. three words that are in it, i. e. two words of praise it gives behind the reproach, which makes the third word, i. e. a word of reproach and satire." From which curious definition it would seem that *trefoclæ* was a composition apparently satirical, but really laudatory. 874. *Interiacht*, and—875. *Compardiid*, from the Latin. (The O. Ir. words for preposition, conjunction, interjection, and comparison, were remsuidigud, comaccommal, interiecht, and condelgg, Z. 982.)

876-880. *Inntindeach*, like—880. *Coissegradh*, a hybrid from the Latin. 877. *Baramail* (gl. opinio), baramhuil, O'R., Gael. *barail*, an opinion, conjecture, supposition, apparently a compound of samail, but what *bar* stands for I cannot conjecture. 878. *Togha* (gl. electio), O. Ir. togu, a stem in *d* (or *t*?) = du- $\nu$ AGH-ad (or -at?): is dichéin immunn'ordad condan maice togu, lit. it is long ago we were ordained that we should be sons of election, Z. 475: Gael. *tughadh*. 879. *Dlighedh* (gl. ratio), *v. supra*. 880. *Coissegradh* (gl. consecratio), like W. cysegriad, a hybrid from the Latin consecro (the *n* being lost before *s*, as usual), O. Ir. coisecrad: Asbert fiacc frisinaingel nandrigad

<sup>1</sup> Cf. the Gaulish con-*tex*-to-s (in the inscription of Autun), and perhaps O. Ir. Tassach (St. Patrick's artificer) = Tax-aca-s.



drigad contised patrice dothoorund a luic leis ⁊ dia *choiseccrad* ⁊ combed húad nuggabad [gg, γγ = ng, Z. 282] alocc Dulluid iarsuidiu patrioc cuffacc ⁊ durind alocc les ⁊ cut-secar [leg. cu-t-secar], "Fíacc said to the angel that he would not go till Patrick came to measure his place with him, and to consecrate it, and so that it might be from him he should receive his place. Patrick afterwards went to Fíacc, and measured his place with him, and consecrated it," Book of Armagh, 18 b. 1.

881-885. *Cumdaoh* (gl. ornatio)—so O'R. *cumhdach*, "an ouch, an ornament;" in Z. 1046, *cumtach* has uisee fri hiriss (gl. cum verecundia et sobrietate *ornantes* se), "an adornment that is fitting to faith." 882. *Mughsaíne* (gl. famulatio, service, servitude), from *mugh*, O. Ir. mug, gen. moga, a masc. u-stem (= Goth. magus), and *saine*, which termination, forming abstract substantives from other substantives, occurs twice in Z. 739, viz., in *cocéilsaine* (gl. societas, céle, socius), and in *faithsini* (gl. prophetiæ, fáith, propheta). The termination is probably = -ss-an-ia, st-an-ia. 883. *Adhalltras* (gl. fornicacio), *adhaltras*, Z. 750, a hybrid from adulter. 884. *Comiólás no comairle* (gl. consolatio), "consolation or counsel:" *comiólás*, *sólás*, from Lat. *sôlâtium*, which the Irish of old probably pronounced *sôlâtsium*<sup>1</sup>. (N. B.—I doubt if this be a different word from *solás*, happiness, the opposite of *dolás*, grief, which latter may either be derived from *dolere*, or have been produced on the erroneous hypothesis that the first syllable of *sólás* was the well-known particle of quality): *comairle*, in putting down which the glossarist evidently took *consolatio* for *consultatio*, occurs in Z. acc. sing. *tre dagcomairlí*, Z. 826, nom. pl. *ni rubtar gáitha for comairlí*, Z. 481, "your counsels were not wise," whence the word appears to be a fem. iâ-stem. The acc. sing. of the *airle* in *com-airle* occurs in the following gloss (Z. 1060): *arna érbarthar ochretait nintá airlí armban*, ad v. "ne dicatur ex quo crediderunt non-est-nobis animus nostrarum mulierum," and the nom. sing. (compounded with *dag*, "good") in "ban buidich, is sí ar dagairle," Z. 1051, where I suspect Z. should have read *arndagairle*. *Comairle* (with two l's), occurs in Z. 51, and he explains it by *voluntas*. I have never found the word with this meaning: but if Z. be correct, we might, perhaps, regard it as = *com-are-valiâ*, and recognise therein (with Dr. Siegfried) the Skr. r. vr̥ (ex var), to choose, *wale*, *will*, *velle*, cf. W. ewyll (du-valya), to will, Bret. ioul, Ir. tol (du-valá). Cf. *airlam* (paratus, promptus), Z. 733: *irlithe* (obediens), Z. 766: *irladigur* (obedio), Z. 839. 885. *Ainmneachadh* (gl. nominatio), a deriv. from *ainm*, a name, declined *infra*, No. 991.

886-890.

<sup>1</sup> C before i, in Latin words, was probably also pronounced *ts*: cf. *comirsire*, Z. 233 = *commerc-i-ari*, *kommerziren*.

886-890. *Tighernas* (gl. dominatio), W. *teyrnas*, "kingdom," from *tigerne*, as to which *v. supra*. 887. *Geinemain* (gl. generatio), from r. *gan*, "to produce," as to which *v. supra*, Gael. *gineamhuinn*; cf. Vedic *janiman*, *janman*, "birth." 888. *Certachadh* (gl. correctio), Gael. *ceartachadh* (W. *ceryddu*, *corrigere*, seems for *cerythu*, and connected with *correctus*); cf. Lat. *certus*. The element *cert* enters into the composition of many words in O. Ir. Thus, *cocert* (*mendatio*), *cocart*, *corrige*, *cocarti*, *emendandum*, Z. xiv.; *conaicertus* (*emendavi*), *foceirt deponit*, &c. 889. *Oibriugadh* (gl. operatio), from *obair* (in Corm. *opair*, gen. *oibre*, a fem. i-stem = from Lat. *opera* (not *opus*, Skr. *apas*); cf. *oipred*, Z. 80, 476, gen. *oipretho*, Z. 766: dat. (*sensu obscuro*) *oc ind oipred*, Z. 593, acc. *amal rongab comadnacul dúun ata comeisséirge act rocretem oipred dáe*, Z. 1040, gl. 15, "as we have co-burial there is co-resurrection, if we believe in the working of God." 890. *Reidhe* (gl. planatio), leg. *réidhe*, leveling, smoothening, from *réidh*, "plain, level, smooth," which occurs in Z. 1067 (with the meaning of "easy"), is *reid* *foglaim* in *beagnai*, "easy is the learning of morality;" and in Colman's Hymn, v. 33:—

Amal foedes in aingel tarslacc Petrum a slabreid  
Doroiter<sup>1</sup> dun diar fortacht, rop *reid* remunn cech namreid.

As He sent the angel that delivered Peter from his chain,  
Let him be sent to us to help us, let everything unsmooth be smooth before us.

Cf. Bret. *reiz*, "aisé, facile."

891-896. *Cestugadh* (gl. castigatio), W. *cystwyad*, *ia*, I suspect, a foreign word, as certainly is—892. *Compantus* (gl. associatio), from *compagan-u-s*; cf. however, O'R.'s *céasnugadh*, which suggests a connexion with *césad* (W. *cystudd*?), *rocés*, *pertulit*, *passus est*, Z. 434. 893. *Guidhe* (gl. supplicatio), *v. supra*. 894. *Taisbenadh* (gl. monstratio), Gael. *taisbeanadh*, "act of revealing, showing, or disclosing," O. Ir. *taispenad*: *ó ruscaith tra do Sechnall in moludsa do dénam, luid dia taispenad do patraic*, i. e. "now when Sechnall had finished making this hymn [lit. this praise] he went to show it to Patrick" (Pref. to Secundinus' Hymn, cited from *Leabar Breace*, by Dr. Todd, Lib. Hymn. 31); gen. sing. *ó dochotar imorro icenn taispenta ind immuin do griguir*, "when, however, they had done showing [lit. come into the end of showing] the hymn to Gregory" (Lib. Hymn. pref. to *Altus Prositor*). *Taispenad* for *taispenad* (*taid-bs-ten-ad*) *v. supra*, No. 846. 895. *Foillsiugadh* (gl. annuntiatio), rather *manifestatio*: this word occurs, spelt *foilsigud*, in Z. 16, the gen. sing. *foilsichtho*,

<sup>1</sup> Read *doroiter*, i. e. *do-ro-foid-ther*.

sichtho, Z. 85, foilsigthe, 255, and is derived from follus, Z. 664, folus, Z. 748, 751, "plain," "manifest." *Soillsiughadh* is, perhaps, a sister-form (soillse, light, Z. 51, 257).

896-900. *Comparaid* (gl. collatio, cf. comparit, Z. 973, W. cymharu, to compare), and—897. *Comainsachadh* (gl. communicatio), both appear foreign words; compare, however, with the latter *comnactar*: aní nad *comnactar* dóini trian ecne, "that which human beings do not comprehend (or conceive of) by their understanding," Z. 447, 702: *comain* occurs in Cormac, and also in Z. 1050, gl. 18, with the sense of "obligation," "debt." *Comman* occurs in Fíacc's Hymn, v. 27, with the meaning of "communion," "the Lord's Supper:"—

Anais tassach dí[a]ís, intan dobert *comman* dó:

Asbert monicfed<sup>1</sup> pátricc: briathar tassalg nírbu gó<sup>2</sup>.

Tassach remained after him, when he had administered the communion to him:

He said that Patrick would come: Tassach's word was not false.

The cognate W. words are cymyn, "bequest, testament," cymanfa, "congregation" (m = mm). Cf. Lat. communis from commoinis, Goth. gamains, O., M. and N. H. G. gemein. 898. *Timthirecht* (gl. ministratio), cf. *timthirigh*, *supra*, occurs in Z. 260: *timthorecht* cacha dúlo "servitus omnis creaturæ," and also spelt timthirect, timthrecht, at pp. 771, 237, timdirecht (acc. sing.), p. 777 (do-imm-tir-echt). The root seems TAB, Skr. tṛ, to go; compare ἀμφίπολος and Skr. parichara, "servant," lit. "one who goes about." 899. *Dénamh* (gl. procuratio), O. Ir. dénom, dénum, gen. sing. dénmó, Z. 733, means "a doing," "to do" (cf. dénmusach, gl. factor, *infra*), a stem in u. Cf. denim (facio), Z. 430; dene (fac), Z. 457; dened (facite), Z. 458 (leg. dénim, déne, dénid); déntí (faciendum), Z. 473; denmid, gen. denmada (gl. factoris), Z. 766. 900. *Doilbtíngud* (gl. fictio), from delb, as to which *v. supra*.

901-906. *Eolas* (peritia), leg. *eólas*? et *v. supra*. 902. *Moladh* (gl. adulatio) laus, cf. molor (I praise), Z. 444; Bret. meulet laudatus, Z. 107, W. *mawl*. The etymon may be MAGALA, cf. μέγαν, and the Gaul. Magalus, Magalius, Glück, 50, as móidim, another verb for I praise, is to be compared with Gaulish Mogit-marus. Molad occurs in Z. 989: Is bées donaib dagforctilidib *molad* in gni innanétside ara carat an rochlui-netar, "it is a custom of [lit. "to"] the good teachers to praise the intelligence of the hearers,

<sup>1</sup> Gloss: .i. coasbull iterum, "that is to Sabull [Saul, in the county of Down, lit. "barn"] again." Note the interesting form mo-n-icfed wherein mo, also spelt mu, is a verbal prefix, only occurring four times in Z. See Z. 419. Tassach was Patrick's artificer, and Bishop of Ráith-Cholptha, now Raholp.

<sup>2</sup> Gloss: quia venit patricius iterum co sabull.

hearers, in order that they may like what they hear:" is *huisse* a *molath* (gl. laudandus), dat. sing. *molud*, *supra*, No. 873, Z. 459. 903. *Comtromugud* (gl. cœquatio), leg. *comtrumugud*, equalization, balancing, lit. "making-equally-heavy," from *trum*, *tromm*, W. *trwm* (*nipsa tróm*—leg. *trom*—for *nech*, gl. nulli onerosus fui, Z. 585); *tromm* occurs subsequently in composition: *tromchride* (gl. jecur), Z. 825, i. e. heavy-heart; cf. *étrumma*, "non gravia," Z. 252; *etrumme* "dissimilis," Z. 843; *cutrummus*, similitudo, Z. 751; *hi cutrumus*, ad instar, Z. 451; *cutrummi*, similes, Z. 843; *fortrumme*, opportunitas, Z. 843. 904. *Cosmhailius* (gl. simulatio), *cosmilius* in Z. (cf. *écsamlus*, diversitas, Z. 751, 831), from the adj. *cosmail* (W. *cyfal*, *cyhafal*), i. e. co-samail con-samali-s, the *simplex* of which Bopp has justly compared with Lat. *similis* (an i-stem, as in Irish), to which we may add W. *hafal*, Gr. *ὁμαλός* (an o-stem); cf. also Skr. *sama*, Goth. *sama*, Eng. *same*, Slav. *samŭ*. Observe in—905. *Egcosmailius* (gl. dissimulatio) an example of the mod. Ir. practice of writing the so-called eclipsing letter before the original *tenuis*. It need hardly be said that all the phenomena of eclipsing (amongst which I by no means count the apparent change of *s* into *t*) are explicable by reference to the medializing influence of *n* on *c*, *p*, *t*, and *f*, and to the tendency of *b*, *d*, and *g*, respectively, to become assimilated to a preceding *m*, *n*, and *ng*. *Egcosmailius*, however, seems merely an example of the ordinary sinking of the O. Ir. *tenuis* to the corresponding medial.

906–910. *Urlamas* (gl. sequestratio, properly "a depositing of money, &c., in dispute") is wildly guessed at by O'R. "possession, supreme power and authority; captivity," but is correctly explained by C. (who spells the word *urlámas*) "the placing anything in the custody of a person; as in the laws *urlámas coitenn* means the placing of contested property in the hands of an indifferent custodian, until its true owner is defined by law." Cf. *irlam* (*paratus*), Z. 252; *erlam*, Z. 7; compar. *erlamu*, Z. 284. 907. *Faidingud* (gl. prolongatio), from *fot*, length, *v. supra*. 908. *Lórgnīm* is exactly *satis-factio*. With *lór*, *lour*, *laur*, Z. 123, 309, 607, 889, 1000 (enough), cf. W. *llawer* *multus*, *multitudo*, Z. 123. Hence O. Ir. *loure*, *sufficiētia*, and Z. 30, compares *Lauro*, *Lauriacum*, *Laurentius*. *Gnim*, gen. *gnímo*, is of frequent occurrence in Z., and is connected with the root of *do-gnú*, *facio* (= *du-genáit*?). 909. *Athcumiledh* (gl. remuneratio) seems from *aith* = *ati* (Gaulish *ate*), which stands for the Lat. *re-*, and *cumal* (a fem. *ā*-stem), said to mean the value of 3 cows, which occurs twice in the following passage: *digéni cummen cétaig ríthæ friéladach m[acc]maile odræ tigerne cremthinnæ arech<sup>1</sup> .n. donn ríthæ intechsin fricolmán. nam bretan archumil .n. arggit<sup>2</sup> Luid in*

*chumalsin*

<sup>1</sup> Observe the transported *n* of the acc. sing. of *ech*, viz. *ech (ñ)*.

<sup>2</sup> Observe the transported *n* of the acc. sing. of *cumal*, viz. *cumil (ñ)*. The passage above quoted is

*chumalsin* duforlóg ochtir achid: "Cummen made a mantle, which was given to Éladach, son of Máel Odræ, lord of Cremthinne, for a brown horse. This horse was given to Colmán of the Britons for a *cumal* of silver. This *cumal* went in addition to the price of Ochter Achid" (Book of Armagh, 17 b). 910. *Disliugadh* (gl. deductio), if I read the word aright, seems literally "a leading away from the road, or path," *di-slig-ud*, *v. slige*, *supra*, and cf. *disligeach*, "deviating," O'R., Gael. *disleach*, "straggling."

911-916. *Cengal* (gl. compilatio), *v. supra*, No. 147. 912. *Eitelladh* (gl. revolutio, leg. evolutio?) I have never met elsewhere. O'R. has *cataladh*, a flight, *eiteallach*, "flying, bouncing," Gaelic, *itealaich*. 913. *Comairemh* (gl. computatio), Gael. *comáireamh*, apparently a weakened form of *comáram*, W. *cyfrif* numeratio, from *áram*, *numerus*, W. *eirif*, *rhif*, A. Sax. *rím*, *gerím* (cf. rhyme?), see Z. 912. 914. *Bonnacht* (gl. benedictio), O. Ir. *benedact*, *bendacht*, W. *bendithio*, "to bless." 915. *Mallacht* (gl. maledictio), O. Ir. *maldacht*, *maldact*, gen. *maldachtan*, acc. *maldactin*, Z. 584, from *maledictio*, Z. 270, W. *melldith* (*et* always becoming *th* in Welsh, *cht* in Irish). 916. *Lamaccan*, leg. *lámagán*, which, according to O'R., means "groping," Gaelic, *lámhagan*, "handling."

917-921. *Ailginecht* (gl. mitigatio), connected with O'R.'s *ailghean*, soft, smooth, kindly; *álgenaigim*, *algenigim* (gl. lento, gl. tardo), Z. 431. 918. *Comma* (gl. tal-latio); there is probably some blunder here (leg. *comáin*, remuneratio?). I have never met "comma" elsewhere. 919. *Colund* (gl. caro), in Z. 740, *colinn*, gen. *colno*, *colna*, perhaps connected with *kravya*, *κράας*, caro, O. H. G. *hréo*, gen. *hrêwes*, cadaver. Cf. the W. *calaned*, "carcasses;" perhaps, also, *calon*, "heart." 920. *Laidire* (gl. fortitudo), deriv. from *laidir* (fortis), of which the compar. occurs *infra*. 921. *Imad* (gl. multitudo), O'R.'s *iomad*, for *imad*, *imbad*, *imbed*, gl. ops, copia, Z. 75 (cf. *Ambitui*), a deriv. from *imb* = Gaulish *ambi* = Skr. *abhi*, Gr. *ἐμφί*, Lat. *amb-*, N. H. G. *um*, Eng. *um-*, in Fuller's *umstroke*, circumference.

922-926. *Méid* (gl. magnitudo), in Z. méit = W. *maint*, Corn. *myns*, a fem. i-stem = *maganti*? 923. *Loighedh* (gl. parvitudo), *laget*, Leab. Breacc, cited Lib. Hymn. ed. Todd, 30, W. *lleiad* (diminution); cf. *laigiu* minor, Z. 283, W. *llai* (= *ἐλάσσων* for *ἐλαχίων*, and *levior*, Skr. *laghityāna*), superl. *lugimem*, Z. 1128, W. *lleiaf*. 924. *Teirce* (gl. raritudo), from *teire*, gl. *rarus*, *supra* = *duseirg*; cf. *seirg-lige*, "bed of consumption,"

difficult. *Rithæ* seems the 3rd sing. imperf. pass. of an irregular verb, the 3rd plur. imperat. act. of which occurs in Z. 238: *ni riat na dānu diadi aran indeb domunde* (gl. non turpe lucrum sectantes, sint diaconi), "let them not give the divine gifts for worldly advantage," 3rd pl. pret. pass. *ro-ratha*, Fiacc, 25. Cf. the Cornish *ry*, *roy*, "to give" (Norris' *Cornish Drama*, II. 282), W. *rhoi*.

tion," ar ni aill *seirge* oc cúrsagad, "for no loss (?) is weakness in reproaching," Z. 1056. 925. *Leithne* (gl. latitudo), W. llydanedd, from the adjectives lethan, llydan (Z.'s lethit, p. 770, acc. sing. is from *leth*). 926. *Airde* (gl. altitudo), derivatives from *lethan*, broad, and *ard*, high, as to which *v. supra*.

927-931. *Maisse* (gl. pulchritudo), O'R.'s *maise*, *maisi* (gl. decor), *Mímaisi* (gl. indecor), *infra*, 1083, 1084, 1108, 1109. *Maisse* occurs in Z. with the intensive prefixed: 'is fuasnad dut' menmainsiu tuisled ho *ermaissiu* firinne trimrechtrad na tintathach, Z. 1064, gl. 4, "It is a disturbance to thy mind to fall from the loveliness of truth, owing to the variance (trimrechtrad = tri in-brechtrad?) of the interpreters." Hence *maise* in O. Ir. must have been either a masc. or a neut. ia-stem; cf. W. maws, "pleasant." 928. *Esláne* (gl. aegritudo). 929. *Faide* (gl. longitudo), from *slán* and *fot*, as to which *v. supra*. 930. *Tripulta* (gl. triplicacio), W. triphlygiad, a deriv. from tripul, triplex, threefold, not met elsewhere. *Diabul*, of which the dat. sing. occurs in Z. 968: a buith ar consain *diabuil* (gl. pro duplici consonante digamma positum, i. e. "its being for a double consonant"), has, perhaps, lost the guttural (but cf. ἀπλός, διπλός), which is preserved in the W. plygu, to double, root *PLAK*, Skr. prch, πλέκ-ω, plic-o, plec-t-o, O. H. G. fleh-t-an. 931. *Cethardubhladh* (gl. quadruplicatio), W. pedwardyblyg (cf. Ir. dublaighim, I double), the Ir. and W. -dubladh, dyblyg, losing their primitive meaning of "two-folding" in the general idea of "folding." Cf. cóicfidabail, "five-folded," *infra*, note on No. 1053.

932-936. *Uisgemlacht* (gl. limpitudo), a deriv. from uisgemail (uisce-samail). 933. *Curchuslach no gilcach* (gl. arundo): for curchuslach perhaps leg. curchaslach, the middle syllable being represented by a contraction which may be read either *as* or *us* (curchas, gl. arundo, Z. 84). The syllable -lach, perhaps originally a subet, occurs frequently in Z.: teglach, "family;" góithlach, "swamp;" mátharlach, "matrix;" mimasclach, "hinge;" óclach, "a body of youths;" aslach, "persuasion;" ellach, "union," &c. Here, perhaps, the scribe mistook arundo for arundinetum. Z.'s curchas seems derived from a stem identical with that of the Lat. *cârex*. 933. *Gilcach* (O'R.'s *giolcach*, "reed," "broom," also a place where reeds grow: Gael. *cuilcearnach*), occurs in Corm., and also in a passage from the Brehon Laws, cited by Dr. Petrie, R. T. 62. losa feada, raith, aiteand, dris, fraech, eideand, *gilcach*, spin, which he thus translates: "The Losafeada [shrubs] are fern, furze, briar, heath, ivy, broom, thorn." 934. *Fainleoc* (gl. hirundo), leg. fainleóc, a dimin. of fannall (= W. gwennol, Corn. guennol, Bret. guennéli), which glosses hirundo in Z. 731, Gael. *ainleag*. Cf. *vanellus cristatus*, the lapwing. Does the diminutival suffix *eóc* stand for yavanka? 935. *Náit. escuing urcoidech* (gl. hirudo, horseleech): *náit* (cf. "naid,

"naid, sf. a lamprey," O'R.), seems = nânti. *Escuing erchoidech* is lit., according to O'D., "noxious eel." *Escuing* (= O'R.'s *eascu, easga easgan*, Gael. *easgann*) I have not seen elsewhere; *urchoidech* is Z.'s erchoitech, gl. nocens, Z. 199. 936. *Dealbh* (gl. imago), W. *delw*, a fem. â-stem = a Gaulish delva.

937-941. *Lorgarecht* (gl. indago, investigation, tracing from), lorg, m. track, W. llyr, which occurs in Corm., and also in Z., spelt lorc, gl. trames, whence also lorgairim, I track, investigate; lorgaire, tracker, investigator; lorgair, a dog (cf. Eng. lurcher); lorgad = W. llyriad. Compare also *finlorg*, which word I have only met in Bishop Sanctáin's hymn, l. 2: dia dam *finlorg* [.i. darmesi] dia tuathum [.i. frim atuath] dia dom thuus [.i. remum] dia dessam [.i. frim ascer], "God to follow me, God at my left hand, God to precede me, God at my right hand." In Corn. and Bret. we have *lorgh*, *lorc'h*: see Norris, C. D. ii. 428, where the old Cornish trulerch (gl. semita) is ingeniously explained as = truit-*lorch*, "foot-trace." 938. *Sáebchoire* (gl. urago, i. e. vorago, whirlpool) is spelt in Z. 37, *sáebchore*, in Z. 827, *sáibchore*, and glosses *syrtium*. The first element of the word is obviously *sáeb*, *sóib*, *falsus*; the last, *coire*, core, Z. supposes to mean "places" (cf. *coór*, gl. locus, Z. 29), but perhaps it is the *coire*, gl. caldarium, *supra*: cf. Corryvrecan, i. e. Coire Bhreccáin. 939. *Derge* (gl. rubedo), rust, lit. "redness," from *derg*, O. Ir. *dere* (cf. *dere martre*, *supra*), whence the diminutive adj. *dercaide* (gl. rubrenus), Z. 1008'. 940. *Gerrguin* (gl. sanguisuga, leech, "bloodsucker") is O'R.'s *gearrghuin*, "a horseleech." The deriv. is obscure, but cf. Gael. *geàrr*, "cut," "bite," Irish *gearradh*, "cutting:" *guin* seems an i-stem from r. *gonaim*, *vulnero*, *gonas*, who wounds, Corm. *náramgonat* fir, "let not men wound me," Z. 933; *gerrguin* may therefore be lit. "that which wounds by biting. *Geal tholl*, a Gaelic word for leech, seems connected with W. *gel*, *gelen*, *gelue*, Corn. *ghel*, Bret. *gwelaouen*, *gweleounen*: Pictet compares Skr. *jalukâ*. 941. *Suith* (gl. fuligo, soot) = W. *swta*, where the sibilant and tenuis are preserved, because *swta* is from the Eng. soot.

942-946. *Tes* (gl. calido, *infra*, gl. calor), "heat;" so in O. Ir.: gen. in *tesa*, gl. *caloris*, Z. 231, Corn. *tes*, gl. fervor, Z. 1112, W. *tes*, Bret. *tez*. Can *tes* be = *tepsu*? Skr. r. *tap*, Lat. *tep-ere*, the ultimate connexion of which with Skr. *dah*, Vedic *dabh*, *ṛap*, is not yet clearly understood. 943. *Ord* (gl. ordo), W. *urdd*, is *órd*, *ordd* in Z.: ní pu libei *intórd-so* act ba la amiresschu (this order was not with you, but with the unbelievers), Z. 666, gen. *uird*, Z. 70. Hence it appears that the word is a masc.

a-stem

<sup>1</sup> Other adjectives formed by this suffix are *rotaide*, "reddish," Vit. Adamn., and *fiuchaide*, "moist," "damp," from *fiuch*, "wet."

a-stem = ánda, and cognate with, but not, like N. H. G. ordn-ung, taken from Lat. ordo, a stem in n. Orddan, a deriv. from this word, occurs in Fiacc's Hymn, v. 25 :—

Asbert [t]orddan do mache : do crist atlaigthe<sup>1</sup> buide :  
Dochum nime mosrega : roratha duit du guida.

He said, "Thy dignity *shall be* at Armagh : to Christ offer thanks :  
To heaven thou shalt come : thy prayers have been granted to thee."

The dat. sing orddain occurs in Ultan's Hymn to Brigit. Cf. also with órd the Gaulish Ordo-vices. 944. *Merlach na comla* (gl. cardo, hinge), "the *merlach* of the door." I have never met *merlach* elsewhere; shall we read mérlach, and connect it with mér, "finger"? 945. *Smeróid* (gl. carbo), O'R.'s "*smearóid*", s. f. a burning coal, an ember;" cf. perhaps, W. marwydos and Germ. schmoren. 946. *Gilla naneach* (gl. mango), "servant of the horses :—" in the MS. the article is written along with its subst. (*naneach*), and in Mod. Ir. nan each would be written phonetically na n-each, but this transportation of the termination of the gen. plur. of the article must be of very recent origin, as in Scottish Gaelic it is preserved at the present day with the na. In O. Ir. there can be no question that the final n of the longer form "innan" was transported to the following substantive beginning with a vowel or medial; but I never find any indication that this was the case with the short form "nan."

947-951. *Bruach* (gl. margo), *sic* in Z. 28; a word still used by Lowland Scotch curlers; cf. the Gaulish Ande-brocirix, Brocomagus, Eng. brink? 948. *Aodh*, in the Book of Armagh, Áed, a man's name, O. Ir. gen. Áedo, Áeda, Áido (connected with the Gaulish tribe-name Aedui, for áidvi). Aed, Z. xxxii. means "fire" (aed i. tene, Corm. W. *aidd*), and is related to Gr. *aĩθw*, *aĩθov*, *aĩθioψ*, *ĩθaĩveσθai*, Hesych., Lat. sedes, sestus, aestas (Curtius, Griech. Etymol. 215), Ved. édhā, m. édhās, n. "fuel;" vridhhi-form áidh, f. or áidha, m. O. H. G. eit, "fire," Ang.-Sax. ád, &c. The name Áed is either an i- or an u-stem, I cannot say which: it is formed by vridhation from a root IDH = Skr. indh, to kindle. The name in question occurs in the following passage from the Book of Armagh, 18 b, 1: Epscop *aed* bóí ialéibti luid duarddmachæ

<sup>1</sup> Observe this interesting form of the 2nd pers. sing. imper. It also occurs in Z. 840, atlig-the buide, and in the Book of Armagh, 178 b, 2: nutasigthe (nu-t-asigthe) du gallasu (gl. calcia te gallicas tuas), which gloss should have been cited *supra*, No. 72. Compare the Mid. Ir. forms notgebtha darahéai of pátraicc, "put thyself in his place, said Patrick."—Pref. to Fiacc's Hymn. Gaibthi cloich isin tallm, a Loig! "Put a stone into the aling, O Loeg!" Seirgl. Conc. Dr. Lottner regards these forms as taken from the 2nd pers. sing. of the secondary present, which in the indic. ended in -the (noscomalnithe, Z. 1054, gl. 29).



duarddmachæ birt edoct cusegéne duarddmachæ dubbert segene oitherroch aidacht *duaid* ⁊ adopart *ded* aidacht ⁊ achenél ⁊ a eclis dupátricc cubbráth Fáccab *ded* aidacht la conchad luid conchad du art machæ contubart fland feblæ acheill dóo ⁊ gabsi cadessin abbaith. "Bishop Áed was in Sléibte (Sletty): he went to Armagh: he gave a bequest to Segéne of Armagh. Segéne gave another bequest to Áed, and Áed gave a bequest and his race and his church to Patrick for ever [lit. "to the Judgment"]. Áed left a bequest with Conchad. Conchad went to Armagh. Fland Feblæ granted his church to him, and he himself (cadessin = fadessin) took the abbey." Coillboth mac oingusso maic eogin, *brecán mac aido*, *ibid.* 18 b, 2. 951. *Ploit* (gl. uato) seems for *Plait* (gl. Plato).

952-956. *Grian* (gl. Apollo, *infra*, gl. sol, gl. Pean, gl. Titan), sun = grênâ, gen. sing. gréne, gréine, a fem. â-stem, and possibly connected with the name of the Gaulish Apollo, Grannos, which Dr. Siegfried compares with the Vedic ghrans, or ghransá, m. "sun-glow, sunshine, light." This is referred by Böhtlingk and Roth to the root ghar, whereto also belong Skr. ghariná, "heat," ghr̥ni, "sun;" *θερμός*, fervere, Ir. garaim, and Eng. warm. The Gaulish Grannos appears in many Latin inscriptions along with Sirona (= *Σελήνη*? or perhaps, with Glück, goddess of long life, Ir. sír, W. hir); cf. also Apollini Granno Mogouno, with which Dr. Siegfried has compared Skr. maghavan, gen. maghónas, an epithet of Indra, &c. As to—953. *Duine* (gl. homo), W. dyn, Corn. den, and—954. *Nomduine* (gl. nemo), *v. supra.* 955. *Ogh* (gl. virgo) = ógá, is apparently connected with óg integer, óge integritas, virginitas, Z. 28, and occurs in Ultán's Hymn in praise of Brigit, line 7:—

Dorodba innunn ar colla<sup>1</sup> císu  
In chroeb com bláthaib, in máthair ísu:  
Ind fír-óg inmain, con orddain adbail (leg. aidbil?)  
Biam sóer cech inbaid lam' nóeb do laignib.

She has abolished within us our flesh's taxes,  
The branch with blossoms, the mother of Jesus:  
The beloved true-virgin, with vast glory—  
I should be safe at every time with my saint of Leinster.

The abl. plur. in Colmán's Hymn, line 48:

Bendacht for érlam Brigit con *ógas* hérenn impe,  
A blessing on Patron Brigit with Ireland's virgins around her!

Sometimes

<sup>1</sup> Note here an instance of the governed preceding the governing substantive.

Sometimes in the nom. sing. the *ó* is resolved, and we find *uag*, gen. *uaige*: *feil már Muire uaige* (the great festival of Mary the Virgin), *Féilire Oingusso*, May 3. 956. *Slataidhe* (gl. *latro*), apparently from *slat* (gl. *virga*), *v. supra*. Gael. *sladaidh*.

957-966. *Bretnach*, from *Bretan* (Colman nam *bretan*, *supra*, No. 909), for *Brettan* = *Britt-ana*. Zeuss thinks that O. W. *brith* (gl. *pictus*) is connected with this name, W. *th* arising from *tt*. But W. *th* may also represent an original *ot*. Cf. O. W. *setinet bronn-breithet*, "volucris pectore variegata," Z. 1087, and O. Ir. *mrecht*, *varius*, *mrechtrad*, *varietas*, *flmrechtrad*, *multa varietas*, Z. 822. The following forms connected with a word so famous as *Briton* will probably interest: D. M. Phileti *Brittas* (Momm-sen Röm. inschriften der Schweiz, 124). Com-bretonium (Glück, 66). Marti *Britonio* (Orelli, No. 1358). *Matribus Brittis* (from *Britteburgum*, in Bavaria, Orelli, 2094). The Greeks write *Bpettavía*, *Bpettavoí* = W. Brython. 958. *Fáith brégach*, lit. "lying prophet," O. Ir. *brécach*, from *bréc*, a lie, acc. s. *bréic dolum*, Z. 79, *breic*, gl. *mendacium*, Z. 23; im *brecairecht* (gl. in *astutia*), Z. 580. 959. *Fiadhnaise*, in Z. *fiadnisce*, a neut. *ia*-stem, "witness, testimony," root *vid*, gunated; cf. *nuiadnisce* (novum testamentum), Z. 823, 824, for *nufiadnisce*. *Fiadh* = W. *gwydd*. As to—960. *Comtrom* (gl. *par*), and—961, 962. *Egcomtrom* (gl. *impar*, gl. *dispar*), *v. supra*, No. 903. 966. *Bainne* (gl. *lac*), milk, occurs in Cormac v. Arg, and is probably connected with *banna* "drop" (ni *contesbad banna ass*, Brogan, l. 88), and the Corn. *banne*, gl. *gutta vel stilla*, Bret. *banneoc'h*, Z. 1119, from *bann*, a jet?

967-976. *Sgadan* (gl. *altec*), in Corm. *scatan*, is a herring, W. *ysgadan*, cf. Eng. *shad*, N. H. G. *schade*; probably a foreign word. 968. *Míl* (gl. *mel*), honey, cf. Lat. *mel*, *mellis*, for *melt-is*, Gr. *μέλι*, *μέλιτος*, Goth. *milith*: Mod. Ir. gen. *meala*, a fem. *i*-stem, W. Corn. and Bret. *mel*. Neither in Irish nor in Greek does the *l* stand for *d*; cf. *meadh* = W. *medd* = *μέθυ*, Skr. *madhu*, O. H. G. *metu*, Lit. *med-u-s*, "honey" (in the Mid. Ir. *mesce*, "drunkenness" (= *med-scia*), *d* has been lost). 995. *Domblas do* (gl. *fel*), lit. "bitterness of the liver;" *do-mblas*, opposite of *so-mblas*, gen. *somblais*, "sweetness, sweet," which occurs in the Ir. Nennius, 196, *tipra uisce somblais i taeb* in *corainn*, "a well of sweet water in the side of the Corann;" *blas* = W. *blas*, "taste:" the *-m-* perhaps for *-imm*. As to *do*, *v. infra*, No. 1032. 976. *Ainmido* (gl. *animal*), beast, brute; hence *ainmidheach*, brutal, brutish, O'R. 977. *Salann* (gl. *sal*), salt, *sio* in Z. 740, acc. sing. *dinchloich dorigne saland* (leg. *salann*), "of the stone she made salt," Brogan's poem on Brigit, 40: *sailti*, "salted," Lib. Hymn. ed. Todd, 20; cf. *ἄλς* (masc.), *sal*, *sāle*, Goth. and Engl. *sal-t*, Lett. *sahls*, Slav. *solū*. "In Greek," says Lottner (Zeits. vii. 24), "*ἄλς*, as is well known, also means 'sea' [it is then feminine], and is radically connected with *ἄλλομαι* [from *σάλλομαι*], Lat. *salio*, which we find again in

in Sanskrit in the forms *sal*, *sar* (स्), 'to go.' Thence *salila*, 'water,' *sarit*, 'river,' *saras*, 'lake' = ἑλος. Hence it clearly results that water is denoted by all these words as the 'bounding, leaping, billowing,' just as this meaning also lies in the Greek *σάλας*, Lat. *salum*, 'the (leaping) sea-flood.' The passage from this fundamental idea (*grundanschauung*) to that of the 'salty,' could only take place on becoming acquainted with a great salt sea. And so there can be no doubt that the European peoples were still unsevered when they reached the sea, whilst the primeval abodes (*ursitze*) of the stem lay remote therefrom;" W. halen, Corn. haloin, halein, Bret. hal, halen, holen; Z. compares the Gaulish name *Salusa*.

979-981. *Céroacill* (gl. cervical), and no doubt taken from the Latin, which, of course, is from *cervix*, neck or nape. Note the lengthening of the *e*, produced by way of compensation for the loss of the *r*, and cf. futures like *taiccéra*, *dogéna*, *asbéra*, *dobérat* (Z. 1126), for *taiccerfa*, *dogenfa*, *asberfa*, *doberfat*. 980. *Anibal* (Annibal), *Ainm duini*, "nomen hominis." 981. *Comairleach* (gl. consul), from *comairle* *consilium*, *v. supra*.

982-986. *Easpog* = O. Ir. *epscop*, from *episcopus*; cf. O. W. pl. *escip*, Z. 684, Corn. *ispak*. 983. *Innarbtach* (gl. exul) = *indarbtach*, *v. supra*. 984. *Furachair* (gl. vigil). 985. *Nemfuireachair*, "unwary." O'R. has *furachar*, "watching, watchful, wary;" Gael. *furachail*, careful, *furachras*, vigilance. Cf. W. *gwarchad*, "a guarding," *gwarchadw*, "to watch," *gwarched*, "to ward, to watch," &c. 986. *Gleaire* (gl. pugil), cf. O'R.'s *gleic*, "wrestling, jostling, combat, conflict, contest;" Gael. *gleachdair*: pugil is glossed by *cuanene* in Z. 27.

987-996. *Neimhni* (gl. nil, gl. nul), leg. *neimhni*; *nom*, *nemh*, is a mod. form of the O. Ir. *neb*, *neph* (pronounced *nev*?), and *ní* is a thing: cf. *do nephni*, gl. *ad nihil*, Z. 830. The acc. sing. *ní* occurs in Z. 584, 586; and the nom. (or perhaps the acc.) pl. in Z. 442; *na ní ararogartsom* (*res quas mandavit*). This is one of the stems in *t* (like *Hí*, "Iona," lit. "humilis") noticed in the Beitr. 462. 991. *Ainm* (gl. nomen), name, W. *enw*, has been noticed *supra*. It may here be further observed that *ainm* seems = *agnámant* = Gr. *ἄ-νοματ*, the *-gnámant*, *-νοματ* being the Lat. *gnomen* in *co-gnômen*, *agnomen* (for *ad-gnômen*)<sup>1</sup>. If, however, *ainm* was originally an *ant*-stem, it is, so far as I know, the only one in which the *t* has been medialized, and then assimilated

<sup>1</sup> It is well known that the Gr. stems in *ματ* represent Skr. bases in *man*, Latin, in *men*. To identify these we must assume a common prototype *mant*. Curious, if a trace of this prototype be preserved in the second *n* of *anmann*.

assimilated to the preceding *n* (cf. *clann*, *cland* = W. *plant*). At all events, in the oldest Irish, *ainm* is a neuter *ann*-stem, and thus declined:—

	Sing.	Dual	Plur.
N.	<i>ainm</i> (ñ)	<i>dá nainm</i>	<i>anmann</i>
G.	<i>anma</i> , <i>anmae</i>	<i>dá anma</i> ?	<i>anmann</i> (ñ)
D.	<i>anmaimm</i>	<i>dib nannannaib</i>	<i>anmannaiib</i>
Acc.	<i>ainm</i> (ñ)	<i>dá nainm</i>	<i>anmann</i>
Voc.	<i>ainm</i> (ñ)	<i>a dá nainm</i>	<i>a anmann</i>

992. *Remainm* (gl. prænomen), W. *rhagenw*, and—993. *Comainm* (gl. cognomen), W. *cyfenw*, are compounds with *rem*, *com*. 994. *Twighe* (gl. stramen, i. e. stratum), “straw-thatch,” O’R.; cf. W. *to*, pl. *toau*, “layer, roof,” toad, “roofing,” Z. 163, 874; *comtoou*, gl. stemicamina, Z. 291; cf. the Gaulish names *Togirix*, *Togidia*, *Togiacus*, *Τογιοδουμνος* (leg. *Τογιοδουμνος*?), *Togius*, *Togitius*, &c., and O. Ir. *Toiguire*, Book of Armagh, 2 a. 995. *Didin* (gl. tegimen), O. Ir. *dítiu*, g. *diten*, v. *supra*. 996. *Arson anma* (gl. pronomen), a pronoun, lit. “in lieu of a noun.”

997–1001. *Sidhan gaeithe* (gl. flamen), “a blast of wind,” leg. *sidan* g., and cf. Gael. *sideag*. 998. *Soillee* (gl. lumen), v. *supra*. 999. *Sruth* (gl. flumen, gl. pluui-nar, No. 1042), a river, gen. *srotha*, *srotho*, W. *ffrwd*, in O. Ir. a masc. u-stem. Pictet compares Skr. *srotas*, river, from *srū*, fluere (from *sbhrav*?). Cf. the Gaulish river-name *Φρουτις* (Frutis), as Glück, 35, reads Ptolemy’s *Φροῦδις*. Cf. also the Gr. *ῥυ* in *ῥέω* *ῥεύ-σω*, *ῥέ-ρῥύ-ν*, *ῥεύ-μα*, *ῥυ-τός*, &c. Lat. *ru-o*, *riv-us*, *ru-mis* (mamma), Lith. *srov-e*, *arav-a*. Curtius, G. E. i. 318, 319. The O. H. G. *strou-m*, Eng. *stream*, have a *t* which I do not understand. 1000. *Tairsech* (gl. limen), threshold; so in Cormac: *tdairsech*, O’R., perhaps a deriv. from the prep. *tars*, Skr. root *tar*, to stride over or across, an old participle of which Bopp finds in the Lat. trans: cf. W. *trothwy*, and *traws*, *tros*; Bret. *treizou*, from *treúz*. 1001. *Sliseog* (gl. polimen), Gael. *slí-seag*, “a chip, shaving;” cf. the Eng. “alice.” The glosser seems altogether to have mistaken the meaning of *polimen*.

1002–1006. *Filidecht* (gl. carmen), v. *supra*, No. 1. 1003. *Sluagh* (gl. agmen) = *slôga*, W. *llu*, Corn. *luu*: so in Z. 27, who justly compares the Gaulish (Belgie) *Cat-slôgi*, “battle-hosts.” He also compares *λόχος*, a troop, which seems a different word from *λόχος*, an ambush, childbed. Dare we compare O. H. G. *slahan*, Eng. *slay*, slaughter? 1004. *Sbruiléach* (gl. fragmen), in O’R. *spruilleach*, “a small scrap, crumbs, fragments, offal,” cf. W. *ysbwrial*. 1005. *Maróg* (gl. troliamen). I now feel convinced that *maróg* (Gael. *marag*, “gut of an animal,” “sausage,” “pudding”) is the modern form

form of *maróc*, gl. *iolla*, i. e. *hilla*, *supra*, No. 55. *Trolliamen* is obscure to me. 1006. *Blonacc* (gl. *odomen*, i. e. *abdomen*), the same as *Blonac*, which glosses *arvina*, No. 236. So in A. S., we have the same word for lard and paunch. *Blonacc* : W. *bloneg* :: *seboco* : *hebawg*. Perhaps the *cc* (W. *g*) stands for *ancâ*. Cf. the Gaulish derivatives in *anco*, *enco*, *inco*, *unco*, Z. 773, 774.

1007-1011. *Mullach* (gl. *culmen*), *v. supra*, No. 838. 1008. *Rind* (gl. *ocumen*), frequent in Z., nom. s. ar *rind-siu*, 254, generally a neut. i-stem, gen. s. *renda*, *rendo*, acc. *frisa rind*, Z. 236, nom. pl. n. *rind*, Z. 257 : na *rind astoidet* (gl. *signa radiantia*), but *renda* (masc.) in Adamnán's Vision (early middle Irish) : Isat lána *renda* nime ocus *redlanda* ocus *firmamint* ocus *ind uli dúl don uallguba dermair dogníat anmanna na peccdach fo lámaib ocus glacaib inna námút nemmarbdasin*, "Full are the constellations of heaven, and the stars, and the firmament, and the whole world of the mighty lamentation which the sinners' souls make under the arms and hands of those immortal enemies." The following is a paradigm of the O. Ir. declension of neuter i-stems :—

NEUT. i-STEM.

Stem, *fissi*.

Sing.		Dual.	Plur.
Nom. and Acc.	<i>fiss</i>	<i>dá fiss</i>	<i>fess</i>
G.	<i>fessa, fesso</i>	<i>dá fisse?</i>	<i>fisse (i) ?</i>
D.	<i>fiss</i>	<i>dib fissib</i>	<i>fissib</i>
V.	<i>a fiss</i>	<i>a dá fiss</i>	<i>a fess</i>

*Rind* is always rendered *signum coeleste*, *constellatio*, by Z., and unquestionably this must be its meaning in "*ainm renda*, gl. *pisces*," Z. 255; but its primary meaning seems "point," "mark" (cote in *rinnd*, gl. *ubi . . . aculeus?* Z. 361, where note the *masc.* article, in *dá orrend*, gl. *stigmata*, Z. 254, and in this sense it is connected with the verbs *torñther*, Z. 595 (leg. *torñder*); *dofoirnde*, Z. 974; *tóirndet* (*do-fo-rindet*), *dofóirndet*, Z. 433, significant, *tororansom*, gl. *signavit* (*do-fo-ro-rand-som*), Z. 854; *trimirothorndiussa* (gl. *transfiguravi*), Z. 850 (where the *d* of the root is dropt or assimilated: in *dofoirde*, *dofóirdet*, Z. 56, the *n* of the root is lost). Hence it came to mean "the point of a weapon," "a headland" (W. *rhyn*), "the top of anything," "a star." 1009. *Sil* (gl. *semen*), W. *hil*. (There is another Welsh form, *sil*, where the *s* is unexplained.) Z. compares the names *Silo*, *Silus*, *Silius Italicus*. 1010. *Emnad* (gl. *gemenen*, a doubling), O'R.'s *eamhnadh*; cf. *emon*, "a couple, twins," Corm. Mac na trí *findomna*, "son of the 3 fair twins," *Seirglige Conc.*, *Atlantis*, ii. 386; mat  
anmann

anmann adiechta *omnatar*, and is écen comacomol hi suidib ("if nouns adjective are doubled, there a conjunction is necessary between them," lit. *in* them), Z. 671. Cf. Skr. *yama*, "twins," unless we regard (e. g.) *emnatar* as an early corruption of *geminantur*. 1011. *Ara* (gl. *ren*), O. Ir. *áru*, gl. *rien*, Z. 20, gen. *áran*, W. *aren*, pl. *eiryn*, Corn. *aeran* (Lat. *rien*, *rênes*?).

1012-1016. *Sealg no dreassan* (gl. *splen*, the spleen) would be in O. Ir. *selg no dreesan*, but I have never met either gloss elsewhere, except in O'R. (who has *sealg*, but not *dreassan*), and in O'D. Gram. 397, "*mór cosmhailius risint seilg*," "great resemblance to the spleen." *Selg* (Bret. *ffelo'h*) seems to stand for *s(p)legâ*; cf. *σπλά(γ)χ-νο-ν*, *σπλήν*, Skr. *plihan*, Lat. *lien*. 1014. *Int-inne iachtarach* (gl. *lien*), the milt or spleen, certainly a blunder, for the Irish words mean "the lower gut"—*inne*, "a bowel, entrail," O'R., *iachtarach*, an adj. from *iachtar* (O'R.'s *iachdar*), the lower part of anything, O. Ir. *ichtar*, Z. 147 n., 592, which seems connected with the prep. *is*, "infra." The suffix *-tar* (as in *echtar* = W. *eithyr*, *uachtar* = W. *uthr*, &c., Z. 823) seems identical with the Skr. comparative suffix, *-tara*. 1014. *Slind* (gl. *pecten*) a weaver's reed or sley), so Z. 723. 1015. *Cruitire* (gl. *lyricen*), *v. supra*, No. 5. 1016. *Sdocaire* (gl. *tubicen*, a trumpeter), from *sdoc*, a trumpet, O'R., Gael. *stoc*, "trumpet," "sounding-horn."

1017-1030. *Tédair* (gl. *fidicen*, lute-player), from *téd*, Gael. *toud*, string of a musical instrument, in O. Ir. *tét*, gl. *fidis*, Z. 79 = W. *tant*, pl. *tannau*, Skr. *tantu*, pl. *tantavas*, Skr. *r. tan*, Lat. *ten-d-o*, *τάνναι*, *τείνω*. The *n* of this root seems preserved in *seim-tana*, gl. *exilem*, Z. 23, cf. Eng. *thin*, *tavv*, *tenuis*, &c. 1018. *Gilla adhairce* (gl. *cornicen*, horn-blower), lit. "lad of [the] horn;" *adhairce*, gen. sing. of *adharc*, "horn, trumpet," O'R., whence the dimin. *adarcéne*, Z. 282, and the adj. *adarcdae*, gl. *corneta*, Z. 780; cf. also *adireliu* (gl. *cornix*), Z. 727. 1019. *Séideadh* (cf. *seidedh* *gáithe*, *supra*), "blowing, blast," O'R. 1020. *Muirduchu* (gl. *siren*), lit. *sea-music*? The nom. pl. occurs in a passage from Keating, cited in O'D. Gr. 177: *trialluid* for *muir agus teagmhaidh murdhuchainn dóibh*, "they put to sea, and sirens met them;" cf. *duchann*, "i. e. *ceol*, music," O'R., with which our *-duchu* seems connected: cf. also W. *dyganu*, "to chant." Siren is glossed by *muirmóru* in Z. 28 = W. *morforwyn*, "sea-girl" (*morynyon puellæ*), Z. 202. 1029. *Mucc mara* (gl. *delphin*), lit. "pig of [the] sea" (cf. W. *morhwhch*, Corn. *morhoch*, Bret. *morhouc'h*, lit. *sus maris*), *mucc mora*, gl. *dolphinus*, Z. 1114; cf. *muccfoil*, gl. *hara*, Z. 198: *mucc* = W. *moch*, and cf. *meichat*, *meichiat*, "swineherd," Z. 106, 806, and the Gallo-Latin inscriptions, DEO. MERCVR. MOCCO (Muratori, i. 51, Orelli, 1407) MAR. ET SVI, MER. ET SVI (de Betouw, *De aris et lapidibus ad Neomagum et Santenum effossis*, &c.

&c., Neomagi, 1783). 1030. *Colach* (gl. cayn) is explained "incestuous, impious, wicked." It occurs in the gen. sing. masc. in a citation from Leab. Breacc. (Petrie, R. T. 369): ba mór tra diumus ⁊ adelos, ⁊ bocasach in ríg *cholaig* (leg. colaig?) sin, and its root occurs in Patrick's Hymn, where Patrick speaks of cech fias a *rachuiliu* anmain duini, "every knowledge that hath depraved man's soul." Cf. cuil (gl. piaculi), Muratori, *Antiq. Ital.* iii. 891, cuilech (gl. prostibulum, Z. 431, gl. profanus, Z. 834), cuiligim (gl. prosto), Z. 431; ærchuilecha (gl. tam nefarii ausus), Z. 838; W. cwliawg. 1030. *Deallrad* (gl. jubar, radiance, splendour, brightness), Gael. *dealradh*, masc.

1032-1036. *Áé* (gl. hepar, liver), leg. *de*, gen. sing. *supra*, No. 975, gen. pl. in Gael. *dinean*, O. Ir. óa (gl. jecur), Z. 28 = W. afu, Corn. aui, Bret. avu, may all, notwithstanding their great dissimilarity, be connected with *ἥπαρ*, jecur, and Skr. yakṛt. 1033. *Bróce* (gl. sutolar), a shoe, "brogue," in Hiberno-English, is the W. brycan, where I do not understand the *c*; Gaulish bracca seems Bret. bragez. 1034. *Ichtar na comladh* (gl. lar), "the lower part of the door." 1036. *Rí* (gl. Cæsar), a king = O. Ir. rí, a masc. g-stem, and thus declined:—

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N.	ríg	dá rí <sup>1</sup>	ríg
G.	ríg	dá ríg	ríg (n̄)
D.	ríg, ríi	dib rígaib	rígaib
Acc.	ríg (n̄)	dá ríg	ríga
Voc.	a ríg	a dá ríg	a ríga

The word occurs frequently in Gaulish proper names: nom. sing. reix, ríx (= rí-g-s, n. pl. ríges, cf. Lat. rêg (rêx), Goth. reik-s, Skr. rāj, in samrāj, svarāj (Kuhn, Ind. Stud. i. 332)).

1037-1041. *Sruth*, a river, *v. supra*, No. 999. 1038. *Ith in arba* (gl. far, spelt, meal, grits). *Ith*, gen. etho, etha, Z. 15, differs from *íth* (gl. puls), Z. 26 = O. W. iot (gl. puls), Z. 60, now uwd, Z. 1122, Corn. iot. *Ith* (O. W. *ít-laur*, gl. area, now *yð*, Corn. hit, Z. 1109) has been compared by Kuhn (I. S. 358) with O. N. aeti. *Arba*, O'R.'s *arbha*, corn, perhaps connected with W. erw, "acre," Lat. arvum. 1039. *Srón* (gl. naris), a fem. ā-stem, acc. s. sróin, *supra*, srónbennach, gl. rhinoceros, Z. 28. *Srón* glosses nasus, Z. 28, and, like W. ffroen, seems to have lost a guttural before

<sup>1</sup> Cf. O. W. dou rí, Habren, "duo reges Sabrina," Z. 157.

before *n*: cf. Corn. fruc, Z. 89, where Norris would read *fruc*, Gr. *πύρχος*. The *s* in the Irish form is put for *f*, as in arian, W. *ffrwyn*, Lat. *fraenum*, &c., and the resemblance of *arón* to *arenim* (gl. *sterto*, Z. 14 = *sternuo*, *πτάρνωμαι*) is therefore accidental. 1040. *Lenmunach* (gl. sequester), from *lenamain*, O'R.'s *leanamhain*, "following, pursuing." The root *len* in Z. 1022, gl. 14: *lenaid* din gutai thoisig, gl. *ex superiore pendens vocali*, Z. 1051, gl. 25, *ar mad peothad inti* for a *taibre grad*, *lenit* a *pecthe dindí* dobeir an *grád*, "for if he be a sinner on whom thou conferrest a holy-order [lit. a degree], his sins depend from him who confers the order" (1020). 1041. *Sbor an eich* (gl. *calcar*), lit. spur of the horse; *sbor*, perhaps not from the Eng. spur. Cf. W. *yspar*, *yspardun* (*épéron*), Bret. *spern*, "thorn." *Eich*, gen. sing. of *eoh*.

1042-1046. *Sruth* (gl. *pluvinar*), *v. supra*. 1043. *Clár casta* (gl. *torcular*, a wine-press or oil-press), lit. a board of twisting (a mangle?), *clár*, *v. supra*; *casta*, gen. of *casad*, O'R.'s *casadh*, "a bending, twisting," &c. 1044. *Buail dam* (gl. *bostar*, a cow-house), *buail*, gl. *vaccaria*, *supra*; *dam*, "ox," *v. supra*. 1045. *C. grindí foilei* (gl. *nectar*), I cannot explain, unless the Irish be put for *e[cannach]* *grinde no foilee*, "reward of baptism, or washing." I am indebted to C. for the following curious glosses: *Biathad grinde no crinde* .i. *biadh cretme* .i. *bathais* .i. *log in baistithi* (H. 2, 15, MS. in the Library of T. C. D., p. 61, b), "food of belief, i. e. baptism, i. e. the reward of the baptized one." *Crinne* .i. *ainm do baisti*, *ut est biathad crinne* .i. *logh na baisti intan imlinn 7 imbiadh doberar* .i. *ó ní is credintibus bautisium* [.i.] *in baithis creidmedhe* (O'Davoren's Glossary), "a name for baptism, *ut est* 'biathad crinne,' i. e. reward of the baptism when much ale and food are given, i. e. since there is *credentibus baptisma*, i. e. the baptism of believers." With *foilee* cf. *folcaim*, gl. *humecto*, gl. *lavo*, Z. 78, Gaulish *Volcatius*, *Volcæ*, Z. 66, W. *golchi*, *lavare*, Z. 151. 1046. *Athair* (gl. *pater*), O. Ir. *athir*, is declined *supra*, No. 3, and has, as before observed, lost the initial *p* (the root is *pâ*, "to protect, to support, to nourish"): hence *aitherrechtaigthe* (gl. *patronymicum*), Z. 972. Welsh has lost the word corresponding with *athair* (W. *tad* = Skr. *tâta*, *carissime*). The Breton *compizrien* (*compates*) is, perhaps, a loan-word, but cf. W. *athrach*, "relationship," *cyfathrach*, "affinity" (*ach*, "pedigree").

1047-1051. *Brðthair* (gl. *frater*) = brother, O. W. *brawt*, pl. *brodyr*, Corn. *braud*, *broder*, declined like *athir*, and found in all the Indo-European languages; Skr. *bhrâtr* (acc. *bhrâtar-am*), Zend. *brâtar*, *et v. supra*, No. 570. The root, according to Bopp (Gloss. 253), is uncertain. Prof. Max Müller, however, says that "the original meaning of *bhrâtar* seems to have been he who carries or assists" (*Oxford Essays*, 1856, p. 16). In accordance with this view we may suppose *brðthair* to stand for an original



original bhrátar, root bhrá, from bhar (bhr, Ir. BAR, robar-t, tulit, Z.). In Old Irish this noun in the nom. sing. and gen. and dat. pl. (bráithre, bráithrib) seems to have gone over to the *i*-declension. Cf. the decl. of the Lith. stems dug-ter, mo-ter, gen-ter, seser, Schleicher, *Handbuch der Lit. Sprache*, i. 193. 1048. *Braen aimsire* (gl. imber, rain-shower). *Braen* (leg. bráen) seems bróen, "pluvia," in Z. 41; so in Colmán's Hymn, l. 53 :—

In spirut nóeb ronbroena, crist ronsóera, ronséna.

The Holy Spirit rain upon us! Christ deliver us (and) bless us!

Braen is explained "a drop" by O'R.; so, Gael. *braon*, and this certainly seems its meaning in Ir. Nennius, ed. Todd, 206: fofrith fer mórulcach ind 7 *braena* fola derge tairis, "a great-bearded man was found therein, with drops of red blood over him." It is perhaps radically connected with W. bwrw, to cast, to throw: bwrw gwlaw, to rain. *Aimsire*, gen. of aimser, "time," "season," W. amser. 1049. *Cularan* (gl. cucumer, cucumber) is ularain in O'R.; cf. W. cylor, "earth-nuts," Bret. kéler. 1050, 1051. *Mí* (gl. September, gl. October), W. mis, a month. The gen. sing is mís, = mǎ(n)s-as, one of the few stems in *s* remaining in Irish, if, indeed, there be another. Cf. mís-tae, gl. mensurnus, gl. menstruus, Z. 256; and Skr. mās, "moon," "month," Zend. māonh-, μῆν, μείς, Lat. me (n)s-is (from MĀNS, as can-is from KVĀN).

1052-1056. *Máthair* and *Bean* have been noticed *supra*, but with respect to *máthair* = mǎtar-i, I may here quote Prof. Max Müller (*Oxford Essays*, 1856, p. 15): "Among the early Arians mǎtar had the meaning of maker, from MĀ, to fashion; and in this sense, and with the same accent as the Greek μῆτρῆς, mǎtar, not yet determined by a feminine affix, is used in the Veda as a masculine. Thus we read, for instance, *Rv.* viii. 41, 4:—Sáḥ mǎtā pūrvyám padám. He, Varuna (Uranos), is the maker of the old place." 1053. *Bean* (gl. mulier), O. Ir. ben, must have had some curious irregularities in its declension. I have not yet found all the O. Ir. forms, but the following list will probably prove correct so far as it goes:—

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ben		mnáa
G. mnáa		ban (ǔ)
D. mnái		mnáib
Acc. mnái (ǔ)	(dí mnái ?) <sup>1</sup>	mnáa
V. a ben		a mná

Here

<sup>1</sup> Dotháet cúchulainn iarsin co tard a druim frisinliic 7 bahole amenma leis 7 dofuit cotlad fair conaccai

Here there seem to be three bases: 1°, bani (ben) = gvani, Skr. jani; 2°, bana (ban) = gvanâ = γυνή, Boeot. βάνη, Vedic gnâ, for ganâ; and 3°, a lengthened form mnâvâ, for bnâvâ, for banâvâ (W. benyw, Corn. mennyw) = gvanâvâ. What is the form *bân-dâs*, "goddesses," Z. 280? Perhaps a double plural (nom. sing. bandea, *ibid.*, gen. sing. bandeae, Z. 1029). 1054. *Slinn oriadh* (gl. linter, i. e. later), "a brick, tile;" cf. W. pridd-faen, pridd-lech, lit. "clay-stone," where pridd = *oriadh*. 1055. *Cetharach* (gl. puber) = W. cedorawg, cf. W. caitoir, gl. pubes, Z. 48, hod. cedor, "hair of pubescence," Bret. kezour, pubertas. 1056. *Uth* (gl. uber), leg. útha, gen. útha, see *supra*, No. 102. I think now that úth may have lost an initial *p*; cf. W. piw, "dug," "udder."

1057-1061. *Docinelaoh* (gl. degener), leg. *dochinélach*, from do, the particle of quality before mentioned, and cinélach, an adj. formed from cenél, as to which *v. supra*. 1058. *Bocht* (gl. pauper), gen. sing. masc. ind. aiso *boicht*, Z. 250; dat. pl. donaih *boichtaib*, Z. 823; cf. boctán, gl. pauperculus, Z. 111, and perhaps W. bycho-dawg (= boxátâoo?), Corn. bochodoc, gl. inops, Z. 295. Cf. Skr. bhiksh, "to beg," bhikshu, "beggar." 1059. *Sine ochta* (gl. uber), if this be what the scribe meant, *sine*, nipple, has occurred *supra*, No. 151, No. 1039: *ochta*, gen. sing. of ucht, breast: *v. supra*, No. 812. 1060. *Machaire* (leg. machairech?), gl. campester, *v. supra*, No. 866. 1061. *Caillteamhail* (gl. silvester), from caill and amail (= samail, samali), apparently with the insertion of *t* before aspirated *s* (caill-t-seamail), as in mín-t-súilech, No. 430: however, *coill* makes its nom. pl. *coillte* in modern Irish.

1062-1065. *Uachtlanaidhe* (gl. celeber), *Uachtlan* (gl. saluber), have each the peculiar mark which the scribe seems to have placed where he was not sure of the correctness of his Irish gloss. Certainly he was right in putting this mark here. Celeber is glossed by erdaire in Z.; saluber in O. Ir. would be slán, sleinech, or sláintech. 1065. *Gruamda* (gl. acer), from *gruaim*, surliness, Corm. v. Groma. Cf. W. grwm, Eng. *grum*.

1066-1074. *Etechail* (gl. volucer), in O'R. *eiteaccail*, "volatile;" cf. *eite*, quill, feather (= pettia?). 1067. *Góithamhail* (gl. paluster), cf. góithlachde (gl. paluster), Z. 41; isin *goithluch* (gl. in palude), Z. 822. 1068. *Eithidemail* (gl. acris, leg. alacris?), *eithideamail* (gl. alacris), apparently formed from a personal subst. eithid, "goer,"

*indamndi* [O. Ir. indimní?] eucai indalanai brat úaine impe alaili brat corra cóitiedibail imside ("then Cuchulainn went and put his back against the rock, and his heart was low, and sleep came upon him. He saw the two women [coming] towards him—one of them [with] a green cloak around her, the other [with] a red, five-folded cloak round her").—*Seirglige Conculainn*.

"goer," which I have not met, though *eathaim*, "I go," *eathadh*, "going," occur in O'R. With *eathaim* Bopp compares the Skr. r. at, ire. 1069. *Uaidh* (gl. polyandrium), *πολύανδρον*, a common burial-place) should probably be read *uaigh*, "graves." 1070. *Earrach* (gl. ver), O. Ir. errach, gen. erraig (it luathider gáith *herraig*, "they are swifter than the wind of spring;" Seirg. Conc. *Atlantis*, No. iii. p. 110). This interesting word (stem (v)erraka, for vesraka? root vas, to clothe) seems to have lost the initial *v*, like *úrde*, *viridis*, W. geyrdd, Z. 66, *uisce* = *vad-scia*? water. *Errach* is derived by Cormac from the Lat. *vér*, but *vér*, though it may come from the same root, is formed differently. *Vér* is = *verer* = *ves-era*, the vowel-flanked *s* becoming *r* as usual, and the thematic *a* being lost, as in *éap* = *fécap*, and as is usual when *r* precedes it. See Benfey, G. W. i. 309. 1071. *Corp leghas* (gl. cadaver), "a corpse that dissolves" (decomposes, decays); *corp*, gen. cuirp, now a masc. a-stem, like W. corff, pl. cyrff: both *corp* and *corff*, no doubt, were originally *s*-stems, but have gone over to the vocalic declension: *v. supra*, No. 812, and seem taken from the Lat. *corpus*. *Leghas*, 3rd sing. pres. relative of *leghair*, the verbal subst. of which occurs in Z. 580, 614, *illobad et legad* (in corruption and dissolution); cf. also *lechdacha*, liquids (in grammar), Z. 968. *Leghair* (cf. W. lliaw, *liad*) is etymologically obscure to me, unless indeed Bopp be right in comparing it with a Skr. *layâmi*, r. *li* (liquefacere, solve). As to the forms *leg-h-as* (pl. *leg-h-ate*), fut. *leg-h-fas*, pl. *leg-h-fate*, Schleicher, Beitr. i. 503, would regard them as the participles present and future active, only preserved in the nom. form of the sing. and plur. The form in *s*, he thinks, expresses the Lat. *ns* (the loss of *n* before *s* being common in Irish), while that in *te*, in the nom. pl. m. and f., would correspond with the Lat. *ntes*. It must, however, be observed that both these forms aspirate: thus, ar *cech duine mîdus thrastar dam* ("against every one that meditates evil to me," Patrick's Hymn): *cîd druailnide mîdes chechtar in da rann*, Z. 472, "quamvis sit corrupta utraque duarum partium:" *bes chuibsech*, Book of Armagh, 17 a, 1. Plur. *foileigdde phersin* "quæ significant personam," Z. 198; *beta thuicai* "qui sunt electi," Z. 197. Hence, when the practice of aspiration was introduced, these forms must have ended in a vowel, not in *s*; and I follow Professor Siegfried in regarding them as having arisen from the agglutination of pronouns, the relative construction being originally an inverted one. 1072. *Pipur* (gl. piper), from the Lat. 1073. *Sét slighedh* (gl. iter): *int-séuit bite hí each críoh* (paths that are into every country, lit. boundary), Z. 237. Hence, *sét* appears to have been a masc. a-stem = *senta*. Glück has compared the O. Brit. name Gabro-sentum, which in Mod. Ir. would be *Gabharséid*, "goat-path;" Cf. also W. *hynt*, f. Bret. *hennt*, m. Corn. *eun-hinsic*, just, Z. 145; O. W. *duguohintiliat* (incedens), Z. 149; *tidoihinto* (?) per avia,

Z. 866. The Irish *séitche* (= *sintâciâ*), "wife," originally an abstract noun, like *aipche*, has been referred by Dr. Siegfried to *sét*. So much for Celtic cognates. In Gothic we have "*sinths* m. (Schulze) Mal, z. B. in *ainamma sintha, twaim sintham* einmal, zweimal, vrm. eigentlich Gang, Reise (= Mal in mehreren deutschen Sprachen) *gasintha, gasinthja* m. Gefährte, *συνέκδημος*; pl. genossenschaft, *συνωδία*." Dief. Goth. Wörterbuch, ii. 210, 211, where *hynt* and *seud* (= O. Ir. *sét*) are also compared, as well as O. H. G. *sind* (iter, trames), M. H. G. *gesende* (comes), A. S. *gesið*, *sendan*, Eng. *send*, &c. *Sligedh*, gen. sing. of *sligi*, gl. via, *supra*. 1074. *Dealg* (gl. spinter), O. Ir. *delg*, gen. *deilg*, thorn, pin, A. S. *dalc*, has been compared *supra* with Corn. *delc(h)*. It occurs in the St. Gall incantations, Z. 926, imm an *dolg* (around the thorn), manibé an *dolg* and (unless the thorn be there). Hence, it appears to have been a neut. a-stem.

1075-1079. *Cac gabhar* (gl. ruter), "goats' dung" (excrement), leg. *cacc g.* = W. *cach*; cf. Lat. *caco*, Gr. *κακάω, κάκκη*, Skr. *çakṛt*, in the weak cases *çakan*, Lith. *szeku*: the German *kacken* infringes Grimm's law. *Gabhar*, W. *gafar*. As to *gabhar*, v. *supra*, No. 372. 1076. *La oirrthi* (gl. juger, an acre) I cannot explain, unless the Irish be for *lá-airthe*, "a day's ploughing" (*airthe*, from *aratío*?), i. e. as much land as can be ploughed in a day; cf. W. *aradu*, to plough. There is probably some blunder in the gloss. 1077. *Nóin* (gl. vesper, evening), from the Lat. *nóna* (the third hour before sunset), with change of declension; W. *nawn*, A. S. *nón*, Eng. *noon*, Dan. *noen*. 1078. *Oide* (gl. nutritor), O. Ir. *aite*, which occurs in a gloss in Z. 1066, *air-danimmart greim á aite*, "his rearer's influence constrained him." (Note the genitive's identity with the nom., *aite*, not *aiti*. Perhaps, however, *aite* is the gen. plur.) The word also occurs in the Leabhar Breacc Sermon on Brigit, cited by Dr. Todd, Lib. Hymn. 65: *Isé a hathair na noemoigise intathair nemda, isé a mac Isu Crist, isé a haite* in Spirit nóeb, "this holy virgin's father is the heavenly Father: her son is Jesus Christ, her nurturer is the Holy Ghost." The non-aspiration of the *t* in *aite* can hardly be explained, except by assuming its original duplication (as in *cruitiire* = *crottaria*); *aite* would then represent a primitive *attia*, which may be compared with Skr. *attâ*, mother; Lat. *atta*, Fest. Gr. *ἄττα*, Goth. *atta*, father; *aithei*, mother; O. Bohem. *ot*. 1079. *Onoir* = honor, whence it is taken, but with change to the *i*-declension, as in *preceptóir*, &c.

1080-1084. *Leghtoir* is from the Latin lector [*lĕgo*], which would regularly become *lechtóir*: the Irish root *lĕg*, read; in *rolég fanacc*, did he read or not? Z. 1434, exhibits a strange lengthening of the vowel: cf. W. *magwyr* = *macĕria*. *Lĕg* enters into composition: act *arrolgither* (ar-ro-lĕg-fither) ind *epistilse dúibsi berthir uaib Laudocensibus et doberthar ind epistil scrífbther do suidib con arlægthar* (= ar-lĕg-atar) *duibsi*,

duibsi, "when this epistle shall have been read to you, let it be brought from you to the Laodiceans; and let the epistle that is written to them be brought so that it may be read to you." Z. 1044, con arlégidsi, gl. vos legatis, Z. 1044. In legai-s, the 3rd sing. pret., the verb in question seems to have passed over to the ai (é) conjugation :

Inn insib mara torrian ainis, innib adrími,  
Legais canoin la german, ised adfiadat lini.—*Fiac. 6.*

In the isles of the Tyrrhene sea he remained, in them he meditated :  
He read the canon with Germanus ; this histories make known.

*Solegha*, *solegha*, gl. legibilior, *infra*. The root scrib has also been borrowed, and we find it in what is supposed to be the oldest MS. containing specimens of the Irish language, viz., the Book of Dimma (Library of T. C. D.). Thus, at the end of St. Matthew's Gospel: oróit' dodimmu rodscríb ["pray ye for Dimma who wrote it"] pro deo ꝛ benedictione; at the end of S. Luke's: oroít dodianchridiu diaroscridad ["pray ye for Dianchride, for whom was written"] hic liber et dodimmu ["for Dimma"] scribenti, amen . . . (Dimma is supposed to have written this A. D. 620). 1081. *Gradh* (gl. amor). Bopp (Gloss. 107) refers this to the Skr. r. gr̥dh desiderare appetere, with which gorte (famine, Goth. gredus, hunger) has been connected *supra*: cf. also O. N. grād, Eng. greed. 1082. *Doctuir*, from the Lat. Anamchara, lit. "soul-friend," is the beautiful O. Ir. word for doctor, teacher. 1083. *Maisi* (gl. decor)—1084. *Mímais* (gl. dedecor), leg. maise, mímaise, et v. *supra*.

1085–1089. *Saethar* (gl. labor), in Z. sáithar (n.?), gen. sáithir: is uisce lóg a sáithir do chách (just is the reward of his labour to every one), Z. 1051; astorad saithir do (Book of Armagh, 184 b, top margin), acc. sing. cen sáithar, Z. 251. 1086. *Tés* (gl. calor), gen. tesa, Z. 12 = W. tes, "sun-heat;" perhaps = tepsu, Skr. r. tap. 1087. *Dath* (gl. color), dat. pl. secht múir gloinidi con dathaisb examlaib in a timchell, "seven chrystal walls, with various colours around it," Vis. Ad. 1088. *Boltanadh* (gl. odor), cf. ní boltigetar side bolad, "non odorem faciunt hi," Z. 447. 1089. *Bréntus* (gl. fetor), v. *supra*.

1090–1094. *Dénmusach* (gl. factor) from dénmus, O'R. *deanmas*, an effect, and this from dénum, "to do." 1091. *Doilbtheoir* (gl. factor) has been noticed *supra*. 1092.

*Cennaidhe*

<sup>1</sup> The Lat. *oráta*, hibernicised. *Oratio* was also imported: I have not met the nom. sing., which must have been orathe, oirthe (cf. coibee, from confessio), but the acc. sing. *orthain* occurs in the Lib. Hymn., p. 32: Nínine écas doríne innorthainse no fiac sleibte, "N. the sage made this prayer, or Fiacc of Sletty."

*Cennaidhe* (gl. emptor), O'R.'s *ceannaidhe*, "a merchant, any dealer;" *cethrar imorro roscennaigaim pátraic*, "now four persons purchased Patrick" (Pref. to *Secundinus' Hymn*). 1093. *Didnightsoir* (gl. protector), O'R.'s *dideanoir*, "protector, guardian," from *dítu*, gen. *díten*, as to which *v. supra*. 1094. *Boc* (gl. tener), *hod. bog*, "soft, tender, penetrable," O'R., cf. *buigi* (gl. mollior), *infra*, Bret. *bouk*, "soft;" hence the Engl. "bog."

1095-1099. *Figidóir* (gl. textor), *figheadóir*, O'R., "a weaver," from the causal verb *figim*, I weave, Corm. (W. *gwau*, *gwëu*, Bret. *gwéa*, to weave). Bopp (Gloss. 335) refers to the Skr. *r. vê*, *texere*, *suere*, and compares Lat. *vicio*, Gr. *ῥ-πιον*, Lith. *udis*, *textura*; see also Diefenbach, G. W. i. 148, 431; Benfey, Gr. W. i. 287. To the Engl. "weave," web, O. H. G. *web-an*, &c. (see Curtius, G. E. i. 261), we cannot yet quote the corresponding forms in Old Irish and Welsh. 1096. *Triallatóir* (gl. nitor, attempter). The stem from which this noun is formed occurs in the Lib. Hymn. (pref. to *Flacc's Hymn*): "*dentar trial* [mo] *berthasa*, ol *Dubthach*, con *accadar Fiac*, "Let an attempt be made to tonsure me," said *Dubthach*, "so that *Fiac* may perceive it." 1097. *Fliuchidect* (gl. liquor), from *fliuchaide* *humidus*, Z. 272, *v. supra*. 1098. *Cumdaightóir* (gl. conditor), cf. *cumtach*, *edificatio*, Z. 229, 777, 1046. 1099. *Maigister* (gl. retor, leg. rector), from Lat. *magister*.

1100-1104. *Senóir*, from the Lat. *senior* (which would, I think, more regularly have become *sinóir*); W. *henwr* = *hen-gwr*, a Gaulish *senoviro-s*. 1101. *Eistidóir* (gl. auditor), cf. O'R.'s *eistim*, "I hear;" by metathesis for O. Ir. *éistsim*, cf. *héitsidi* (*auditores*), *éitset* (*audiunt*), Z. 23, 87; *foéitsider* (*subintelligitur*), Z. 34; *foétsecht*, *subintellectio*, Z. 771: the preservation of the *t* suggests the loss of an *n*. 1102. *Croidhe* = *cradia*, *cridio*, in O. Ir. an *ia*-stem, neuter like Skr. *hr̥daya*, Zend *zeredha-ya*, Goth. *hairtô*, and Slav. *sr̥dīce*, while Gr. *καρδία*, and Lith. *szirdis*, are fem. The gen. and dat. of *cride* occur in the following gloss from *Cormac*: *Torc*, i. nomen do *chridiu* ut *etan dixit*. Ni *fó* in *dam dom mo thuirce* i. mo *chridi* im *chliab cofil forerith*. "*Torc*, i. e. a name for the heart; as *Etan* said, 'not good is the throbbing of my *torce*, i. e. of my heart in my bosom which is trembling.'" Cf. also *luathchride*, gl. *cardiacus* in the *Leyden codex* of *Priscian*; *Dianchride*, *supra*, No. 1080. What is the *críd* in *fomchridichfidersa* (gl. *accingar*), Z. 475; *fochridigedar* (gl. *accingit*), Z. 476? Perhaps we may connect with this *cris*, gen. *oresa*, a girdle: Bret. *dar-greiz*, "the girdle or the middle of the body." *Croidhe* is always spelt *cride* in Z. (the *o* in *eroidhe* being introduced to mark the broad pronunciation of the *r*). I know not if W.

craidd

<sup>1</sup> *Fó* (*e* being lost between vowels, and *eu* becoming *é*) = Skr. *vasu*, Zend *vôhu*.

craidd were ever a stem in *ia*. 1103. *Fairge* (gl. equor), *v. supra*. 1104. *Marmur*, marble, from Lat. marmor.

1105-1109. *Ainmidhe* (gl. castor), an animal. 1106. *Ad*, hoc ador *ad* should, perhaps, be read (as O'D. suggests) hoc ador *torad*: *torad* is "fruit" in O. Ir., dat. sing. *torud*, Z. 231. 1107. *Ughdur* (gl. auctor), from auctor: cf. O. Ir. *augtortás* = auctoritas, W. *awdur*. 1108, 1109. *Maisi*, *Mtnaisi*, *v. supra*.

1110-1112. *Cuimneach* (gl. memor), co-m'n-ech. 1111. *Micuinneach* (gl. immemor), root *MAN*, as to which *v. supra*: cf. ní *cuman* lim, gl. nescio; *cuimnigedar* (gl. reminiscens), Z. 843. 1112. *Tecoisce* (gl. doctior), cf. *tegaige*, *supra*, would have been in O. Ir. *tecaisciu*. The *-iu*, *-u* in the O. Ir. comparatives from *iús*, and this from *iás* = Skr. *tyás* (strong theme), O. Lat. *-iōs*, Goth. *isa*, Gr. *ισω*. The *nis* (spelt *nias*, *nis*, *nis*, *infra*) preceding the adj., is = ní is, ní as, "a thing which is," *is*, *as*, being, as I conjecture, respectively the third sing. indic. of the roots *as*, *is*, the principal fragments of which remaining in O. Ir. are as follows:—

Sing.	Plur.
Pres. indic. 1. am, amm <sup>1</sup>	ammi (n) <sup>2</sup>
2. at	adib <sup>3</sup> , ada
3. is, it <sup>4</sup>	hit, it
as, at	(at)
Pres. subj. 3. asu, aso	atu.
Impersonal Flexion.	
1. ismé, asmmé <sup>5</sup>	issnisi
2. istú	ississi, itsib.

I cannot explain these forms solely by the root *as* and the active voice. The *átmane*-forms of *as* given by the grammarians are fictions. One is therefore thrown upon the root *is* and the middle voice, of which last there are, I think, clear traces in the Celtic dialects.

<sup>1</sup> *Arnamtomnad admm* (= *na* + *amm*) in *duine*, Z. 702.

<sup>2</sup> *Ammi néulig*, Z. 252.

<sup>3</sup> *Adib óis muintire*, Z. 478; *adib strab do dia*, *ibid.* *Adib iressich*, Z. 252. Before *as* the *h* is assimilated: *adimmaic*, Z. 251. What is the form *abí* in Z. 1043, gl. 18: *quasi dixisset abí mogasi dam atá far cóimdiu in nim*, "as if he had said that ye are servants: your lord also is in heaven?" A misreading for *adi*, i. e. *adim*?

<sup>4</sup> *Itsib ata chomarpi*, Z. 894: *lthé ciatu ruchraitest*, Z. 570: *rofens at fás infenechus icondelg ferb adé*, "it is known that the Fenechus is void in comparison with the words of God," Corm. v. *Ferb*.

<sup>5</sup> Z. 434, *-mmé*, from *mé* + *mé*? Cf. Lat. *meme*.

dialects. In the first person sing. *am*, *amm* is the Skr. *asmi*, Gr. *ἐμμή, εἰμή*, Lat. *sum*, Lith. *es-mi*, Goth. *im*, Eng. *am*. Here Irish has retained the old form better than her Celtic sisters, the W. being *wyf*, Corn. *of*, Bret. *off*. The plur. *ammi* (*n*) is startlingly like the Gr. *ἐσμέν*, both, perhaps, standing for an original *as-masmi*. That the *n* is part and parcel of the Celtic form seems proved by the uninflected *m* ( $= m + n$ ) in the corresponding W. *ym*, Corn. *on*, Bret. *om-p*, as well as by the fact that *ammi* does not aspirate, and must, therefore, have ended in a consonant. In the 2nd person sing. *a-t'*, like the W. *wy-t*, Corn. *o-s*, is formed by suffixing the pronoun of this person. But the *a* in *a-t* points to the Skr. *âsê*, Gr. *ἦσαι*, the 2nd pers. of the root *âs*, to sit, to be, "from which," says Bopp, Gloss. 35, "the root of the verb subst. *as* is, perhaps, shortened." Whereas the *wy* in *wy-t* rests on *ê*, *ai*, Skr. *asi*, Gr. *εἶ*. For the agglutination of the pronoun cf. O. N. *er-t*, Eng. *ar-t*, Goth. *vas-t* = Eng. *was-t*, O. N. *var-t*. The plural *ada*<sup>2</sup> seems from *adib*, which may = *adai* + *sið* the pers. pron. of the 2nd pers. pl.: cf. the Skr. *âdhvê* for *âs-dhvai*, Gr. *ἦσθε*. In the 3rd person *is* of course is = Skr. *asti*, Gr. *ἐσ-τί(ν)*, Lith. *es-ti*, Eng. *is*. But, like the Lat. *es-t*, Goth. *ist*, it must have lost its terminal vowel at an early period, for it never aspirates. Indeed, in one instance (is nuisse, Z. 370) it seems to take a transported *n*, which would point to an old Celtic form *ASTIN*. But here, perhaps, Z. misread *n* for *h*. The forms *it*, *at*<sup>3</sup>, in the sing. are obscure to me. Can they have passed over from the plur.? There *hit* (note the *metathesis aspirationis*, *h-i-t* = *i-h-i(n)t*), or *it* is = Skr. *santi* (for *asanti*), Zend. *hēnti*, Gr. *(σ)εντί, εἰστί*, Lat. *s-unt*, Goth. *sind*: other Celtic forms are W. and Bret. *ynt*, Corn. *yns*, *ens*. *As* aspirates, and must therefore have ended with a vowel at a comparatively recent period. It is generally used in dependent or relative sentences; and was, I believe, originally identical with the Skr. *âstê*: *at* seems to point to *ἦνται*, Skr. *âsatê*, for *âsantai*, the nasal of plurality being omitted, as in *dadatê* = *δῶο-νται*. The subjunctive forms *asu*<sup>4</sup> (*aso*), and *atu*, only occur in connexion with the conjunctions

*ma,*

<sup>1</sup> Z. 1129.

<sup>2</sup> *Ada* baill, Z. 251.

<sup>3</sup> *Is* and *at* *gnim* *tengad isind huillu labramarni*, "est officium lingue in omni quod loquimur," Z. 446. This is an example of the use of *at* as a *singular* form. But there can be no doubt that it will be found in the plural. I can, however, as yet only quote Middle-Irish examples, such as "*at buide do lâma at brecca do beoil at liatha do súille*," Leab. Breacc, cited O'Don. Gr. 350. *As* is often found in an absolute position. Thus *As du Christ as immaircide in salm-so*, "*it is to Christ this psalm is inscribed*," Z. 473: *Sancti et iusti it hé as chorp dosom*. *Christus as chenn ind noib as chorp*, "*Sancti et iusti, it is they who are his body*." *Christus* is head, the saints are body," Z. 197, where note the use of *as* in the plur.

<sup>4</sup> *M-assu* thol, Z. 671.



*ma*, "if," and *cia*, *cé*, "although," Z. 671, 673. *Asu* (*aso*), the *s* of which is sometimes doubled, appears to me identical with the Skr. imperative *âstâm*; and *atu* (the *t* of which is unaspirable, and must, therefore, have lost a preceding *n*) seems the Indo-European *âsantâm*. 1113. *Laidiri* (gl. fortior), positive *laidir*: *laidiri*, gl. fortitudo, *supra*. 1114. *Mó* (gl. major). This form occurs in Z. 285, as well as *móo*, *móa*, *má*, *máo*, *máa*, W. is *mwy*, Corn. *moy*, Bret. *muy* (where note the preservation of the primitive *i*). One thing is tolerably clear about these forms, that they have lost a vowel-flanked *g*: cf. Skr. *mahiyâns*, Zend. *maçyéhîm zām* = *μειζονα γῆν*, Bopp; Osc. *mais*, Lat. *major*, for *mag-ios*, Goth. *maiza*, *μειζων*, from *μεγων*. So in the superl. O. Ir. *maam*.

1115-1119. *Lugha* (gl. minor), in Z. 283, 284, *lugu*, *laigiu*, W. *lle* = *ἐλάσσων* (*ἐλαχίων*), Lat. *levior*, Skr. *laghiyâns*, Eng. *less*. 1116. *Ferr* (gl. melior) = W. Corn. and Bret. *guell*, Z. 286: cf. Skr. *variyâns*, *ἀρείων*. The second *r* in *ferr*, *l* in *guell*, represent the assimilated *y*: W. superl. *goreu* stands for *varama*. 1117. *Méaa* (gl. pejor), *messa*, Z. 285. The positive is the prefix *mí-* (Ebel) = Goth. *missa* (Dief. G. W. ii. 76) = Eng. *mis*: cf. Skr. *mithyâ*, "falsely." There are two other O. Ir. comparatives in *-sa*, viz., *nesa*, *nessa*, or *nesso*, "nearer," and *tresa*, or *tressa*, "firmer," "stronger." *Nessa*, W. *nes*, if connected with the Zend *nazdista* (*proximus*) = Skr. *nēdīah̥tha*, may stand for *nasdiās*: cf. Skr. *nēdīyas*. (With the superl. Ir. *nessam*, W. *nesaf*, Ebel has compared Umbr. Osc. *nesimo*.) *Tressa*, W. *trech*, Bret. *tréc'h*, seems to point to a Gaul. *trexiās*, but this leaves its connexion with the positive *trén* unexplained, unless, indeed, this be = *trexna*.

1120-1124. *Sanntaigi* (gl. avarior), *sanntach*, *supra*, No. 667, 1121. *Dilé* (gl. carior), posit. *dil*; is *dil laee maid* [leg. *maith*] *do dénum dúibsi*, "she likes (lit. est gratum ei) to do good to you," Z. 283: *nimdil*, Z. 942; compar. *diliu*, Z. 283; superl. *dilem*: is hed as *dilem lium rath precepte*, "It is this that is dearest to me, the grace of teaching," Z. 604. 1122. *Soillsi* (gl. clarior), pos. *sollus*, *solus*. 1123. *Meata* (gl. debilior) = O. Ir. *mettu*, from O'R.'s *meata*, "cowardly, fearful, timid," reminds one of the Goth. *gamaiðs*, Eng. *mad*, but perhaps the resemblance is accidental. Cf. W. *meth*, "a miss," *methiant*, failure, decay, Corn. *meth*, pudor, Z. 223, *méza*, "timide," "honteux." 1124. *Gile* (gl. albior), pos. *gel* (= *gila*), *geal* (gl. albus), *supra*, No. 659. Cf. Lat. *gilvus* = O. H. G. *gelo*, Eng. *yellow*. "The stem," says Lottner (7 Zeits. 184), "is widely spread, but with other suffixes: Gr. *χλωρός*, Skr. *hari*, Sl. *žlütü*, Lith. *geltas*."

1125-1129. *Socarthanaighi* (gl. amabilior). 1126. *Solegha* (gl. legibilior). 1127. *Somolta* (gl. laudabilior), all formed by prefixing the particle *so* (= *εὖ*) to adjectives formed respectively from the roots *CAR*, *LĒG*, and *MOI*, as to which *v. supra*, and compare with *socarthanaighi* *cairdidine*, for *cairtine*, "of friendship," Z. 740, *cairdinighther*

(amari), Z. 1129, which, however, are formations from the participial stem, carant. 1128. *Conaichi* (gl. felicior), cf. O'R.'s conách, "prosperity, affluence." 1129. *Glicca* (gl. sapientior), O. Ir. gliccu: ar ni pa *gliccu* felsub olambieidai si in Christo estia, Z. 1040, "for no philosopher is wiser than ye will be," &c.: the abstract derived from it occurs in a gloss on "sapientes in astutia," Z. 257, viz., isin tuaichli isin *glicci*, i foili, 1130: cf. Goth. glaggvus, O. N. glöggr, A. S. gleav, N. H. G. klug, Dieffenbach, G. W. ii. 411.

1130-1133. *Cainiuaraighi* (gl. benignior), read *cáinfiarraighi*? compar. of *cáinfiuarach*, voc. sing., cain[f]uarraig, occurs in Gildas' Loric. 1131. *Dana* (gl. audacior), leg. dána: the positive of this is dána, cited *supra* from Colman's Hymn, 12, and glossing davus in Z. 20. With *dána*, Glück, 92, connects the river-name Dânuvius (N. H. G. Dónau, Eng. Danube), often wrongly written Danubius. Cf. also dánatu (audacia), Z. 769. The dat. sing. of dána occurs in the Féilire, Jan. 23:—

Césad cebriani	The suffering of Cebrianus
clementi consádu:	And of Clement I celebrate:
ronsadut dondrígu	May they convoy us to the Kingdom,
conandúnad <i>dánu</i> .	With their daring host.

1132. *Seirbe* (gl. amarior), pos. serb, O'R.'s searbh = W. chwewr, O. H. G. sueran (dolere) cf. the Eng. *service* tree; cf. the adverb *intserbu* (gl. amarius), Z. 563. Z. has also the subst. serbe, a fem. iâ-stem: gen. sing. o cech cenélu *serbe*, Z. 257, "ab omni genere amaritudinis," acc. sing. cen *serbí* pectho (gl. azymi), "without the bitterness of sin." 1133. *Labartaighe* (gl. loquacior), pos. labartach, an adj. formed from the base labar, frequent in Celtic: cf. Corn. guir-leueriat, veridicus, gou-leueriat, falsidicus, Z. 98, W. llafaru, llefaru, to speak; aflafar, dumb (= Ir. amlabar, Z. 743), and in Irish, labrad loqui, sermo: combad an dede sin im' *labrad*-sa, Z. 460, *rolabrastar*, *supra*, "he spoke," which comes from a deponent labra-r, Z. 444. Bopp, in his Glossary, p. 297, has referred the Mod. Ir. labhram, I speak, labhradh, speech, to the Skr. r. lap loqui, *sed qu.*; cf. the Gaulish name Labarus. A form, apparently taken from the Lat. labrum, occurs in O. Ir., but unfortunately I am as yet only able to quote its acc. pl.:—

Sén, a christ, mo <i>labra</i>	Bless, O Christ, my lips (?)
a choimde secht nime!	O Lord of seven heavens! <sup>1</sup>

Before

<sup>1</sup> Verses prefixed to the Leabhar Breacc copy of the Féilire of Oíngus céle Dé ("God's companion"). In a MS. preserved in the Bodleian, however (Rawlinson, F, 95, fo. 59), this passage runs: Sén a christ mo *labrad*, a choimdiu secht nime,—and this I believe to be the true reading.

Before leaving the subject of the Celtic comparatives, I take the opportunity of referring to a paper on the subject by Dr. Ebel in the Beitr., vol. ii., pp. 78-80, and of printing a note with which I have been favoured by Prof. Siegfried: "I was long doubtful whether the Old Irish comparative in *iu*, *u*, was from *-iân* (like Greek) or *-iâs* (like Latin). I am now convinced it is from *-iâs*, whence by weakening, *iûs*, *iu*. We have the analogy of the acc. pl. of masc. a-stems, which ended in *-ûs*, not *-ûn* (ex-âns); this we know, because that case never appears with the transported *n*, as in the sing. *fer* (*n*). The Welsh termination of the comparative *-ach*, the Breton *-oeh*, one would wish to explain likewise from *-iâs*. But I believe that this syllable (the Indo-European *îâns*) is totally lost in Welsh, as it is almost in Irish. No one will find this unnatural who knows that the original accent of the comparative was on the radical syllable. The termination *-ach* must then be some agglutinated word or particle, though such seems at first not offered by the Welsh lexicons. I would point to a possible connexion with *éξ*, *ἔξω*, *ἐξοχα*, W. *eh*-, Ir. *as*-, and especially with the unexplained *assa*, which occurs with the Old Ir. comparative in Z. 286. Cf. also the Welsh '*ech*-doe, day before yesterday, *ech*-nos, night before last.'"

1134-1139. *Saithech na tuise* (gl. turibulus, thurible, censer), "vessel of the incense:" *saithech*, occurs, spelt *soitheach* in the *Lebar na Cert*, p. 236. Dare we compare the W. *saig*? *Tuise*, gen. of *tus* (which occurs in composition in *tuslestar*, gl. turibulum, Z. 1120); *tus* is from the Lat. *tus*, and from the inflection of the adjective *dimór* in the following lines, it appears to have been feminine (Lib. Hymn. 7 a):—

Melchar tidnachtaid indóir	Melchar, giver of the gold:
Caspar tucc intus dimóir	Caspar brought the excellent frankincense:
Patifarsat tucc inmírmáith	Patifarsat brought the good myrrh;
Conastarat <sup>1</sup> dondrig[ <i>f</i> ]laith.	He gave them to the kingly Lord.

The acc. is more correctly spelt *túis* in Harl. 1802, 5 b (*túis* dodia dodégtidnaic). 1135. *Urralaisti* (gl. horologium, ὡρολόγιον) I have never met elsewhere. It is identical with the W. *orlais*, horloge. Cf. *próiste*, *cóiste*, from broche, coche. 1136. *Piloir* (gl. colodrigium, i. e. collistrigium, collum, stringo), French pilori, "Engl. pillory, aus dem deutschen pflare?" (J. Grimm, Rechtsalterthümer, 725). 1137. *Compas no raing antisair*, "a compass, or the carpenter's (or mason's) divider," O'D.; *sair*, gen. sing. of *sáer* = W. *saer*, a masc. a-stem. Cf. *sáirdénmidecht*, gl. artificium, Z. 771; *sáer* oc suidigud sillab, Z. 1018, "an artist in placing syllables;" n. pl. *nitat sóir huili oc saigid for sunu*, Z. 460, "all are not artists in disputing respecting sounds,"

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *conastarat*, Z. 360 (4).

sounds," Corn. *sair artifex, faber*, Z. 142. How is it that the initial *s* is retained in Welsh? Ciaran macc *intsáir* ("Céranus filius *artificis*," Book of Armagh) is a well-known person in Irish hagiology, as is also the Gobhan *Sáor* in Irish tradition. The Highland name Macintyre = *mac intsáir*. 1139. *Maide sgine* (gl. *manubrium*), handle of a knife; *maide*, lit. "wood," "stick," occurs in Corm., and Bopp compares it with Skr. *manthâna* (*rudis*); *sgine*, gen. of *sgian*, as to which *v. supra*, No. 440.

In conclusion, I have to repeat the expression of my great obligations to my friend and teacher, Professor Siegfried. To his genius or guidance are due all the novel truths brought forward in this Commentary, and he is in nowise responsible for the mistakes which it contains. I have also to request that my readers will, before forming an opinion on the contents of any of the preceding paragraphs, see whether the statements made therein have been corrected, completed, or modified in the *Corrigenda* and *Addenda* at the end of the volume.

## APPENDIX.

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It has been thought that the following Hymn, with the glosses thereon, would form an appropriate supplement to the foregoing Tract and Commentary. The poem in question is taken from the copy preserved in the so-called "Leabhar Breacc," or "Speckled Book" of the Mac Egans (fol. 111, *a*, *b*), a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. In the opinion of Dr. Todd, this manuscript was produced in the latter part of the fourteenth century. It is a large and well-written codex, and contains many Irish tracts and poems, of which some (such as the "Vision of Mac Conglinni," and the "Calendar of Oingus") are of considerable antiquity.

I know nothing certain about the Gillas (or Gillus—the MS. allows of either reading) to whom the scribe attributes our poem. As, however, Laidcenn, son of Baeth the Victorious (who would seem from the preface to have brought Gillas' production to Ireland), died in the year 661<sup>1</sup>, we may perhaps presume that our Gillas was the celebrated Welshman, S. Gildas Badonicus, whose death is recorded in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 569.

<sup>1</sup> "This ecclesiastic was a pupil of S. Lactan, at Clonfert-Molua, now Clonfert-Mulloe, or Kyle, in the Queen's County, and died on the 12th of January (at which day he is commemorated in the Irish calendars), in the year 661."—Reeves, *Proceedings R. I. A.*, Nov. 3, 1858, where also may be found the obituary notices of Laidcenn, contained in Tigernach and the Annals of Ulster. In the latter he is called *Laidgenn sapiens*. In the Bodleian Annals of Innisfallen we find at the year 651, *Quies Laidcenn mc. Baith bannaig*. For this quotation, as well as for the following extracts from the calendars, I am indebted to Dr. Reeves:—

Crist asrúnaid rindaig  
Laidcenn macc Baith bandaig.

Christ's acute mystery-explainer is  
Laidcenn son of Baeth the Victorious.

*Féilire Oingusso*, Jan. 12.

(*rindaig* is glossed by *glic* in the *Leabhar Breacc*, and the first line by "is rinnaith irrúinib crist, i. e. he is sharp-pointed in the mysteries of Christ." *Bandaig*, gen. sing. m. of *bandach*, is translated "victorious" on the authority of Colgan). Laidhgenn macc Baoith o Cluain ferta molua *et* as ann ata a adhnacul, Aois Cr. 660, "L. son of B. of C. F. M. and there is his tomb, A. D. 660."—*Calendar of Donegal*, Jan. 12. So the scholiast on Marian Gorman at Jan. 12: Laidcenn ó cluain ferta molua *]* is ann rohadnacht som .i. Laidcenn mac bóith, "from C. F. M. and it is there he was buried, i. e. L. son of B." Denis mentions a Ladkenus Hiberniensis who made an abstract from the "Moralia" of Gregory the Great. But I am doubtful if this were the same as L., son of Baeth.

569. This Gildas was the son of Caw, a disciple of Ilut, and, in the opinion of his countrymen, an "egregius scolasticus et scriptor optimus" (Rees' *Cambro-British Saints*; Llandovery, 1853, pp. 120, 343 n). The Welsh origin of the hymn is indicated by its Latinity. Thus gibra (homo), cona (oculus), sena (dens), gigma (leg. gugra? caput), are, so far as I know, only found in the *Folium Luxemburgense* (see Zeuss, G. C. 1096, 1097, where the forms gibras, conis, sennarum, gugras, are quoted from Mone's edition in his *Die gallische Sprache*; Karlsruhe, 1851). If Gildas Badonicus were the author, and if, as is possible, the *mortalitas hujus anni* mentioned in the fifth and sixth lines were the Yellow Plague, we might attribute the composition of our hymn to the year 547, when that visitation was first inflicted on Britain, and when Gildas was 31 years of age. Dr. Reeves, indeed, has thought (*Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, November 8, 1858) that the composer of our hymn was a later writer. But I understand that this eminent scholar has recently found reason to alter this opinion, which rested, no doubt, on the statement that Gillas was a contemporary of Laidcenn, involved in the assertion that the latter "venit ab eo [scil. Gilla] in insolam Hiberniam." However this may be, I do not think it desirable to go further into the question, agreeing, as I do, with Denis (Catal. Codd. Theol. Vindob., i. 3, p. 2932), who prints from a Viennese MS. of the fifteenth century some verses of the hymn in question, and observes thereon:—"Hymnus sat mendose scriptus, rudis et superstitiosus, quo quis omnes vel minimas partes corporis sui partes Deo protegendas prorsus ἀνατομικῶς adnumerat, ubi ad membrorum censum delabatur, Plautinum te cum aut Merlinum Coccajum audire credas."

Herr Mone, the learned Director of Archives at Karlsruhe, has published the text of the following hymn from a Darmstadt MS. of the end of the eighth century, which attributes the composition to "Lathacan Scotigena." Mone's edition ("Hymni Latini Medii Aevi," Friburg, 1853, vol. i. p. 367), is followed by a commentary in German, from which I translate the following passages:—"As an example of Irish hymn-poetry of the seventh century, the above song is not without interest, for one perceives in it a national style of treatment which differs greatly from that of the other peoples. In minuteness of detail it agrees with the drawing of the ancient Irish figures (Bildwerk), particularly with that of the illuminations in the MSS., and this particularity (Specialisiren) is accordingly a national trait. See the 'Contributions of the Antiquarian Society in Zürich,' vol. vii., p. 73-75, 92".

"The song rests on Rom. xiii. 12, 2 Cor. x. 4, especially Ephes. vi. 11, 1 Thessal.

v. 8.

<sup>1</sup> Hence it will be seen that Mone considers the author to have been an Irishman. And certainly the authority of a MS. of the eighth century is not to be despised. But I repeat that the peculiar Latinity of

v. 8. Hence also χιτῶν τῆς πίστεως in the Menæa, July 29. Quibus pro lorica Christus est, vim non metuunt. Ennod. pro syn. præf. Since the Fall, inasmuch as man's body became mortal, it has been capable of injury, and will remain so until he shall again receive an immortal body through the resurrection. And inasmuch as he has lost the garment of the original innocence, the *stola prima*, he needs against the perils of the earthly life, a defensive garment, as it were, an armour. The song moves in these ideas, to which allusion is made in other places. For example: νεκρώσας τοὺς χιτῶνας δεξάμενος προπετείῃ τῆς ἀκрасίας, ἀλλὰ σύ με ἔνδυσον ὑιὲ τοῦ θεοῦ, στολὴν φωτεινὴν τῆς ἀναγεννήσεως. Triodion, E. 1. Gregor. Naz. Orat. xlii. p. 681, says:—'Ἀδὰμ τοὺς δερματίνους ἀμφιέννυται χιτῶνας, ἴσως τὴν παχύτεραν σάρκα καὶ θνητὴν καὶ ἀντίτυπον.'

With regard to the Irish glosses which are found between the lines or in the margin of the Leabhar Breace copy of our hymn, and for the sake of which alone such hymn is here printed, I am of opinion that they are middle-Irish, some of them early middle-Irish, but I can see no evidence that any of them were produced before the eleventh century. Thus we find *m* for Old Irish *ð* (noemaib = O. Ir. nóibaib); *d* for *t* (augdar = O. Ir. augtor); *nd* for O. Ir. *nn* (adbronda, coitchind, colaind, brond, cend). *A* is written for *o* in *sean*, O. Ir. *sen*, for *i* in *an* "in," *at* "in thy," and for *o* in *mara*, O. Ir. *mora*. *Iu* has become *i* in *cind* (capiti, W. and Corn. *pyn*), anciently *ciunn*. In declension the feminine article has in the nom. pl. masc. usurped the place of the forms proper to the masc., and we find *na sloig*, *na hescarait*, *na baill*, which in Old Irish would be respectively *intálóig*, *indescarait*, *inbaill*. In the dat. pl. the article and adjectives have dropt their labial ending, and we have *dona hainglib*, *cusna hairnib*, *cumachtaib nemtruailnide*, for the Old Ir. *donaib ainglib*, *cusnaib áirnib*, *cumachtaib nebthruailnidib*. The noun, too, has suffered serious changes: thus all distinction seems lost between the nom., gen., and voc. sing. of *ia*-stems, and we find *cride* for the O. Ir. *oridi* (cordis) and a *thigerna* for a *thigerni* (domine). In the dat. pl. of *macc*, a masc. *a*-stem, the old accusative termination seems to have taken the place of the dative-ending, and we find *maccu* for the O. Ir. *maccaib*. In a consonantal stem, *mfl* (= *mlit*), we observe in the acc. pl. a passing over to the vocalic declension, and thus *ocmiled-u* appears for the ancient *ócmíled-a*. Other such instances will be mentioned in the notes. In the verb the only remarkable form presented by the glosses is *ingerrtha* (gl. lacerandum) for the Old Irish *gerrthí*. The practice of thus forming the fut.

the hymn leads me to believe in its Cambrian origin. The metre, too, is un-Irish. It seems to be what Welsh writers call *y gyhydedd laes*.

fut. part. pass. by prefixing *in* to the pret. part. pass. has lasted down to the present day. It is noticed in O'Molloy's *Grammatica Latino-Hibernica*, Romæ, 1677, pp. 99, 100, where we find the following:—"Particula autem *in* addita voculæ facit voculam importare participium finiens in *dus* apud latinos, ut *faciendus*, ut *hoc non est faciendum*, hibernicè *ní bhfuil so indeunta*." This, in Old Irish, would be *ní dénti inso*<sup>1</sup>.

The text of the hymn is printed as it stands in the MS., save that I have expanded the contractions, severed the prepositions from the words they govern, punctuated, and invariably commenced the lines and the proper names with capitals. The glosses have been placed under the text, their numerous contractions expanded, and such expansions represented by italics.

Gillas hanc loriam fecit ad demones expellendos eos qui adversaverunt illi. Per-  
u[enit] angelus ad illum: et dixit illi angelus. Si quis homo frequentaverit illam  
addetur ei secul[um] septim[is] annis: et tertia pars peccatorum delebitur. In quacunque  
die cantaverit hanc orationem, oratores, homines uel demones et inimici non possunt  
nocere: et mors in illo die non tangit. Laidcend mac Búith Bannaig uenit ab eo in  
insolam Hiberniam: transtulit et portauit superaltare sancti Patricii episcopi sauos  
nos facere, amen. Metrum undecaisillabum quod et bracicatelecticon dicitur quod  
undecem sillabis constat. sic scanditur,

[S]uffragare<sup>1</sup> trinitatis unitas, unitatis miserere trinitas,  
et sic disponitur:

Suffragare<sup>2</sup>, quæso<sup>3</sup>, mihi possito<sup>4</sup>

Ut

Gloss.—<sup>1</sup> *Forgaire* ata hic onbrethir choitchind asberar sufragor .i. *fortachtaigim*. *sufragare* .i. *fortachtaigim*, "this is an imperative from the common verb, which is called *sufragor* .i. I assist, *sufragare*, i. e. I assist." <sup>2</sup> *INni tra atbert intaugdar* [*in marg.*] hic .i. *sufragare* dobeth *forgaire* onbrethir choitchind asberar sufragor .i. *dotoet uad ifus conidinfinit gnima on brethir gneithig asberar* [*sufrago*] .i. *sufragor*. *fuit* *sufrago* secundum veteres. "Now what the author has said here, i. e. that *sufragare* is an imperative from the common verb which is called *sufragor*, i. e. it came from it here, [or] it may be an infinitive active, from the active verb which is called *sufrago*, i. e. *sufragor*. *Fuit*, &c. <sup>3</sup> .i. *deus*. <sup>4</sup> .i. *iarsuidiugud*, "having been placed," lit. "after placing."

<sup>1</sup> Ebel (Beitr. 1, 162) has equated the -ti of the O. Ir. part. fut. pass. with Skr. -tavya, Gr. -río-ς, Lat. -tīvū-s. Z. has compared the Old Breton -toe, the Mod. Welsh -dwy. Cf. also the Cornish -dow in car-a-dow, casa-dow, (amandus, abominandus).



4. Magni<sup>(4)</sup> maris<sup>5</sup> uelut in periculo<sup>6</sup>.  
Ut non secum trahat<sup>7</sup> me mortalitas<sup>8</sup>  
Hujus anni<sup>9</sup> neque mundi uanitas<sup>10</sup>,  
Et hoc<sup>11</sup> idem peto a sublimibus<sup>12</sup>
8. Celestis<sup>13</sup> milit[i]e<sup>14</sup> uirtutibus<sup>15</sup>;  
Ne me linquant<sup>16</sup> lacerandum<sup>17</sup> hostibus<sup>18</sup>,  
Sed defendant<sup>19</sup> me iam<sup>20</sup> armis<sup>21</sup> fortibus<sup>22</sup>,  
Ut me illi præcedant in acie<sup>23</sup>
12. Celestis<sup>24</sup> exercitus<sup>25</sup> m[i]litie<sup>26</sup>  
Cerubin<sup>27</sup> et cerupihin<sup>28</sup> cum millibus<sup>29</sup>,  
Gabriel<sup>30</sup> et Michæl<sup>31</sup> cum similibus<sup>32</sup>;  
Opto tronos<sup>33</sup>, uirtutes<sup>34</sup>, archangelos<sup>35</sup>,
16. Principatus<sup>36</sup>, potestates<sup>37</sup>, angelos<sup>38</sup>.  
Ut m[e] denso<sup>39</sup> defendentes<sup>40</sup> agmine<sup>41</sup>  
Inimicos<sup>42</sup> uale[a]nt<sup>43</sup> prosternere<sup>44</sup>.  
Dum deinde ceteros agonetetas<sup>45</sup>,
20. Patriarchas<sup>46</sup> quatuor quater profetas<sup>47</sup>;

Apostolos

Gloss.—<sup>4</sup>(4) .i. mor, "great." <sup>5</sup>.i. inmara "of the sea." <sup>6</sup>.i. anguasacht, "in danger." <sup>7</sup>.i. naromsraine inbas, "that the mortality may not defeat me." <sup>8</sup>.i. diabul iarforba mobethad, "the devil after the completion of my life." <sup>9</sup>.i. nahamsairesca, "of this time." <sup>10</sup> nadimaines intioegail, "nor the world's vanity." <sup>11</sup>.i. allatum .i. impide, "a supplication." <sup>12</sup> onahardaib, "from the heights." <sup>13</sup>.i. nemdai, "of heavenly." <sup>14</sup>.i. calmdacht, "soldiery." <sup>15</sup>.i. nasualaig, "the virtues." <sup>16</sup> naromfacbat, "that they should not leave me." <sup>17</sup>.i. ingerrtha, "about to be mangled." <sup>18</sup> escarait, "enemies." <sup>19</sup>.i. corumditnet, "that they defend me." <sup>20</sup>.i. cohairithe, "particularly." <sup>21</sup>.i. arm. <sup>22</sup>.i. calma, "brave." <sup>23</sup>.i. coróremtusalgit remum isnacathaib, "that they may precede me in the battles." <sup>24</sup> nemda, "heavenly." <sup>25</sup>.i. nasloig, "the hosts." <sup>26</sup>.i. nacrodaecta .i. comthinol nanaingel, "of the soldiery, i. e. a congregation of the angels." <sup>27</sup>.i. sciencie multitudo. <sup>28</sup>.i. adntes, "burning heat." <sup>29</sup> cunahilmillib, "with the many thousands." <sup>30</sup>.i. fortitudo dei. <sup>31</sup>.i. qui sicut deus. <sup>32</sup>.i. cunacoscmailleib, "with the like persons." <sup>33</sup>.i. sedes dei interpretatur. <sup>34</sup>.i. innauirtute. <sup>35</sup>.i. summos nuntios. <sup>36</sup> naprincipate. <sup>37</sup>.i. napotestate. <sup>38</sup>.i. nuntios l. ministros. <sup>39</sup>.i. ontaluag dluith, "with the dense host." <sup>40</sup>.i. cswaditnet, "that they may defend." <sup>41</sup>.i. oailuag, "with a host." <sup>42</sup> nabescarait, "the enemies." <sup>43</sup>.i. cswafedat, "that they may be able." <sup>44</sup> acloid, "to overthrow them." <sup>45</sup>.i. unde dicitur agonithetas? principes belli .i. nahenachdu. Unde dicitur agon .i. anach. agon .i. cath l. cuimleng. Unde dicitur liber de agone Christianorum? ex quo fit agonia .i. brug l. athga. "Unde dicitur agonithetas? principes belli, i. e. the presidents of the assembly. Unde dicitur agon? i. e. an assembly; agon, i. e. a contest or conflict. Unde dicitur liber de agone Christianorum? ex quo fit agonia, i. e. anguish or struggle." <sup>46</sup> patres excelsos. <sup>47</sup>.i. ueros nuntios.

- Apostolos<sup>48</sup> navis Ch[risti] prortas<sup>49</sup>  
 Et martires<sup>50</sup> omnes peto athletas<sup>51</sup>,  
 Atque adiuro<sup>52</sup> et uirgines<sup>53</sup> omnes<sup>54</sup>.  
 24. Uiduas<sup>55(a)</sup> fideles<sup>54</sup> et profesores<sup>56</sup>  
 Uti me per illos<sup>56</sup> salus<sup>57</sup> sepiat<sup>58</sup>  
 Atque omne malum a me pereat<sup>59</sup>.  
 Christus<sup>60</sup> mecum pactum<sup>61</sup> firmum feriat<sup>62</sup>,  
 28. Cuius tremor<sup>63</sup> tetras<sup>64</sup> turbas terreat<sup>65</sup>.

Finit primus prologus graduum angelorum et patriarcharum, apostolorum et martirum cum Christo. INCIPIT prologus secundus de cunctis membris corporis usque ad genua.

- Deus, impenetrabilis tutela<sup>66</sup>,  
 Undique<sup>67</sup> me defende<sup>68</sup> potentia<sup>69</sup>.  
 Mei<sup>70</sup> gibre<sup>70</sup> pernas<sup>71</sup> omnes<sup>72</sup> libera<sup>73</sup>,  
 32. Tuta<sup>74</sup> pelta<sup>75</sup> protegente<sup>76</sup> singula<sup>77</sup>,  
 Ut non [t]etri<sup>78</sup> demones in latera<sup>79</sup>  
 Mea uibrent<sup>80</sup> ut soleant iacula<sup>81</sup>.

## Gigram

GLOSS.—<sup>48</sup> .i. missos. <sup>49</sup> .i. bruinecha l. nastiurasmaind. A prora .i. onbroine, onchuirr thussig naluinge, arite nomina ada corr: prora. puppis, "prow-men, or the steersmen: a prora .i. from the prow, i. e. from the foremost end of the ship; for these are the nomina of its two ends, prora, puppis." <sup>50</sup> .i. credentes. <sup>51</sup> .i. na hocmiledu .i. principes belli. <sup>52</sup> .i. atchimm, "I adjura." <sup>53</sup> oga, "virgins." <sup>53(a)</sup> nafedba, "the widows." <sup>54</sup> .i. indracca, "faithful." <sup>55</sup> nafaismedaig, "the confessors." <sup>56</sup> gnathugud trithu, "to use through them." <sup>57</sup> .i. slanti, "safety." <sup>58</sup> .i. coro[m]imme, "that it may surround me." <sup>59</sup> .i. condechad uam forculu ulcu bite foriarair chuirp 7 anma cechoein, "that back from me may go the ills that are behind the body and soul of every one." <sup>60</sup> unctus. <sup>61</sup> .i. cairdes l. dluthad, "friendship or compact." <sup>62</sup> .i. curabena, "that he strike" [cf. foedus ferire]. <sup>63</sup> .i. in anima et in bono .i. in corpore (sic). <sup>64</sup> .i. grana, "hideous." <sup>65</sup> curauaimnige, "that it may terrify." <sup>66</sup> ininillius nemthremeta l. nemthroeta, "the security impenetrable or unconquered." <sup>67</sup> .i. di cech leith, "from every side." <sup>68</sup> dítin, "defend thou." <sup>69</sup> .i. dotchumachtaib nemtruailnide, "with thy incorruptible powers." <sup>70</sup> .i. hominia. gibre. <sup>71</sup> .i. artus .i. compur inchleib, "trunk (?) of the chest." <sup>72</sup> .i. na huile, "all the." <sup>73</sup> .i. sár, "free thou." <sup>74</sup> .i. inill, "safe." <sup>75</sup> .i. sciath, "shield." <sup>76</sup> .i. ditnet, "they protect." <sup>77</sup> .i. membra .i. nabail, "the members." <sup>78</sup> .i. granna, "hideous." <sup>79</sup> .i. donatoebaid, "to the sides." <sup>80</sup> .i. narobertnaiget, "that they may not brandish." <sup>81</sup> .i. amal clechtait anurcharu, "as they are used, their darts."

\* In the MS. Mea.

- Gigram<sup>82</sup>, cephalē<sup>83</sup> cum iaris<sup>84</sup>, et conas<sup>85</sup>,  
 36. Patham<sup>86</sup>, lignam<sup>87</sup>, senas<sup>88</sup> atque micenas<sup>89</sup>  
 Cladum<sup>90</sup>, carsum<sup>91</sup>, mandianum<sup>92</sup>, talias<sup>93</sup>,  
 Patma<sup>94</sup>, exugiam<sup>95</sup> atque binas idumas<sup>96</sup>.  
 Meo ergo cum capillis<sup>97</sup> uertici<sup>98</sup>  
 40. Galea<sup>99</sup> salutis<sup>100</sup> esto<sup>101</sup> capiti<sup>102</sup>,  
 Fronti<sup>103</sup>, oculis<sup>104</sup> cerebro trifor<sup>105</sup>,  
 Rostro<sup>106</sup>, labio<sup>107</sup>, faciei<sup>108</sup>, timpori<sup>109</sup>,  
 Mento<sup>110</sup>, barbæ<sup>111</sup>, superciliis<sup>112</sup>, auribus<sup>113</sup>,  
 44. Genis<sup>114</sup>, bucis<sup>115</sup>, internaso<sup>116</sup>, naribus<sup>117</sup>,  
 Pupillis<sup>118</sup>, rotis<sup>119</sup>, palpebris<sup>120</sup>, tutonibus<sup>121</sup>,  
 Gingis<sup>122</sup>, anele<sup>123</sup>, maxillis<sup>124</sup>, faucibus<sup>125</sup>.  
 Dentibus<sup>126</sup>, lingue<sup>127</sup>, ori<sup>128</sup> et guturi<sup>129</sup>,  
 48. Uue<sup>130</sup>, gurgulioni<sup>131</sup>, et sublingue<sup>132</sup>, ceruici<sup>133</sup>,

Capitali,

GLOSS.—<sup>82</sup> .i. incoicend l. inceindetan, "the skull or the top of the forehead." <sup>83</sup> .i. inbaithes, "the crown." <sup>84</sup> .i. capillis. <sup>85</sup> .i. oculos. <sup>86</sup> .i. intetan, "the forehead." <sup>87</sup> .i. dontengaid, "to the tongue." <sup>88</sup> .i. dentes. <sup>89</sup> .i. etiucta fiacal, "*etiucta* (?) of teeth." <sup>90</sup> .i. collum. <sup>91</sup> .i. pectus. <sup>92</sup> .i. latus. <sup>93</sup> .i. nahinneda, "the bowels." <sup>94</sup> .i. nasliasta .i. infuathroic, "the loins, i. e. the waist." <sup>95</sup> .i. intarb sliasta l. infothoin, "the bull of the loin, or the buttock." <sup>96</sup> .i. manus. <sup>97</sup> .i. cuanafoiltinib, "with the hairs." <sup>98</sup> .i. mullach, "crown" (of the head). <sup>99</sup> .i. cathbarr, "helmet." <sup>100</sup> .i. slanti, "of safety." <sup>101</sup> .i. Christe. <sup>102</sup> .i. donchind, "to the head." <sup>103</sup> .i. donetan, "to the forehead." <sup>104</sup> .i. donasuilib, "to the eyes." <sup>105</sup> .i. doninchind tredelbdai, "to the triform brain." <sup>106</sup> .i. dongulbain, "to the bill." <sup>107</sup> .i. donbél, "to the lip." <sup>108</sup> .i. donagaid, "to the face." <sup>109</sup> .i. donaraid, "to the temple." <sup>110</sup> .i. donsmeich, "to the chin." <sup>111</sup> .i. donulchain, "to the beard." <sup>112</sup> .i. donamailgib, "to the eyebrows." <sup>113</sup> .i. donacluassuib, "to the ears." <sup>114</sup> .i. donagruadib, "to the cheeks." <sup>115</sup> .i. donahóilib, "to the lower cheeks." <sup>116</sup> .i. donetaróirín, "to the *internasus*" (the gristle between the nostrils). <sup>117</sup> .i. doiligtib .i. na srona, "to (the) passages, i. e. of the nose." <sup>118</sup> .i. dona maccu immlesuib, "to the pupils." <sup>119</sup> .i. donarothib, "to the irides (?)." <sup>120</sup> .i. donahabraechtáib, "to the eyelashes." <sup>121</sup> .i. donahimmchosuib, "to the eyelids." <sup>122</sup> .i. donamennanib l. donsmech, "to the double-chin (aux deux mentons), or to the chin." <sup>123</sup> .i. donanáil, "to the breath." <sup>124</sup> .i. donagruadib, "to the cheeks." <sup>125</sup> .i. dongíall, "to the jaw." <sup>126</sup> .i. dona flaclaib, "to the teeth." <sup>127</sup> .i. dontengaid, "to the tongue." <sup>128</sup> .i. donbeol, "to the mouth." <sup>129</sup> .i. donbragait, "to the throat." <sup>130</sup> .i. dontengaid, "to the tongue." <sup>131</sup> .i. don uball bragat, "to the apple of the throat." <sup>132</sup> .i. doféith bic bis fontengaid this, "to the little sinew that is under the tongue below" (the frenum). <sup>133</sup> .i. donchuirr bragat, "to the nape of the neck."

\* MS. donamennanibus.

Capitali<sup>134</sup>, ceutro<sup>135</sup>, cartilagini<sup>136</sup>  
Collo<sup>137</sup> clemens<sup>138</sup> adesto<sup>139</sup> tutamini<sup>140</sup>.

Obsecro<sup>141</sup> te<sup>142</sup>, domine<sup>143</sup> Jesu Christe, propter novem ordines<sup>144</sup> sanctorum<sup>145</sup> angelorum<sup>146</sup>.

Domine esto lorica tutissima<sup>147</sup>  
Erga membra, erga mea viscera<sup>148</sup>,  
Ut retundas<sup>149</sup> a me<sup>150</sup> invisibiles<sup>151</sup>  
54. Sudum<sup>152</sup> clauos<sup>153</sup>, quos fingunt<sup>154</sup> odibiles<sup>155</sup>.  
Tege<sup>156</sup>, ergo, deus<sup>157</sup>, forti<sup>158</sup> loricca<sup>159</sup>  
Cum scapulis<sup>160</sup> humeros<sup>161</sup> et bracia,  
Tege<sup>162</sup> ulnas<sup>163</sup> cum cubis et manibus<sup>164</sup>,  
58. Pugnas<sup>165</sup>, palmas<sup>166</sup>, digitos<sup>167</sup> cum unguibus<sup>168</sup>.  
Tege<sup>169</sup> spinas<sup>170</sup> et costas<sup>171</sup> cum artibus,

Terga,

Glossa.—<sup>134</sup> .i. donchendflacall, "to the foretooth" (?) <sup>135</sup> .i. dondibechean, "to the throat." <sup>136</sup> .i. donloing brond, "to the cartilage (?) of the belly" (the ensiform cartilage?). <sup>137</sup> .i. donmuineol, "to the neck." <sup>138</sup> .i. achainnarraig, "O gentle one." <sup>139</sup> .i. aratorta, "do thou give." <sup>140</sup> .i. dominillius, "for the security." <sup>141</sup> .i. altchimm, "I adjure." <sup>142</sup> .i. tu, "thee." <sup>143</sup> .i. athigerna, "O Lord." <sup>144</sup> .i. treasa .ix. nordaib, "by the nine orders." <sup>145</sup> .i. donanoemaib, "of the saints." <sup>146</sup> .i. donahainglib, "of the angels." <sup>147</sup> .i. athigerna bi atluir[i]g roinill ocumimdegall aramainsib inchentair ⁊ arphein inaltair, "O Lord, be thou a very secure corselet, protecting me from the wiles of this world, and from the punishment of the other." <sup>148</sup> .i. illeith remballasib ⁊ illeith remindib, "overagainst my limbs and overagainst my entrails." <sup>149</sup> .i. cwrathuairge, "that thou mayest hammer." <sup>150</sup> .i. uaimm, "from me." <sup>151</sup> .i. dofaiceana, "invisible." <sup>152</sup> .i. inna[m]bir, "of the stakes." <sup>153</sup> .i. nachu, "the nails." <sup>154</sup> .i. delbait, "they form." <sup>155</sup> .i. diabuli. <sup>156</sup> .i. ditin, "protect." <sup>157</sup> .i. dia, "O God." <sup>158</sup> .i. calma, "brave." <sup>159</sup> .i. luirech, "corselet." <sup>160</sup> .i. cusnaclasaib dromma, "with the shoulder-blades," lit. "with the trenches of the back." <sup>161</sup> .i. na-forinnai, "the shoulders." <sup>162</sup> .i. ditin, "protect." <sup>163</sup> .i. na rigthe l. nahuilla, "the radii, or the elbows." <sup>164</sup> .i. cusnarigthib l. cusnaillastaib l. [leg. ⁊] cusnadoitib, "with the radii, or with the thighs, or [leg. and] with the hands." <sup>165</sup> .i. nadurnu, "the fists." <sup>166</sup> .i. nabassa, "the palms." <sup>167</sup> .i. namera l. nareai, "the fingers, or the spans." <sup>168</sup> .i. ditin, "protect." <sup>169</sup> .i. nalorgdromma, "the backbones" (the spinous processes?). <sup>170</sup> .i. donasnach, "to the ribs."

\* In the Leabhar Breac this unmetrical ejaculation is written as if it comprised two lines. It does not occur in the Darmstadt MS.

† MS. unguibus.

- Terga<sup>171</sup>, dorsum<sup>172</sup> neruos[que] cum ossibus.  
 Tege<sup>173</sup> cutem<sup>174</sup>, sanginem, cum renibus<sup>175</sup>,  
 62. Catas<sup>176</sup> crinas, nates<sup>177</sup>, cum femoribus<sup>178</sup>.  
 Tege<sup>179</sup> gambas<sup>180</sup>, suras<sup>181</sup>, femoralia<sup>182</sup>  
 Cum genuclis<sup>183</sup> poplites<sup>184</sup> et genua<sup>185</sup>.  
 Tege<sup>186</sup> talos<sup>187</sup> cum tibiis<sup>188</sup> et calcibus<sup>189</sup>,  
 66. Crura<sup>190</sup>, pedes<sup>191</sup> plantarum<sup>192</sup> cum bassibus<sup>193</sup>.  
 Tege<sup>194</sup> ramos conorescentes<sup>195</sup> decies<sup>196</sup>,  
 Cum mentagris<sup>197</sup>, unges<sup>198</sup> binos quinquies<sup>199</sup>.  
 Tege<sup>200</sup> pectus<sup>201</sup>, jugulum<sup>202</sup>, pectusculum<sup>203</sup>,  
 70. Mamillas<sup>204</sup>, stomachum<sup>205</sup> et umbilicum<sup>206</sup>  
 Tege<sup>207</sup> uentrem<sup>208</sup>, lumbos<sup>209</sup>, genitalia<sup>210</sup>,  
 Et alium<sup>211</sup> et cordis et uitalia<sup>212</sup>.  
 Tege<sup>213</sup> trifidum jacor<sup>214</sup> et ilia<sup>215</sup>,  
 74. Marcem<sup>216</sup>, reniculos<sup>217</sup>, fitrem<sup>218</sup> cum obligia<sup>219</sup>.  
 Tege<sup>220</sup> doliam<sup>221</sup>, toracem<sup>222(a)</sup> cum pulmone<sup>223</sup>,

Uenas,

Gloss.—171 .i. nadromand, "the backs." 172 .i. indruimsell, "the back-spleen." 173 .i. ditin  
 "protect." 174 .i. doncholaing, "to the body." 175 .i. cusanahairnib, "with the kidneys." 176 .i.  
 malessa, "the haunches." 177 .i. natona, "the buttocks." 178 .i. cusanasliastaib, "with the thighs"  
 (from hip to knee). 179 .i. ditin, "protect." 180 .i. cusanahescata, "to the hama." 181 .i.  
 mahorcni, "the calves of the leg." 182 .i. natarbéliasta, "the upper thighs (?)." 183 .i. cusanahairnib  
 toñ l. cusanafardlib glun, "with the reins of desire, or with the kneecaps." 184 .i. nahescata, "the  
 hama." 185 .i. donagiunib, "to the knees." 186 .i. ditin, "protect." 187 .i. nahadbronda, "the ankles."  
 188 .i. cusanacolpthaib, "with the calves." 189 .i. donaluirguib, "to the shin-bones." 190 .i. donacosai, "to  
 the feet." 191 .i. nabuind, "the soles." 192 .i. cusanasalaib, "with the heels." 193 .i. ditin, "protect."  
 194 .i. nagega chomforbrit, "the branches that grow together." 195 .i. dona .x. meraib, "to the ten fin-  
 gers." 196 .i. cusanaledraib, "with the toes." 197 .i. donahinguib, "to the nails." 198 .i. dona .x. ning-  
 nib, "to the ten nails." 199 .i. ditiñ, "protect." 200 .i. donbruinde, "to the chest." 201 .i. donalt, "to  
 the joint." 202 .i. doucht nadernainde, "to the breast of the palm." 203 .i. donaoichib, "to the papa." 204 .i.  
 dongaille, "to the stomach." 205 .i. animmlind, "the navel." 206 .i. ditiñ, "protect." 207 .i. donmedon,  
 "to the middle." 208 .i. donahairnib, "to the reins." 209 .i. nahui[r]ge, "the genitals." 210 .i. don-  
 bruind, "to the stomach." 211 .i. donspirañ beothaig inchrída, "to the living spirit of the heart." 212 .i.  
 ditiñ, "protect." 213 .i. inmaec hoc tredluigthe l. inmaec hoc treuillech, "the 3-cleft liver, or the 3-cor-  
 nered liver." 214 .i. nabloingi, "of the lard (?)." 215 .i. selg, "spleen." 216 .i. nalocha ochsal, "the arm-  
 pits." 217 .i. indriscaín, "the . . . (?)." 218 .i. inglais, "the . . . (?)." 219 .i. ditiñ, "protect." .i. ingaille,  
 "the stomach." 220(a) .i. indraip (indrapp?), "the chest (?)." 221 .i. cusinacaman, "with the lungs."

- Uenas<sup>222</sup>, fibras<sup>223</sup>, fel cum bucliamine<sup>224</sup>.  
 Tege<sup>225</sup> carnem, inginem<sup>226</sup> cum medullis<sup>227</sup>,  
 78. Spplenem<sup>228</sup> cum tortuosis intestinis<sup>229</sup>.  
 Tege<sup>230</sup> uesicam<sup>231</sup> adipem et pantes<sup>232</sup>.  
 Compaginum<sup>233</sup> innumeros<sup>234</sup> ordines<sup>235</sup>.  
 Tege<sup>236</sup> pilos<sup>237</sup> atque membra<sup>238</sup> reliqua<sup>239</sup>.  
 82. Quorum forte præterii<sup>240</sup> nomina<sup>241</sup>.  
 Tege<sup>242</sup> totum<sup>243</sup> me cum quinque sensibus<sup>244</sup>,  
 Et cum decem fabrefactis<sup>a</sup> foribus<sup>245</sup>.  
 Uti<sup>246</sup> a plantis<sup>247</sup> usque ad uerticem<sup>248</sup>.  
 86. Nullo<sup>249</sup> membro<sup>250</sup> foris<sup>250(a)</sup> intus<sup>251</sup> egrotem<sup>252</sup>.  
 Ne de meo posit<sup>253</sup> uitam<sup>254</sup> trudere<sup>255</sup>.  
 Pestis<sup>256</sup>, febris<sup>257</sup>, langor<sup>258</sup>, dolor corpore<sup>259</sup>.  
 Donec iam deo dante seniam<sup>260</sup>.  
 90. Et peccata mea bonis factis deileam<sup>261</sup>.  
 Et de carne lens<sup>262</sup> labis<sup>263</sup> caream

Et

Gloss.—<sup>222</sup> .i. nahéte ochta, l. na cuislenne, "the *etc* (?) of the breast or the veins." <sup>223</sup> .i. nafethi, "the sinews." <sup>224</sup> .i. cusintóin .i. coelan nageraine l. muine. <sup>225</sup> .i. *ditin*, "protect." <sup>226</sup> .i. inbleoin, "the groin." <sup>227</sup> .i. cusna hindib, "with the entrails." <sup>228</sup> .i. inlu leith, "the spleen." <sup>229</sup> .i. cusna-findchoelanaib cammaib, "with the tortuous intestines" (lit. "white guts"). <sup>230</sup> .i. *ditin*, "protect." <sup>231</sup> .i. lamannan, "bladder." <sup>232</sup> .i. omnea. <sup>233</sup> .i. nacomdluta, "of the joints." <sup>234</sup> .i. dirim, "innumerable." <sup>235</sup> .i. innahuid, "the orders." <sup>236</sup> .i. *ditin*, "protect." <sup>237</sup> .i. nafaolt, "the hairs." <sup>238</sup> .i. nabáill, "the limbs." <sup>239</sup> .i. cohulide, "entirely," "altogether." <sup>240</sup> .i. asaríechmaillius, "of which I have passed by." <sup>241</sup> .i. ananmand ("their names") .i. præterii per concisionem causa metri. <sup>242</sup> .i. *ditin*, "protect." <sup>243</sup> .i. imlan, "the whole." <sup>244</sup> .i. cusna .u. sians[aib], "with the 5 senses." <sup>245</sup> .i. cusna .x. ndoirsib dentæib .i. quinque sensibus anma, "with the 10 doors of . . . i. e. quinque sensibus of the soul." <sup>246</sup> .i. gnath[ugud], "to use." <sup>247</sup> .i. nabuind, "the soles." <sup>248</sup> .i. inbaithis, "the top of the head." <sup>249</sup> .i. cenni, "without anything." <sup>250</sup> .i. sic. <sup>250(a)</sup> .i. allamuig, "abroad, without." <sup>251</sup> .i. allaastig, "at home," "within." <sup>252</sup> .i. nasroin, "that I may not be sick" (?). <sup>253</sup> .i. nafeda, "that it may not be able." <sup>254</sup> .i. betha, "life." <sup>255</sup> .i. curasroena, "that it may defeat." <sup>256</sup> .i. plag, "plague." <sup>257</sup> .i. siabrus "fever." <sup>258</sup> .i. indiangalur, "the lethargy." <sup>259</sup> .i. incorp, "the body." <sup>260</sup> .i. curaoentaige dia dam curbamsean friforba mobethad ind etlai 7 indendgai, "that God may grant to me that I may be old at the end of my life in purity and in innocence." <sup>261</sup> .i. curadichuirer mopecda domdeggni-marthaib, "so that I may displace my sins by my righteous doings." <sup>262</sup> .i. inategim, "in which I go." <sup>263</sup> uel himis .i. onabasaib, "from the deaths (?)."

<sup>a</sup> MS. fabrifactis: *in marg.* vel fabricatis f. .i. cusna .x. ndoirsib camdaethaib.

<sup>b</sup> MS, uti.

Et ad alta euolare<sup>264</sup> ualeam,  
 Et miserto deo<sup>265</sup> ad etheria<sup>266</sup>  
 94. Letus<sup>267</sup> uehar<sup>268</sup> regni refrigeria<sup>269</sup>.

Fin. it. amen.,

GLOSS.—<sup>264</sup> .i. curaetelaiger cusnahardaib .i. cusnanemdaib, "that I may fly to the heights, i. e. to the heavenly (places)." <sup>265</sup> .i. curaerchisse dia dim, "that God may have mercy on me." <sup>266</sup> .i. cusnanemdaib, "to the heavenly (places)." <sup>267</sup> .i. cofailid, "blithely." <sup>268</sup> .i. corumimarchoirther, "that I may be borne." <sup>269</sup> .i. etarfuarad, "coolness"?

## NOTES.

PREFACE.—*Superaltare* (sr. altare, MS.) "bifariam sumi videtur, nempe pro Ciborio, quod altari imminet, et Altari portatili."—Du Cange. *Salvos*, i. e. salvos. *Undecaisillabum*, i. e. *ἐνδεκάσύλλαβον*. *Braciotelction*, i. e. *βραχυκατάληκτον*.

TEXT.—V. 4. I take the following quotations from Mone (*Hymni Lat.* i. 370):—An non est mare hoc sæculum, ubi se invicem homines quasi pisces devorant? an parvæ procellæ et fluctus tentationis perturbant hoc mare? an parva pericula sunt navigantium, id est in ligno crucis patriam cœlestem quærentium? S. *Augustini*, sermo 252, 2. *Chrysost.* contra anom. 7, 1. ὁ τῆς δικαιοσύνης ἥλιος τοῦτον ἡμῖν κατευθύνει τὸν πλοῦν. Minæ undæque mundialium nimborum *Sidon*. *Apoll.* Ep. 9, 4. Salum jactantis sæculi, S. *Cyprian.* Ep. 1. Tibi hoc sæculum mare est; habet diversos fluctus, undas graves, sævas tempestates et tu esto piscis, ut sæculi te unda non mergat.—*Ambros.* de sacram. 3, 1.

V. 19. *Agonetetas*, i. e. ἀγωνοθίτας.

V. 21. Says Mone: A similar putting together of the saints is often found in the Greek songs, e. g. θεηγόροι προφηταί, θειοειδείς μάρτυρες, θείοι μαθηταί τοῦ σωτήρος, τοῦτον αἰτήσασθε.—*Trio-dion*, E. 3.

V. 24. *Atque adjuro*. This and the next line are not given by Mone.

V. 25. For *ŭti* (which, as in v. 85, the scholiast mistakes for *ŭti*) Mone gives *ut*.

V. 28. For *cujus tremor*, Mone has *timor*, *tremor*. Note the alliteration in this line.

V. 29. *Inpenetrabilis tutela*, Mone.

V. 31. *Gibra*, i. e. hominis (*gybræ* in the Darmstadt MS.), gen. sing. of *gibra*, apparently a corruption of the Chaldee *gabrā* (Syriac *gabrō*, Hebrew *gêber*, Arabic *gābrun*).

V. 31. *Tetri demones*. Again I quote Mone: "The devil has destroyed the divine order in the creation, and this is expressed in his form, which is an image of the wildest distortion (*verzerrung*), neither human being nor beast, but a self-contradictory mixture of both. To this essentially belongs his black colour, for he is an enemy of the divine light; he shines only as a destroying fire, and has fallen like

like a lightning-flash from heaven, Luke, x. 18, Matt. xxv. 41. All these representations rest on the Revelation of John, xii. 3, 9, xiii. 2, and other places. Strictly speaking, the devil should only be named serpent, so far as regards the aforetime and the present, for only at the end of the world does he appear as a dragon. *Augustin.* sermon. ined. ed. Denis, p. 39, calls him leo et draco; quando ut draco serpit non ut leo rugit. *Tertullian.* adv. Marcion, 4, 24, diabolus in serpentis et draconis et eminentissimæ cujusque bestie nomine deputatur penes creatorem. *Sover. Sulpit.* epist. 3, calls him cruenta bestia."

- V. 34. Mone's MS. reads "mea librent, ut solent, iacula." Here, of course, iacula is a quadrisyllable (i-acula). "The darts of the devil," says Mone, "are called in the Menæa *loi ψυχόλειθοι*. Oct. 11. Thereby is the heart poisoned: ἡ καρδία μου φαρμαχθεῖσα ἐφ' ὅσον δόξας, Jul. 27. They are a poisonous snake-bite: δρακόντιον δῆγμα, *ibid.* ἐτραυμάτισεν ὁ δόξας ὁ παμπόνηρος δλην μου τῇν ψυχὴν πονηρῶς. *Triodion*, H. 3."

- Vv. 35-38. These difficult lines stand thus in the Darmstadt MS. :—

Gigram cepphale cum iaris et conas  
patam liganam sennas atque michi: nas  
chaladum charassum madianum talias  
batma exugiam atque binas idumas.

*Gigram*, better *gugram* (gugras, i. e. capita, Z. 1097), is possibly taken from Hebr. gulgûleth, or Syriac gûgûlûth. *Cepphale* (*cepphale*) is of course κεφαλή. For *Iaris* (gl. capillis), leg. *saris*, abl. pl. of *sara* (-us, -um?), formed from Heb. sâr, Arab. sha'ran? This ingenious conjecture is due to Professor Wright. *Cona*, "eye," and *patha* (*pata*) "forehead," have not yet been referred to their sources, whence Eng. *pate*? *Ligna* (*ligana*), "tongue," perhaps for lisna, lizana, a corruption of Syr. lishônû (Heb. lishôn, Arab. lisānun). *Sena* (*senna*), "tooth," obviously, as Dr. Todd remarks, from Syr. shennû, fem. (Heb. shēn, Arab. sinnun). *Micomas* (i. e. etiolata faccal). *Micoma* must be some part of a tooth, the enamel, the fangs? but unfortunately the meaning of *etiucta* is unknown, and *micoma* is equally obscure. *Cladum* (*chaladum*), i. e. collum. If this be not from Gr. κλείς, gen. κλειδός, the collar-bone, we must regard it as for cadlum (cadalum), and compare the Arab. qadhāilun (Syr. q'dhōlû), which, as Prof. Wright informs me, is "the back of the head and upper part of the neck." *Carsum* (*charassum*), gl. pectus. I suspect the scholiast has blundered here, for carsum is probably the Chaldee harsā, "the loins." *Madianum* (*madianum*), i. e. latus. Perhaps from Hebr. mothmayim, which, however, means lumbi. *Talias* (gl. na hinneda, "the entrails, bowels") is obscure to me. *Putma* (*batma*), i. e. na sliasta .i. in fuathroic, "the thighs, i. e. the waist," is also obscure. *Exugiam* (i. e. in tarb sliasta no in fothoin, "the bull of the thigh or the buttock"). *Exugia* is glossed by *gihsumga* l. *gescinco* (shank?). Dief. *Ælfric* has *exugium meegern*. No one of these A. S. words do I understand. *Idumas* (*edumas*) seems formed from Hebr. yādhayim. The abl. sing. occurs in the Book of Hymns, *Altus*, line 70, "Suffulta dei *iduma* omnipotentis valida," where the scholiast says, ".i. manu, iduma ebraice, cirus [χεῖρ] græce, manus latine".

V. 39.

\* I am ignorant of the Shemitic languages, and am indebted for the above Shemitic words to Professor Wright and Dr. Todd.



- V. 39. Mone's MS. has *meo ergo cum capillis et vertici*, which is bad metre and bad grammar. The construction is obviously "Be therefore a helmet of safety to my crown (*meo . . . vertici*), head (*capiti*) forehead, eyes, and triple brain (right and left lobes, cerebellum), nose, lip, face, temple."
- V. 44. *Internasus*. Ælfric has "*internasus, nose-gristle*."
- V. 45. For *Tutonibus*, Mone's MS. has *tautonibus*, and *tautones* is glossed by A. S. *brūwa*, "eye-brow," in Diefenbach's *Med. Lat. Glossary*. *Rotas* (whence *rotis*) I take to be the circulus pupillæ, *ŭsas seo* hringe of Ælfric.
- V. 45. *Gingis*. I have been unable to find this word elsewhere. *Anels*, i. e. anhelæ.
- V. 46. Mone's MS. has:—

Dentibus linguae ori uvæ gutturi  
gurgulioni et sublingua cervici.

- Uva*, "tongue," hence uvula (κίων, columella). *Gurgulio*, "Adam's apple," is glossed by Ælfric *throatbolla* (throat-ball). As to *sublingua*, Ælfric has *sublingium* *huf*, which Bosworth explains as "a round spongy substance covering the glottis."
- V. 49. *Capitali*, *centro*, with the meanings given in the gloss, are, so far as I know, ἀπαξ λεγόμενα. With *centro*, we may, perhaps, compare *chautrum*, which Ælfric glosses by *eal throatbolla*. But what is *eal* here? The ejaculation *obsecro te*, &c., is not in Mone's MS.
- V. 51. For *domine*, Mone gives *deinde*.
- V. 53. For *retundas*, Mone gives *retrudas*, and in illustration of the verse he cites *Triodion*, L. 4, ὁπαῶν καὶ δοπαῶν ἰχθρῶν ῥῦσαι ἡμᾶς, κύριε.
- V. 57. *Cubis* (i. e. rigthib). Ælfric glosses the nom. sing. *cuba* by *elboga*.
- V. 62. Read *catacrinas* for *catas crinas*; first, because Mone's MS. has the former reading; secondly, because Ælfric has "*catacrina hypeban*," hip-bone, which comes tolerably near the meaning of the Irish gloss.
- V. 64. *Genuclis*. The gloss attributes two meanings to this word. The first is "reins of desire;" and here the word probably stands for *genialibus* (though *genialia* properly means "marriage bed," "marriage"). The second is "knee-caps;" and here it stands for *geniculis* (Ælfric glosses *geniculi* by *ensow-wyrste*).
- V. 68. *Mentagris* (i. e. ladraib, "toes"). This meaning suits in the following passage from Cummian's *Epistle* (*Usher's Works*, iv. 436): "An Britonum Scotorumque particulæ qui sunt *pene extremi*, et, ut ita dicam, *mentagra orbis terrarum*." Dr. Reeves has kindly referred me to a story in the *Acts* of S. Baithene (*Acta Sanctorum*, Junii, tom. ii. p. 237, *δ*), where the devil says of a possessed man, "*per mentagram irrepel in eum*."
- V. 69. *Pectusculum*. Ælfric glosses this word by *breost-ban*, breast-bone.
- V. 74. *Marcem* and *Fitrem* are to me ἀπαξ λεγόμενα. *Obligia* occurs in Ælfric's glossary, explained by *nytte*, and Somner thinks it means ἀκρομφαλον, i. e. the centre of the navel.
- V. 75. *Doliam*, apparently for *dolium*, which properly means a large jar, but may well have got the secondary signification of "stomach" (*gaile*).
- V. 76. *Buciamine*: *bucleamen* is glossed by *heorthama* ("midriff, covering of the heart") in an Anglo-Saxon MS. quoted by Diefenbach.

- V. 81. *Pantes*, of course πάντες. This conceit of using Greek words when Latin would have done as well, or better, may be further exemplified by the hymn to Abbot Comgill (Z. 1138):—

Audite *pantes* *ta erga* (πάντες τὰ ἔργα)  
allati ad angelica, &c.

- V. 91. *Labis* (MS. *iabis*) is for labibus.

GLOSSES.—No. 1. *Forgaire*, “an imperative” (= *ver-garla*): cf. *for-gair* imperat., Z. 440. In eo *forngairis* apstíl, “with an apostle’s authority,” Z. 1060; *forngarthaid*, an imperative, Z. 767, 853, 979; *forngarti jussi*, Z. 473, the preposition seems *forn* (*farnóeandellb*, *forn*-óin *ídeillb* “secundum idem exemplar,” Z. 583) = Bret. and Corn. *warn*, unless, indeed, this be the Ir. *iarn* = *ivarn*. The root is GAR. See Commentary, No. 469, and compare γῆρυς, Eng. crow.

*Fortachtaigim*, I assist, a denominative from *fortacht*, or, as spelt in the Tract, No. 727 (Comm. p. 90), *furtacht*. It may be interesting to put together here the verbal forms found in these glosses:—

Active, Pres. indic. 1st. sing. (í-stems), *fortachtaigi-m*, 1; *atchi-mm*, 52; *aitchi-mm*, 141; *teigim*, 261.

3rd pl. *ditnet*, 76; *ít*, 49.

Pret. act., 1st sing. *sechmaillius*, 240. 3rd sing. *atber-t*, 2 (an á-stem); *dotót*, 2.

Imper. 2nd sing. act., *áitín* passim; *ól*, 147.

Conjunctive 1st sing., *eroín*, 252 (leg. *eróinam* ?); *diehuirer*, 261; *etelaiger*, 264.

2nd sing., *torta*, 139; *túairge*, 149.

3rd sing., *bona*, 62; *féda*, 253; *eroena*, 255.

“ *erchisee*, 265; *imme*, 58; *óentaige*, 260; *eraine*, 7; *úaimnige*, 65.

3rd plur., *bertnaiget*, 80; *remiúsaigít*, 23; *chomforbriú*, 194; *ditnet*, 19; *áitnet*, 40; *fédát*, 43; *deohat*, 59.

Relative present: *bis*, 133.

Passive, 3rd sing. pres.: *asberar*, 1, 2 (an á-stem), for *asberthar*; *imarchoirther*, 268 (conjunctive).

Pret. participle: *nemtroeta* (troeth-ta), 66: fut. participle: *ingerrtha*, 19.

Verbal noun: *clód*, 44; *imdegail*, 147; *gnúthugud*, 56; *suidiugud*, 4.

- No. 4. *Iar suidiugud* (gl. posito). This mode of making the pret. part. pass. is common in Middle Irish; see, for example, Leab. Breacc, 79 b (cited Petrie, R. T. 437), where collech in choimded *iarna* chumtach translates the “calix Domini scriniolo reconditus,” of what is said to be the Ven. Bede’s abstract of Adamnán’s work, *De Situ Terræ Sanctæ*, &c.

- No. 6. *Guasacht*, danger; *ghuasacht*, in Z. 28, 61. Cf. the man’s name, Góeact (*Gosactum* filium Milcon Maccubóin, Book of Armagh, 11 a, 1).

- No. 7. With *eroene* we may perhaps connect W. rhynod, “agitation;” rhynu, “to shiver, to shake;” *eroin*, 252; *eroena*, 255; Mod. Ir. *sraoinim*, “I defeat;” Gael. *sraon*, “make a false step,” “fall sideways,” “stumble,” “rush forward with violence;” *eroin*, “deviate.”

- No. 8. *Forba*, cf. *forbe*, Z. 15, dat. sing. *iar forbu* in gnimo, “after the completion of the work,” Z. 1068.

- No. 10. *Dimaines* would now be *diómhanas*. *Soegail*, gen. sing. of *soegal*, O. Ir. *saigul*, Z. 731. I know not

- not if this be connected with W. hoedel (vita), Z. 125, Bret. hoal. The resemblance to sê-culum is, perhaps, deceptive.
- No. 11. *Impide* is, perhaps, = *imb-bido*. Cf. Goth. bidjan, bidan, A. S. gebede, Eng. *bid*, *beadsman*, &c.
- No. 20. *Co-hairithe* for co-hairighthe, an adverb formed from the adjective airighthe (O. Ir. airegde, Z. 233), by prefixing *co*, now *go*; connected are *airechas* (principatus), Z. 233; *airech* ("primus, anterior," Z. 67, note) = W. arg in arg-lwydd?
- No. 28. *Adntes*, apparently adan-tes; *adhansaim*, "I kindle" (W. en-gym, root AN?). As to tes, v. Commentary, No. 5.
- No. 39. *Dluith*, v. *supra*, Commentary, No. 636. Cf. dlathad, *infra*, No. 61, and W. dyludo, "to adhere," from the W. word it would seem as if dluith stood for du-luith: cf. dlged = W. dyled.
- No. 43. *Fodat* (gl. valeant), *feda*, gl. possit, 89, read *fédad*, *féda*, and compare nír *féteat* a hescaine do forchú, "they could not avert his malediction." Fled dúin nam ged, 28; ní *fédann* fer fíngail a togluasacht, "a parricide cannot move it," *ibid.* 82.
- No. 44. *Clód* = W. cludd, "an overwhelming." Clód for co-lód. Cf. O. Ir. imchlód (imm-co-lód), Z. 768, 847: imchlód ceneuil na dí, "change of gender or declension," Z. 664: timluad (du-imm-lód) agítatio, Z. 847: imluadad (gl. saltabat), *ib.*; immluadi (gl. exagitat), *ib.*
- No. 45. *Cuimleng*, cf. bid *cuimlengaithi* .i. bid conflehtalgithi (gl. congregiendus), Z. 474: coimleanga, O'R., "a race," Skr. root, *langh*? With *brug* cf. the Mod. Ir. *bruighedn*, "strife."
- No. 49. *Anach*, *anachdu*, in Old Ir. óinach, óinachdu: in óinach l. i taibderce (gl. in theathrum), Book of Armagh, 183 b. Óinach is derived from óin, W. un, Old Lat. oinos, Goth. ain-s, Eng. *one*. M. Pictet (the morning-star of Celtic philology) has compared the Mod. Ir. *aon* with the Skr. demonstrative éna. *Bruinecha* (gl. proretas), *bruine*, *broine*, "prora," are O'R.'s *braine*, "prow," *braineach* .i. *taoiseach*, a leader. (Cf. W. blain, *blaenor*, a leader; *blaenu*, to precede, and Corn. brenniat, gl. proreta?). *Stiurasmáin* is a Teutonic word, probably Old Norse, in which language there may have been *stýrismenn*, n. pl. of *stýrismaðr*, though I cannot quote either of these forms. Cf. A. S. steóras man, L. *Æðelb.*, *foresteórda* proreta Somn. The Danish styrmand means "a mate." In Breton we have *stúr* and *sturia*. *Corr* fem. agrees in gender with Bret. *ker*, a sharp edge. W. *cwr* (for *cwr*) is masc.
- No. 52. With *atchimm* cf. *itge*, a prayer. Book of Armagh, 18 b, 1.
- No. 53. *Fedba*, nom. sing. *fedb*, i. e. *fedo* = W. gweddw, Corn. guedu, Lat. vidua.
- No. 54. *Indraoca* (gl. fideles) cf. O'R.'s *ionnraodn*, and perhaps the O. Ir. *inrice*.
- No. 55. *Faismedaig*: the gen. plur. of this word occurs in Patrick's hymn: in ernaighthib huasalathrach, i taircetlaib fátha, hi praireptaib apstal, in hiresaib *fuismedach*, for which we should read fóismedach: cf. fóisite (confessio), Z. 41; fóisithib (professionibus), Z. 589.
- No. 58. *Imme*, apparently from a verb, immim, imbir, formed from the prep. imm, imb = ambi.
- No. 59. *Dechat* has here, perhaps, a transitive meaning; but in Z. 1129, arna *decha* means ne veniat. *Ulu*; this is the O. Ir. acc. pl. masc. of *ulo* (= Ulko-s, which is found on a Gaulish coin?). *Iarair*, a derivation from the prep. iar: cf. rofersam ardiarair, Oingus; ar ardiarair, Corm. Ecc. 60.
- No. 62. *Bona*, from *benim*, Z. 933, I strike, now *beanaim*. Cf. Goth. *banja* (πληγή, ἔλκος), Engl. bane, Gr. φόνος. The root is concealed in W. cyminedd, "conflict," cyn-binnedd.
- No. 64. *Gránna*, cf. perhaps W. graen, "rough."

- No. 65. *Uaimnige*, a denominative from *ómun*, fear; cf. W. *ofni*, to frighten; Gaul. *Exobanus*.
- No. 66. *Inillius* (gl. tutela, gl. tutamini, *infra*, No. 140), derived from *inill* (gl. tuta, *infra*, No. 74); *ro-inill* tutissima, No. 147. Z. 731, has *inill* (gl. tutor), but he says the reading is doubtful. *Tremeta* (leg. tremetha?) in nemthremeta (cf. neimhthreabhtha, O'R.), seems a deriv. from the prep. *tremi*, which occurs in composition (*tremi-berar* "transfertur," *tremi-tiagat* "transgrediuntur," Z. 850). *Troeta* in nemtroeta appears to be the part. pret. pass. of the verb *troethaim* (O'R.'s *traothaim*), I subdue.
- No. 69. With *truailnide* in *nemthruailnide*, cf. *ro-truailled*, "was corrupted," Corm. v. *Brðthair*, Eng. *trull*, Bret. *trulen*, "femme malpropre," are perhaps connected.
- No. 71. *Compur*, O'R.'s *compuir*, "body, chest, trunk," is etymologically obscure to me.
- No. 75. *Sciath*, Z. 21 = W. *yag ŵyd*, Old Bret. *scoit*, Z. 114 (= scêtâ), the relations of which with *scūtum*, σκῦρος, if existing, I am unable to settle.
- No. 80. *Bertnaiget* (gl. vibrant), Z. 436, has *ro-bertaigset*, gl. vibraverunt. Has he left out *n*?
- No. 81. With *urchar*, "a dart," cf. W. *ergyr-waew*, "a flying spear."
- No. 82. *Cloi-cend* seems the W. *pen-glog*.
- No. 83. *Clechtait* (gl. soleant), from *clechtaim*, now *cleachdaim*. The same form occurs in the Leab. Breacc: γ *clechtait* doine a thadull γ a póccad, "and men are used to touch it and kiss it" (Petrie, R. T., 437). This seems the W. *preithiaw*, "to practise."
- No. 93. *Inneda*, acc. pl. of *inne*, O. W. *engued*, Z. 149; the Corn. *eneder-en* (gl. extum) is from *ἐννέπον*.
- No. 94. *Sliasta*, nom. pl. of *sliasait* (now *sliasaid*), *sliasait*, gl. poples, Z. 22; *sliastaib*, gl. femoribus, gl. cubis, *infra*. *Fuathroic*, *fuathrog*, "girdle," O'R., cf. W. *gwregys*, Corn. *grugus*.
- No. 95. *Fothoin*, I have not met elsewhere, and cannot say whether it is a nom. sing. fem. or a nom. pl. masc.; probably the former, as *na* is used in these glosses for the nom. pl. masc. of the article. May we compare the W. *gwadn*, "foundation"? Z. 261, has *fotha* (gl. crepido), dat. sing. *fothu*, Z. 999 (*rob-fothiged*, "ye were founded," *ibid*; *no-fothaiged*, "it was founded," Lib. Hymn., ed. Todd, p. 73), which seems cognate.
- No. 99. *Cath-barr*, "battle-hat;" *barr* (gl. cassia, Z. 51) = O. W. *barr* (gl. colomaticus). With these, I suspect, are connected Fr. *barrette*, Ital. *berretta*. Diez, however, refers them to the late Latin *berrus*.
- No. 106. *Gulbain* (gl. rostro), cf. nom. *gulba*: cf. O. W. *golbinoc* (gl. rostratam), Z. 111; W. *gylf*, a bill, or beak, Corn. *gelvin*.
- No. 107. *Bél*, "lip," cf. W. *gweil* = *vo-bel*.
- No. 109. *Araid* (gl. tempori) for *arai*, dat. sing. of *are*, gen. *arach*. The acc. dual of this word occurs in the charm against *conngalar* (headache), Z. 926: im du da *are* γ fort chulatha, "round thy two temples and on the back parts of thy head" (*olais culad*, "hollow of the poll," C.); Corn. *erieu*, gl. timpus, W. *ar-lais*.
- No. 112. *Malg*, "eyebrow;" Bret. *malven*.
- No. 113. *Cluassaið* (gl. auribus), from *cluas* = W. *clust*.
- No. 114. *Gruadið* (gl. genis), from *gruaid*, W. *grudd*.
- No. 115. *Oilib* (gl. bucis), from *oil*, now written *aoil*, with which the W. *ael* may be connected, though this means "a brow."

- No. 121. *Imchoenib* (gl. tutonibus) is to me an ἀπαξ λεγόμενον: the root seems that of *cosanaim*, I defend. Though tautones, according to an A. S. glosser, signifies eyebrows, I think that the Irish scribe understood it as meaning eyelids, especially as eyebrows (*mailgib*) occurs before, No. 112.
- No. 123. *Anail* (gl. anele), W. *anadl*, Skr. r. *an*; an-imus, ἀν-εμος, Skr. *anila*, wind.
- No. 125. *Giall* (gl. faucibus): cf. A. S. *ceole*, Eng. *jowl*?
- No. 135. *Dibechar*, throat: *neascóid dibeachain* (gl. apostema gutturis), C.
- No. 137. *Muineol* (gl. collo), W. *micnuagl*.
- No. 138. For *edínuaarraig* read *edínfuarraig*, and cf. *fuarrech* (gl. clemens), Z. 778; *fuarrech*, Z. 986.
- No. 147. *Bi at lúirig*, "be thou a corselet," literally "be thou in thy corselet," an idiom inexplicable by me. See O'Don. Gram., 165: bhí sé 'n a rígh, "he was a king," lit. "he was in his king." The same idiom is found in the case of the verb subst. *td*: tá sé 'n a ásgart, "he is in his priest," i. e. "he is a priest," ibid.; *imdegail*, protection, so in Patrick's hymn: lám dé domm imdegail; and see Colmán's hymn, cited *supra*, p. 57, *centair*, *altair*, genitives sing. of formations from *cen*, "cis," and *all* = ἀλλο, by means of the suffix *-tar* = Skr. *tara*; with *amainsib* cf. *dimaines*, *supra*, No. 10.
- No. 149. *Túairge* (gl. retundas), v. *supra*, No. 722.
- No. 151. *Doíaiscena* (gl. invisibiles), apparently an adjectival n-stem, nom. sing. *doíaisce*, O'R., from the particle *do* and *faisce*, which I have not met, though *faiscinach*, "visible," occurs. *Retla mongach* . . . *do faiscin*, "a bristly star was seen," Tighernach, cited O'Don. Gr. 443; *faicfe*, 3rd sing. fut. act. of *faicim*, I see, occurs *ibid.*, 179. With this verb M. Pictet (Beitr. ii. 87) compares Skr. *paç*, W. *paith*, "glance (from pakti);" Skr. *spaça*, "spier;" Lat. *specio*, *specto*, &c. I have not found this form (with unspirated *c*) in Old Irish. Z. 933 has a word, *fégad*, which seems connected:—

Mucholmoc ramcharastar ar *fégad*, ar fis  
Is airai ramcharastar uair is tend mo chris.

"Mucholmoc ("my little Colum") loved me, for (my) insight, for (my) knowledge.  
It is for this he loved me, since my girdle is strong."

- Oc *fégad* (*fégad*), "seeing;" *fégaid*, "see ye;" *Seirgl. Conc.* Alngil, apstail, ard *fégad*, "angels, apostles, a high vision!" Colm. 44; cf., too, the Mod. Ir. *feuchaim*.
- No. 152. *Bir*, gen. *bera* = Lat. *veru*; *birdae*, *berach* (gl. *verutus*), Z. 46; W., Corn., and Bret. *ber*. Benfey connects *veru* with the Skr. r. *hvr*; and this would go far to explain the strange phenomenon of initial Celtic *b* = Lat. *v*.
- No. 153. *Clu*, clói (gl. *clavi*), Z. 67.
- No. 160. *Classaib*, cf. W. *clais*, trench.
- No. 163. *Uille* (gl. *ulnas*), W. and Corn. *elin*. Cf. *ul-na*, ὠλ-ένη, *ellen-bogen*, Eng. *el-bow*.
- No. 166. *Bassa*, from *bas*, "palm of the hand," probably identical with W. *bas*, shallow, flat.
- No. 170. *Asnach* (gl. *costas*): cf. W. and Corn. *asen* (there is a W. plur. *asen-au*). Radically connected with Skr. *asthi* (by-theme *asthan*), ὀστέον, *os*, *oss-ia*.
- No. 177. *Tóna*, buttocks: cf. W. *tin*, "a tail, a bottom."
- No. 185. *Glánib* (gl. *genua*), from *glán*, W. *glin*, Corn. (irregularly) *clin*.
- No. 187. *Adbronda* (gl. *talos*): O. Ir. *odbrann*, gl. *talus*, Z. 1102; Leyden Priscian, 37 *b*, Gael. *aobrunn* (where note the non-aspiration of the *b*), W. *uffarn*. Probably a compound, the first element of which has,

- has, as Dr. Siegfried suggests, perhaps lost an initial *p*: cf.  $\pi\omicron\delta\text{-}\delta\varsigma$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\delta\text{-}ia$ , Skr. *pad* (Eng. *foot*, Goth. *fōtu* is Skr. *pāda*).
- No. 189. With *luirgnib*, nom. *lorga*, cf., perhaps, W. *llorp*, shank.
- No. 192. *Salaib* (gl. *bassibus*), from *sal* = W. *fiál* (or *sawdl*?).
- No. 194. *Géga*, "branches," from *gég* = W. *cang*, as *dég* (10) = W. *deng*. Perhaps we may compare the Ir. (and British) tribe-name, Gangani (Γάγγανοι).
- No. 196. *Ladhár* now means a fork, a prong, the space between two fingers or two toes. O'Reilly, however, has *ladhar*, "a toe," and in Gaelic the word means hoof as well as prong, fork.
- No. 198. *Dona .x. ningnib*, read *dona deich n-ingnib*, and note the occurrence of the transported *n* after *deich* (10), that number (Skr. *daśan*, Lat. *decem*) having originally ended in a nasal. So we have *secht(h)* 7, and *ocht (h)* 8, *ingnib*, dat. of *inga* = W. *ewin*, Skr. *nakha*,  $\delta\nu\upsilon\zeta$ , Germ. *nag-el*, Eng. *nai-l*.
- No. 200. *Bruinde*, "breast, bosom." St. John is called *Sean na bruinne*; W. and Corn. *bron*.
- No. 203. *Cich* = W. *cyg*, flesh.
- No. 205. *Immlind*, navel. Radically connected with  $\delta\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ , umbilicus, navel, Skr. *nābhi*.
- No. 216. *Ochsal* (which in form is almost identical with Lat. *axilla*, O. H. G. *ahsala*) is, I suspect, by metathesis for *oschal*, *aschal*: cf. W. *argall*, "wing."
- No. 220. *Raip* (?) I have never met elsewhere. Can it be connected with A. S. *hrife*, Eng. *mid-riff*? But the word may, perhaps, be *indraip*, or *draip*.
- No. 221. *Scaman* (gl. *pulmone*), cf. O. W. *seamhagint* (gl. *levant*), W. *yagyfaint*, "the lights;" Bret. *scévent*, Corn. *skefana*.
- No. 224. *Cusin tóin*, "with the anus, i. e. *coelan na gearaine no muine*, the gut of fat or lard;" i. e. the large intestine which is covered by the omentum: *coelan*, a deriv. from *cóil*, "slender:" *gearaine*, gen. sing. of some word having the same root as *geir*, tallow: *muine*, "the lard which lines the intestines of a pig," C. The Highland Society's Dict. has *muin*, "fat adhering to the entrails of an animal."
- No. 228. *Lu leith* "the spleen." Perhaps the mysterious *lewilloit* (gl. *splen*) of the Cornish vocabulary, may be connected with this.
- No. 229. *Find*, "white," W. *gwyn*, Gaulish, *Vindos*; root *vid*, for *evid*, Skr.  $\varsigma\upsilon\iota\delta$  album esse, Goth. *hveita*, Eng. *white*. *Cammaib*, nom. sing. *cam*, W. *cam* = *cambo* in *Cambo-dunum*, &c., see Z. 75.
- No. 231. *Lamannan*, "bladder," perhaps connected with W. *llafanog*, "liverwort."
- No. 238. *Báill*, nom. pl. of *báil*, "a member" =  $\phi\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$  (Prof. Siegfried).
- No. 240. *Asarséchmaillius*, i. e. *asa-r'-séchmaillius*, *asa*, "whose," (sing. and plur.), I cannot explain. It occurs at least twice in the Féire, and also, spelt *isa*, in the *Battle of Magh Rath*. See O'Don. Gr. 131, 132. *Sechmaillius* is the 1st. sing. pret. act. of a verb which in Z. appears to belong to the  $\hat{a}$ -conjugation (the Latin first): *nad sechmallia* (gl. *non omittit*), Z. 849; *sechmalliam-ni* (*praeteribimus*), Z. 437; *sechmallfaider*, Z. 1067. In Mod. Ir. the verb in question has passed over to the  $\hat{i}$ -conjugation (the Latin fourth), as we see from the form *seachmaill-i-m*; and this change seems to have taken place when our gloss was written, *sechmaill-i-us* being identical in form with *rocinan-i-us* (gl. *definivi*), Z. 434; *baite-i-us*, *ibid.*; *to cuir-i-us* (Patrick's Hymn), &c.
- No. 245. I do not understand this gloss. Can *dentaið* be for *á'ón-tóib*, "of one side"?
- No. 250, 251. *Allamuig*, "outside;" *allaastig*, "on the inside." I cannot explain these adverbs. They occur in O'Don. Gr. 263, 269.

- No. 258. *Diangalur* (gl. languor). This gloss enables me to correct my reading and version of part of one of the S. Gall incantations, Commentary, No. 222. *Diangalar fuail* (languor urinae) is the ailment against which the charm is directed.
- No. 260. *Endgai*, innocence, O. Ir *encae*, fem., Z. 262; *innan ennac* (gl. innocentum), Z. 1003. S. Brigit is said to have been *endae*, "innocent," Leb. Breacc, cited Todd, Lib. Hymn, 65. The true spelling is *enncae*, *ennac*, and the words are probably cognate with in-nocens (noceo = Skr. nâçayâmi, "I slay"). *Etlaí*, dat. of *etlae*, *etla*? an abstract from the adj. *etal*, the gen. sing. neut. of which occurs in H. 2, 15, fo. 64, a (T. C. D.): co fortacht cach *etail* .i. co forithin cach glain.
- No. 261. *Deg-gnimarthaib*. I have not met the nom. sing. of the *simplex* of this word, which must be *gnimarad*, whence O'R.'s *gniomharthach*, "actual, active."
- No. 265. *Erchisae*, better *airchisae*. Cf. *airchisai* (gl. parcat), Z. 199; *airchisae*, *arcessea*, "parcat," Z. 839; *bond erchisaecht* (gl. propitiatione), Z. 839. The root is probably identical with that of *cessacht*, "sparingness," *supra*, p. 64, No. 280.
- No. 267. *Cofáilid* (gl. laetus). Cf. *fáilte*, "gaudium," Z. 94, which Z. connects with Goth. *bleitha*, O. H. G. *blīdi*, A. S. *blīde*, Eng. *blithe*. He also compares Lat. *laetus*, which he supposes to stand for *laetus*.
- No. 268. *Co-ru-m-imarchoirther* exemplifies the system of impersonal flexion which has attained such a development in the Celtic verb, in consequence of the early loss of the first and second persons in the tenses of the passive. Cf. *do-chuirir*, gl. *aecisco*, Z. 844; *imm-s-chuirtar* "qui tractant," Z. 447 (where the *s* is the infixed relative, changed from *a* by progressive *umlaut*); *erchuiretar*, Z. 1016, 467; "ponuntur," *adchuireddar*, "adhibentur," Z. 467; *cuiretar*, "ponunt," Z. 314; *cuire uait*, "pone a te," Z. 457. The third sing. pret. act. of the verb in our gloss occurs in the *Irish Nennius*, p. 110: *ro-imaroor Artur delb* [deilb?] *Muire* for a *gualaind* ⁊ *ro-teiligstar na Pagain*, "Arthur carried the image of Mary on his shoulder, and cast out the Pagana."
- No. 269. *Etarfuarad* (gl. refrigeria), cf. *fuair*, cold. I do not understand the force of *etar-* here.

## CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Page 2, for CARAIG read CARRIG (Old Ir. *carrie*, Book of Armagh, 10 b, 1; Med. W. *carrec*, Z. 814).

Page 4, note 15, for amann read lamann.

Page 5, No. 55, iolla is for hilla: see Commentary, No. 1005, p. 116.

Page 5, No. 57, for ríataipe read ríataipe.

Page 7, No. 132, scama is for squama, and lanb is the O. Ir. *lann*. "Cenni am. bloscc am. *lanna*" is the gloss in the Book of Armagh, 176 b, 2, on "ceciderunt ab oculis ejus tamquam scamae."

Page 7, No. 147, for caip read capp.

Page 8, No. 211, for fistula read festuca.

Page 9, No. 237, for monipicína read monificína.

Page 9, No. 254, scupa is certainly for stupa, not scopae.

Page 10, No. 169, for cnáimfiad read cnaimfiad.

Page 10, Nos. 272, 273, for chiromantia read chiromachia. For pcpuna read sturna.

Page 11, No. 305, for eipinnað read éipinnað.

Page 12, No. 328, for pēpza read pēpzaðt.

Page 14, note 4, read merlaime, mer coisi.

Page 17, No. 503, read cnaimfiad. No. 520, read Locanus, Ločan.

Page 18, No. 575, for pāipze read pāipze.

Page 19, No. 621, for pīapfūileðh read pīapfūilech.

Page 20, No. 643, delete [ventossus].

Page 24, No. 811, the MS. has "ereocledus inleman."

Page 25, No. 826, I should now read this as follows: "hic sibilus est hominis (i. e. is of the masc. gender) sibela [est feminae "is of the fem. gender"] : sermo pri[m]us in pēo porē.

Page 25, No. 831, delete [pileus].

Page 27, No. 863, for uipci read uipci. No. 872, read pemcheðtar.

Page 28, No. 890, read pēibe.

Page 31, No. 1019, read pēibeað.

Page 32, No. 1057, read dochinélach.



Page 37, No. 4, *sdi, súi*, seems the W. *syw* (Davies). The acc. sing. of the derivative *súithe* occurs (spelt *súidi(n)*) in the *Cris Finndin* (Z. 933):—

cris eoin muchris  
ralég súidi nglan

"May my girdle be the girdle of John,  
Who read pure science."

Page 37, No. 5, for *crottárias* read *crottária-s*. As to *cruit*, I am indebted for the following note to Mr. S. H. O'Grady, who has read and annotated the foregoing Commentary with the kindness generally found among men of his wide and accurate attainments:—"Figuratively *cruit* at the present day means 'a hump on the back' (from the shape of the Irish harp), and the word has been introduced into the Anglo-Irish dialect. *He put a critt on himself* (do léig sé *cruit* air féin) is applied to any one assuming a humpy attitude, as a jockey does when he works himself along in a race," &c.

Page 37, No. 6, the *timpan* (gen. *timpain*), whence *timpanach* was a stringed instrument. See C.'s *Battle of Magh Léna*, p. 50, where occurs the expression an *tiompan téad-bhinn*, "the sweet-stringed *timpan*." Cf. also Girald. Topogr. Hib., "Hibernia quidem tantum duobus utitur et delectatur instrumentis cythara scilicet et *tympano*: Scotia tribus, cythara, *tympano* et choro: Gwallia vero cythara, tibiis et choro."

Page 37, No. 9, cf. the Cornish *renniat*, divisor, which is synonymous with *partista*.

Page 38, line 10, read 10, *Luchtaire*. I think this word is radically connected with the Latin *lucta*, "wrestling," *luctor*, *luctator*.

Page 38, No. 13, I have now no doubt that *cathir*, &c., are stems in *c*. The stem of *cathir* (i a weakening of *a*) is *catharac*. With *uasal-athair* compare Corn. *huhel-tat*, A. S. *heahfæðer* = "high-father." In the second line from the bottom of p. 38 read *áth* for *ath*, and in the last line of the note for *philosophy* read *poetry*.

Page 39, No. 14, read *crosdán*. Hence the Mod. Ir. *crosdantachd*, which Mr. O'Grady explains as "a kind of composition, part prose, part verse, generally consisting of very far-fetched jokes, and couched in the most difficult and out-of-the-way language at the command of the composer."

Page 39, No. 15, *cestunach*, now *ceisteamhnach*, O'G.

Page 39, No. 16, in O. Ir. the *a* of *ard* is long.

Page 39, No. 17, *cinn* I now regard as the gen. (cf. *gilla nan each*, *gilla adairce*). The locative sing. of masc. *a*-stems is in O. Ir., as in Latin, identical with the gen. sing. Thus *puirt*, *supra*, No. 676, is the loc. of *port*, gen. *puirt*. For examples of locatives sing. of other declensions, see Beitr. i. 335, 336.

Page 40, No. 18, perhaps *birria* stands for *birrus*, "a cloak for rainy weather;" unsmeðe hrægel, "unsmooth raiment," Ælfric.

Page 40, No. 19, W. *giwydd*, Corn. *gúdh*. See Diefenbach's *Celtica*, i. 134, 135.

Page 40, No. 20, *Righan* should be *Righain* (W. *rhian*), as it is in the modern language. In Old Ir. it seems declined like a fem. i-stem. Thus the gen. pl. *rignae* occurs in an O. Ir. poem to one Áed, for a copy of which I am indebted to Herr Mone, of Carlsruhe:—

"Is bun cruinn máir miad soerda, fri baig is bunad findae,  
is game arggait arddbrigg, di chlaind chéit rig céit rignae,"

where, though Mone's copy has *phinda* and *ignae*, the corrections are certain.<sup>1</sup>

Page 40, No. 24, the *t* in *sagart* may be also explained by reference to the ordinary rise of *rt* from *rd*. See Z. 70.

Page 40, No. 26, cf. the W. *clopen*, *clopa*, pen-*glog*.

Page 40, No. 27, read *táiplis*. Cf. A. S. *tæfel* (gl. *alea*) Ælf., W. *taflu*, to fling. Perhaps *táiplis* is a Celtic word.

Page 40, No. 30, the Lat. *manus*, O. N. *mund*, should have been compared with *muin-cille*. Cf. also W. *mun*, *man*.

Page 40, Nos. 33, 35, the genitives sing. of *ciabh* and *dias* are respectively *céibh*, *déise*.

Page 41, No. 36, cf. the Mod. Ir. *pras*, "hasty, quick, rash;" W. *pres* seems = *praestus*, *presto*, *prét*.

Page 41, line 11, for *fit read* faithful.

Page 41, No. 37, I strongly suspect that *fallaing* is cognate with *pallium*, though Zeuss seems not to believe that a Celtic *f* can ever represent a Latin *p*. Cf., however, *confoirem* "comparamus," Z. 841, and M. Pictet's paper, Beitr. ii., 84.

Page 41, No. 39, now *gruadh*, pl. *gruadhna*. Cf. also W. *grudd*.

Page 42, No. 42, hence the Anglo-Irish *losset*, "the long wooden box, with a lid and lock, often standing on trestles in a farmer's bed-room, and in which he keeps his linen and valuables," O'G.

Page 42, No. 44, W. *canwyl*, where *wy* as usual = *el*.

Page 42, No. 46, I have blundered here. The hard *d* in *feddn* = an O. Ir. *t* (= O. Celtic *tt*), and *feddn* is the W. *chwythu*.

Page 42, No. 47, the root may be *vaks*, to grow: cf. the line in *Morte d'Arthur*, "mixed with the manly growth that fringed his lip."

Page 42, No. 48, cf. *lesmac*, which glosses *privignus*, in a ninth-century MS. of Priscian,

<sup>1</sup> The MS. from which this poem is taken is preserved in the monastery of S. Paul, Carinthia.

Priscian, fo. 30, a, written by one Dubthach, and preserved in the University Library of Leyden, No. 67. For this and the other glosses in the same MS. I am indebted to Professor Siegfried.

Page 42, No. 49, *searach* now means "a yoke of horses," O'G.

Page 42, No. 50. Can this *rón* (gen. *róin*) be = the A. S. *hrón*, "whale"?

Page 42, No. 51, cf. the Gael. *ceann-bhárr-easpuig*, "a bishop's mitre."

Page 42, No. 55, *iolla* is *hilla*, see No. 1005, p. 117. *Maróc* = W. *monochen*.

Page 43, No. 59, also *adirc-liu* (gl. cornix), Z. 726 (is *liu* = Gaul. *λουγος*?).

Page 43, No. 61, *riaghail* (ia from *ê*) is the W. *rheol*.

Page 43, No. 64, perhaps *mitreta* is for *metreta*.

Page 43, No. 65, the Mod. Ir. *meadar* means "a vessel," generally a churn. Hence the Anglo-Ir. *methor*.

Page 43, No. 70, *sees* is now "the board thrown out from the gunwale of a boat to the strand, to enable one to walk in dryshod," O'G.

Page 44, No. 71, Gael. *taobhan*, "rafter, beam." "*Taobhín* means a small patch in the side (*taobh*) of a brogue," O'G.

Page 44, No. 73, *lainnéir* is a living word along the Shannon, and means "lan-yard," C. Perhaps both the English and Irish words are taken from the French *lanière*.

Page 44, No. 75, now *coróinn*, gen. *coróinneach*, O'G.

Page 44, No. 77, the reading of the quatrain here given is justified by the fac-simile given by Dr. Ferdinand Keller in his *Bilder und Schriftzüge u. s. w.*, plate xi.: *reimm* should be *réimm*, and *oa*, *óa*.

Page 45, in the paradigm of the article the hypothetical stem is inaccurate. In the masc. it should be *SANDA* (ex *SANNA*, *SA-SMA* (?)); in the fem. *SANDÂ* (ex *SA-SMÂ* (?)): in the neut. nom. and acc. sing. *SA*. In lines 3 and 6, for *sanad*? read *sa-n*?

In the dat. pl. of *día* read *déib* = *dévâbo* (?), and compare *μαρπεβο ναμανσικαβο*, p. 100, the discovery of which forms overturns Ebel's theory (here followed) as to the origin of the Ir. dat. pl. from an instrumental. O. Ir. *aið* (-*ib*), Gaul. *abo* = *abus* (fem.), Skr. *dbhyas*.

Page 46, No. 86, *oigheann* now means "a large cauldron," O'G., who quotes from an old song, "do thuit mo bhean a n-oigheann na feola."

Page 46, No. 88, for *panthera* read *pantera*. Perhaps this is the French *pantière*, "a draw-net for partridges, &c.," Old Eng. *paunter* :—

"Pride hath in his *paunter* kauht the heie and the lowe,  
So that unne the can eny man God Almihti knowe."

*Political Songs of England*, ed. Wright, p. 344.

Page 46, No. 90, *leth*, W. *lled* = Lat. *lātus*, Gr. *πλάτος* (Ebel). Other examples of *leth*, meaning half-, are *leathlobhtha*, "half rotten," *leathmhaisge*, "half drunk."

Note 1. If *doiros* in the following Gaulish inscription on the handle of a patera (found in 1853 near Dijon) be = the O. Ir. *dóir*, the opposite of *sóir*, the truth of the conjecture here made is established: DOIROS SEGOMARI IERVV ALISANV, "a slave of Segomaros made (this) for Alisanos."

Page 47, No. 92, "*craos na haoine*," lit. "gluttony of the Friday," is a phrase now used of eating meat on that day, O'G.

Page 47, No. 93, *mataxa* vel conductum vel stramentum, *stræl* vel bedding, Ælfric.

Page 47, Nos. 94, 95, the gen. of *bas* is *baise*. Read *basóg*.

Page 47, No. 98, dare we connect *edín* with poena, *poínv*?

Page 47, No. 99, with *féith* cf. Corn. *guiden*, gl. cutulus, i. e. catulus, a kind of fetter; also Skr. *vétasa*, arundo.

Page 48, No. 104. In the quotation from the Tripartite Life for *atcondaire* we should probably read *atcondare*, cf. *adcondare*, "I perceived," Z. 930.

Page 48, No. 106, read *scála*, now "a cup;" *caitheamh na scála*, "cup-tossing on Hallow-e'en," O'G.

Page 48, No. 108, "*talamh*, gen. *talmhan*, is now used by correct speakers for the earth = the world, as in *druim na talmhan* = dorsum terræ, the face of the earth. But *talamh*, gen. *talaimh*, is earth in the sense of land, e. g. *dá acra talaimh*, two acres of land," O'G. (O'D. and C. do not recognise this distinction.)

Page 48, No. 110, an earlier instance is in the Book of Armagh, 11, a, 2 (top margin), "*is báile inso sis as incertus*," "there is a place here below that is *incertus*."

Page 49, No. 118, as to *grunna*, also *gronna*, *gromna*, see Z. 735, note 1.

Page 50, No. 122, "An old saying is *cró roimh oirc*, 'stye before pigling' = 'counting your chickens before they are hatched,'" O'G. (*cró roimh na horcaibh*, C.).

Page 50, No. 128, *lasair* (= laxarac) is the W. *llachar*.

Page 50, No. 129, *camradh* is, perhaps, cognate with W. *cafn*.

Page 50, No. 130, read *sen* (old) = *sena-s*, W. *hen*: cf. Zend *hana*.

Page 50, No. 131, *sech-rán* is obviously a deriv. from the prep. *sech*, W. *hep*. Lat. *secus*; Zend, *haca*.

Page 51, No. 133, delete the statement that in O. Ir. *liacc* is a cc-stem, into which I was led by a misreading of Zeuss's (corrected *supra* p. 80, No. 573); *liacc* was and is a fem. á-stem. As to *lógmar*, v. No. 792, p. 96.

Page 51, No. 137, *ossadh* is cognate with *rossadh* and *fossadh*, the common root being *sthâ*.

Page 51, No. 138, cf. A. S. *mele* (*patera*), *Ælfr*.

Page 51, No. 139. I suspect *cogad* (O. Ir. *coccad*) is *con-cata*, the *cata* being cognate with Gaul. *catu*, Ir. *cath*.

Page 52, No. 141, the dat. sing. *bairgin* is in Z. 738.

Page 52, No. 142, read O. W. *petgwerid* in the masculine. And in the third line read *nómad* (Z. 1076) for *nóim-ed*.

Page 52, No. 145, *cogar* is probably *con-gar*. See p. 76, No. 469.

Page 52, No. 148, at the end read *san(d)islindeni*.

Page 52, note 2, *bliadne*, Book of Armagh (cited *supra*, No. 676), nom. *bliadain*, is another example of the gen. plur. of a fem. i-stem. So ilar *fochraice*, Patrick's Hymn; nom. *fochric*: *fochide*, Z. 992, 481; nom. *fochaid*: *infinite*, Z. 979; nom. infinit.

Page 53, No. 152, cf. the Eng. *butteris*, Fr. *boutoir*.

Page 53, No. 154, compare with *lúirech*, in its secondary sense, the Vedic *charman*, lit. a hide.

Page 53, No. 156, cf. W. *mèr*, a particle, Gr. *μέρος*, which Benfey connects with Skr. *mṛsh*. Cf. *tir* with *tarsh*.

Page 55, No. 170, so *bíocón*, from Viscount.

Page 55, No. 173, *abbdaine* (abbacy) is solely applicable to the office.

Page 55, No. 177, W. *eglwys*, & becoming *wy* as usual.

Page 55, No. 179, W. *bliagyn*. *Blaeso* is now *plaoag*, "pod," and, jocosely, the "head," O'G.

Page 55, No. 180, for *sabribarra* read *sarabara*: "sarabara sunt fluxa ac sinuosa vestimenta de quibus legitur in Daniele." Isidor.

Page 55, No. 183, see, however, Ebel, Beitr. ii. 82, on the *Vertauschung der spiranten, f, s, h (ch)*, in Celtic.

Page 55, No. 191, *bile* also means lip (of a jug, &c.), O'G.

Page 56, No. 194, *faechog* is cognate with W. *gwichiad*, Corn. *guihan*.

Page 57, No. 207, read *dreolán*, now *dreoilín*, from *deroil*, Corm., now *deireoil*, diminutive.

Page 57, No. 209, *conn* = Lat. *canna*: W. *cawn*, *conyn*.

Page 57, No. 211, read *festuca* for *fistula*.

Page 57, No. 216, *ga* also means "beam:" *ga gréine*, sunbeam; *ga goalaighe*, moonbeam, O'G.

Page 58, No. 217. I think now that the right reading may be *soideth gáithbulga*, the second word being the gen. of a *gáithbuilg*.

Page 58, No. 220, for gen. *bláthaig* read gen. *bláthaighe*.

Page 58, No. 222, *diangalar* is wrongly rendered here: a gloss in Gildas' *Lorica* shows that its meaning is *languor*. As to the note, I now see that the *t* in perfects like *asrubur-t*, &c., is nothing but the *d* (of the root *dhâ*), which, when following *r* or *c*, becomes *t*. This is proved by the occurrence of the form *rodamdatar*, "they suffered," in the poem following the *Félire* (Leab. Breacc):—

iarna techt don rígiu  
rodamdatar sóethu

after their coming to the kingdom  
they suffered pain.

(The second line is glossed by ".i. rodamsat soethu .i. piana.") And I now believe that the unaspirated *t* in *domeltis*, &c., was preceded by *n*. Cf. *dognítis*, *adsaitis*, *dofuaircitis*.

Page 59, No. 227, cf. in "*bello Roth*," where Adamnán (Vit. Col.) alludes to the battle of Mag-Rath (= Rotomagus).

Page 60, No. 233, the spelling *sirogra* seems to show that *chiragra* was pronounced *sheeragra*.

Page 60, No. 240, "*cliath fuirsidhe* is a rude kind of harrow, made with a hurdle and stones to weight it, for light work like bush-harrowing. A regular harrow is *bráca*, or *práca*," O'G.

Page 60, No. 245, Schleicher thinks *popina* a loan-word from one of the other Italic dialects (Zeits. vii. 320).

Page 61, No. 246, and *lapillula*, of course, for *lapillulus*.

Page 61, No. 248, read *Luch francach*. "A rat is now called simply *franncach*," O'G.

Page 61, No. 251, C. says there is a phrase *tug sé amaísc air*, "he made a grab at him."

Page 61, No. 254, *read*, possibly from *es*.

Page 61, No. 256, for *onesta* read *ouesta*, *ovesta*, and cf. *obesta* *beost*, *Ælf.*

Page 62, No. 257, "*baineachlach* occurs in the sense of a female retainer (unconnected with horses) in the tale of Diarmid and Grainne," O'G. (*Torwigheacht D. 7 G.*, p. 98).

Page 62, No. 262, in the fourth line of the quatrain *read* has stuck.

Page 62, No. 264, in the paradigm *read* *dib mbethaib*.

Page 62, No. 265, is *tiar* = *du-iar*?

Page 63, No. 266, *ól cormao* would be better rendered "a drinking of ale."

Page 63, No. 272, from *dorn* comes *duirnín*, a small handle: *read* *nomdurni*.

Page 63, No. 274, *splino*, "a sharp look;" *splincín*, "a long splinter of bog-pine, used as a candle," O'G.

Page 64, No. 279, for cumail read comal, and delete the words *Gaulish ver.*

Page 64, No. 287, I think Ebel (Beitr. i. 163) errs in denying a vowel-changing power to *o*, *u*, for *lenomnaib* (gl. *lituris*), Z. 739, is surely from *linomnaib*, Lat. *lino*, *cercol* = *circulus*, Z. 594; *felsub* = *philosophus*; and I believe that *betho*, *etho* (from *bith*, *ith*), may also be quoted as examples of the power possessed by *o*. Ebel says that in the latter instances the *o* stands for a prior *a*; and we certainly have *betha*, *etha*. But these are surely mere instances of *a* for *o*. Cf. the Ogamic genitive *Atilogdo*, which Dr. Graves reads *Apilogdo*, in Mr. Wilde's *Catalogue of the Antiquities in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy*. Dublin, 1857, p. 136.

Page 65, No. 290. "*Nighean* is heard in Ireland, in names like *Nóra nighean Aodha*, *Nora Hays*," O'G. (O'D. and C. say this should be written *N. ní n-Aodha*).

Page 66, No. 296. These words seem not Indo-European. "*Orientis partibus Adventavit asinus*" is probably true in more senses than one.

Page 66, No. 300, cf. A. S. *feohstrang* (*pecuniosus*), *feohhus* (*ærarium*), *Ælfr.*

Page 66, No. 303, cf. the Corn. *diures* (gl. *exul*).

Page 66, No. 305. The theory here set forth is so extremely ingenious that I could not help inserting it. For my part, however, I believe that *Hérinn* is nothing but *Ivernía* (*Ἰερωνία*), the *v* having passed into *spiritus asper*, which has then shifted, the *é* standing for *i* (Z. 25), the *nn* for *ny*, as in the Prakrit *anna* from Skr. *anya*, the O. Ir. *moirtchenn*, from *morticinium*. Thus, *Ivernía*, *híernna* (*Ἰερωνή*), whence by metathesis *hírenn*, *hérenn*. As to the irregularity in the acc., *enn* for *inn*, I have found the correct vowel in the Tripartite Life: *dorat dia heirind duitsiu* ("God has given Ireland to thee"), Egerton, 93 (Mus. Brit.), fo. 16 a, 2.

Page 68, line 4 from top. The *b* in *marb* (W. *marw*) is really a *v*, as in O. Ir. *tarb* = Gaulish *tarvos*, W. *tarw*, *fedb* = Lat. *vidua*, W. *gweddw*, *garb* = Skr. *garva*, W. *garw*, *nonbar* = a Skr. *navanvara-m*.

Page 69, note 2, add: *ind réta adgúsi optait*, Z. 978, "the things which the operative desires:" *assagussim én cechtar mo dá gúaland*, "I wish a bird on each of my two shoulders." Seirgl. Conculainn.

Page 70, No. 370, now *macámh*.

Page 70, No. 372. The statement of the regular *lautvertretung* in Old Irish, and the other Indo-European languages, is here given with a brevity which, perhaps, may mislead. The following Table will be useful, and may be relied on so far as it goes, being, with the exception of the Old Irish column, taken from Curtius' *Grundzüge der Griechischen Etymologie* (Leipzig, 1858):—

Indo-Euro- pean.	Old Irish.	Sanskrit.	Greek.	Latin.	Gothic.	Old High German.	Slavonic.	Lithuanian.
K	c, ch (g) <sup>a</sup>	k, kh, ch, ç	κ	c, q	h (g)	h (g)	k, č, c, s	k, as
G	g	g, j	γ	g	k	k (ch)	g, ž, z	g, ž
GH	g	gh, h	χ	h <sup>b</sup> , g <sup>c</sup>	g	g (k)	g, ž, z	g, ž
T	t, th (d) <sup>d</sup>	t, th	τ	t	th (d)	d	t	t
D	d	d	δ	d	t	z, sz	d	d
DH	d	dh	θ	f <sup>b</sup> , d, b <sup>c</sup>	d	t	d	d
P	lost <sup>b</sup> , c, f <sup>e</sup>	p, ph	π	p	f	f, v (b)	p	p
B	b	b	β	b				
BH	b	bh	φ	f <sup>b</sup> , b <sup>c</sup>	b	b (p)	b	b
Ñ	n, lost ? <sup>f</sup>	n	γ before gutturals	n	n	n	n	n
N	n, or lost <sup>g</sup>	n, ñ	ν	n	n	n	n	n
M	m, n <sup>h</sup>	m	μ, ν <sup>h</sup>	m	m	m	m	m
R	r	r	ρ	r	r	r	r	r
L	l	l	λ	l	l	l	l	l
Y	lost, h <sup>h</sup>	y	ζ, <sup>i</sup>	j	j	j	j	j
S	s or lost <sup>i</sup>	s, sh	σ, <sup>i</sup>	s (r)	s (z)	s (r)	s, ch, š	s
V	f, v <sup>m</sup>	v	f	v	v	w	v	v

<sup>a</sup> When *c* is, or has been, flanked by vowels, it becomes *ch*, for which *ç* (i. e. *ph*) is found.

<sup>b</sup> At the beginning of a word (in *anlaut*).

<sup>c</sup> In a word (in *inlaut*).

<sup>d</sup> When *t* is, or has been, flanked by vowels, it becomes *th*, for which *d* (i. e. *dh*) is found.

<sup>e</sup> O. Ir. *f* ex. *p* is very rare. See p. 184, addendum to No. 37. I have little doubt that *p* occurs in *inlaut* (probably in combination with some other letter), but cannot yet quote a sure example.

<sup>f</sup> In the combination *sr*, so far as I know, the nasal is always lost in O. Ir.

<sup>g</sup> In the combinations *st*, *sz*.

<sup>h</sup> In *anlaut*, e. g. in the acc. sing. and gen. plur. of *a*-stems, what I call the transported *n* represents a primitive *m*.

<sup>i</sup> In *anlaut*.

<sup>j</sup> I suspect that initial *y* is sometimes represented by *h*, it having (as often in Greek) passed into the *spiritus asper*.

<sup>k</sup> Lost between vowels, as I believe, invariably: sometimes also in *anlaut*, e. g. in the nom. and gen. of the article.

<sup>l</sup> Initial *v* always becomes *f*. In *anlaut* and *anlaut v* (written *h*, sometimes *f* in Old Irish, *dh* in Modern Irish) is preserved in combination with *d*, *l*, *s*, *r*. It also occurs in *van*, "your" (cf. Goth. *izvars*), written *barh* or *farh* in O. Ir., *uorh* in the Tripartite Life, *ohar* *n*- in the modern language.



Page 72, No. 397, a left-handed man is *ciotach*: *ciotóg*, "the left-hand," O'G. Lhuyd has compared W. *chwith*, "left;" *chwithig*, "left-handed."

Page 72, No. 411, *for* *guitter* *read* *guilter*.

Page 72, No. 412, "*breall* is the *glans penis*: also the round knob at the end of the *buailteán*, or striking part, of a flail, by which the thong is kept from flying off," O'G.

Page 73, No. 423, line 8 from top, *read*, 423, Tuata (gl. laicus); cf. TOURRUS; and in the translation of the Gaulish inscription *read* made this temple for Belesama. Dr. Siegfried now explains *εἰδρυ*, *τευρυ* by the Old Ir. root *rua*, found in *fritammiurāt* "me adficiunt," *fritammiora* (gl. me adficiet), Z. 336; *túrad* (gl. factum est), Book of Armagh, 189 b, 1. In the note delete the first sentence. M. Pictet is undoubtedly right in identifying *Ουλλωνεος* with Villonius (Gruter, 488-5). See his learned and ingenious *Essai sur quelques Inscriptions en langue gauloise*. Genève, 1859.

Page 74, No. 428. I have no doubt now that the MS. is right in its *ruaimnech dubain*. Cf. the Skr. rôman horsehair (from rôhman), and the O. Ir. ruamnae (gl. lodix), Z. 27; W. rhawn, Bret. reûn, Ir. *ruainne* (No. 463) seem connected.

Page 74, No. 429. I think *dílechta* is the pret. part. pass. of a verb *díleicim*: cf. *leicim* = *linquo*.

Page 74, No. 430, cf. *aon-t-suim*, "grand total," O'G.

Page 74, No. 431, delete, gl. tener, *infra*.

Page 74, No. 434, O'G. thinks *cúisi* (for *cúise*) the gen. sing.

Page 75, No. 446, *read tige*, gen. of *tig*.

Page 75, No. 462, the acc. plurals here quoted seem (with the exceptions of *cairtea*, *náimteá*) to be rather examples of metathesis rather than extension.

Page 75, line 3 from bottom, *for* 469 *read* 463.

Page 76, No. 465, cf. Fr. *doigt de pied*.

Page 76, No. 479, W. *cwpan*.

Page 76, No. 482, perhaps W. *od-n* in *eb-odn*, "horse-dung," may be connected.

Page 77, No. 484, *sgagaim*, "I strain, sift, winnow," O'G.; cf. Eng. *shake*?

Page 76, No. 498, delete, compare Eng. *whelp*.

Page 77, No. 508, *preachán* and *préachán* are now "a crow;" *préachán na ccearc*, "a kite," O'G.

Page 78, No. 545, *o* is not aspirated by the influence of *n*. In *sancht* the *cht* has regularly arisen from *ct*. Cf. O. Persian Bakhtris, *durukhta*: A. S. *tæh-te*, *væh-te*, *sôh-te*, from *tæc-an*, *wæc-an*, *séc-an*. *Conchoimnucuir*, *conchechrat*, are probably written in the MS. *ochoim*, *ochech*, and should have been read *cochoim*, *cochech*.

Page 79, No. 561, cf. the N. H. G. *eber-esche*.

Page 79, No. 565, hence *fraochan*, whortleberry, and cf. *ipeuxy*, erica.

Page 80, No. 570, *bráthair* now means cousin; *dearbhbhráthair*, "brother," pronounced *drítháir*, *derbráthir* (gl. germane), Z. 834.

Page 81, line 7, *for* the earth *read* earth.

Page 81, No. 577, *eroll* now always means *satín*; *stoda* is silk, O'G.

Page 81, No. 587, "a bramble-brake is now *drisearnach*, with the termination of which cf. *sealparnach*, "continued pinching" (*sealp*, a pinch); *siosarnach*, "continued whispering," O'G.

Page 82, No. 595, the W. *pyrchwyn*, "crest of a helmet;" *pyrgwyn*, "crest of a plume," may be connected.

Page 83, No. 606, *ór* is a neut. a-stem in O. Ir., and occurs in the nom. sing. with the transported *n* in the following verses, for which I am indebted to Herr Mone:—

"Is éin immo níada sás  
is nau tholl diant eslinn gúas,  
is lestar fás, is crann crín  
[nach digní toil ind rí g tús.]

He is a bird round which the trap is closing,  
He is a leaky ship in perilous danger,  
He is an empty vessel, he is a withered tree,  
Whoso doth not the will of the King above.

Is ór aglan, is nem im gréin,  
is lestar narggit cu fin,  
is son, is alaind, is nóeb  
cach óen digní toil ind rí g."

He is pure gold, he is heaven round the sun,  
He is a vessel of silver with wine [in it],  
He is prosperous, is beautiful, is holy,  
Every one that doth the will of the King.

Page 85, No. 641, read *luathgdíreoh*.

Page 85, No. 650, *coistneoh* would properly be "small-footed."

Page 85, No. 652, add, from *gearb*, a scab.

Page 86, No. 660, *for* sochoise *read* sochoisc. I cannot but think the *coscítir* here quoted is cognate with the Lat. *consequor*. Cf. *madu coscedar* (gl. *ipsa consequatur*), Leyden Priscian, 17 b.

Page 86, No. 666, *taitheamh na gréine*, "the shining of the sun," is a common phrase.

Page 87, No. 674, delete line 5 as far as *cruaidh*.

Page 88, No. 700, cf. O. W. *cruitr* (gl. *pala*, a winnowing-shovel).

Page 89,

<sup>1</sup> This is from the before-mentioned MS. in the monastery of S. Paul. I have ventured to correct Mone's *ear* into *sás*, his *nau* into *nau*, his *sin* into *fin*. Mr. Curry has found a poem in the Book of Ballymote, in which the above verses are incorporated.

Page 89, No. 709. I have now no doubt that *sgeota* and *sgeótha* are different words. *Sgeota* (gl. *cartesium*, i. e. *chartaceum*) seems a loan-word from *scheda*. As to *sceótha*, see Reeves' Vit. Col., 106. Du Cange, sub *v. sceta*.

Page 89, No. 716, with *bile*, "leaflet, blossom," cf. the Gaulish *Beliocanda*, "Achillæa millefolium." Is not this = *folium*, *φύλλον*?

Page 89, No. 717, *cassock*, Fr. *casaque*, Ital. *casaccia*, Lat. *casa* (Diez, E. W., 91), has nothing to do with *ceis*.

Page 89, No. 720, in Sanskrit *svapna* sometimes means a dream: cf. Old Eng. *swæon*, *somnium*, *ὑπνος*.

Page 90, No. 725. If O'R. be correct in explaining *long* as enclosure, *long-phort* = *castrum* becomes intelligible.

Page 91, No. 735, for *âivs-i-s* read *âius-ti-s*?

Page 91, No. 740, for iii. read 111. No. 741, read *Sealladh*.

Page 92, No. 744, Z.'s *muinæ* is right. Cf. *mýne*, monile, Ælfr., *mene*, Beowulf, 2403.

Page 92, No. 745, *druim* (notwithstanding the irregularity of *d = t*) is the W. *trwm*; so *días* = W. *twys*.

Page 93, No. 752, *arþe* (not *arpe*) is the right form. Cf. Goth. *arbja*, heir, and Skr. *arbha*, proles.

Page 94, line 5, for *yâvas* read *yavas*.

Page 94, No. 769, read *Bidhghadh*.

Page 96, No. 782, now *leamhnacht*. Cf. W. *llefrith*.

Page 96, No. 792, *Leasughadh* means, 1, to improve; 2, to manure, O'G.

Page 97, No. 795. Two other forms are *foileastrom*, *oileastrom*, O'G.

Page 97, No. 796, cf. Do *sgairt sí fá gháiridhe*, "she burst out into a roar of laughter," O'G.

Page 97, No. 797, I feel sure that the true reading of Z.'s *uudimm* is *vudimin*.

Page 98, No. 812, *Dia* (= *divas*), "day," in the acc. sing. *dei* (fri *dei*) is still declined like an s-stem. But in the dat. *diu* (*indiu*) it has gone over to the vocalic declension.

Page 99, note, for Celtic *v* read Gaulish *v*; see, however, p. 154.

Page 100, line 12 from top, for 847 read 843.

Page 100, No. 845, for *Coindealbhthadh* we should certainly read *Coindealbháthadh*: *coindeal*, from *candela*; *báthadh*, "destruction, extinguishment." Cf. *bathach*, leg. *báthach* (gl. *moribundus*), Z. 777.

Page 100, No. 846, *Taidbeiu* may be *du-ad-rad-s-tián*. Cf. W. *gwedd*, "shape," Z. 860; *a-gwedd* = *adgwedd*.

- Page 100, note, line 11, *read* ad-coth-ded-as; coth = Ganlish cata, W. cyd.
- Page 101, No. 851, cf. W. *cor-lan*, "sheep-fold."
- Page 101, No. 853, *for* now aifrin *read* now aifrionn: with *aiffrend* cf. W. offeren.
- Page 101, No. 854, gradale *for* graduale; W. *gris-lyfr*, from gressus; W. grisiau, "steps."
- Page 102, No. 859, corporale is the napkin which covers the sacred elements.
- Page 102, No. 864, now scóraid.
- Page 105, No. 884, *read* sólás, happiness, the opposite of dólás.
- Page 106, No. 892, *read* compántus.
- Page 107, line 11, *for* di[a]áis *read* dia és (dom-héis-se, "after me," Z. 1053).
- No. 899, *read* denid (facite), Z. 458.
- Page 108, No. 903, *read* comthromugud. Comthrom now means "just, fair."
- Page 108, No. 908, now leoirghníomh.
- Page 109, No. 913, now comhdíreamh (áram = ad-ram?).
- Page 109, No. 916, now lámhagan (applied to a child's first attempt at creeping on all-fours), from lámh, just as lapadóireacht, "groping;" from lap and lapa, "the hand," O'G.
- Page 109, No. 918. Comma is, perhaps, a loan-word; κόμμα taleatio (tales, a cutting).
- Page 111, No. 937, *for* finlorg *read* fri lorg, "on (the) track"
- Page 111, No. 940, cf. ingerrtha, gl. lacerandum, Gildas' Lorica.
- Page 112, No. 945, now sméaróid: cf. sméar, "a blackberry," O'G.
- Page 112, note, freuirthe céill (gl. recole, i. e. reponere sensum), Z. 1130.
- Page 113, No. 952, Ir. *gres*, W. *gres*, seem likewise connected with ghrans.
- Page 113, No. 955. In the last line of the quotation from Ultán's hymn I should now render *biam* by "may I be!"
- Page 114, No. 967. In his A. S. lexicon, p. 690, Ettmüller gives "sceóta -an m. tructus, trocta piscis."
- Page 114, line 11 from bottom, *for* 995 *read* 975.
- Page 114, No. 976, there is no such word as ainmidheach, according to O'D. and C.
- Page 116, No. 999, delete (from sbhrav?).
- Page 117, No. 1006. In the dialect of Vannes, *blonee* means graisse, abdomen. De Courson, *Hist. des origines*, &c. Paris, 1843, p. 409.
- Page 118, No. 1017, add W. teneu.
- Page 118, No. 1029, *mucc mara* is a porpoise.
- Page 119, line 8, *read* 1031.

Page 120, No. 1040, cf. W. *erlyn*, "pursuit; dy-*lynu*, "to adhere;" can-*lyn*, "to follow;" *glyn*, "adhesion."

Page 120, No. 1045. The *o* stands, I now believe, for *céd*, first; and I suspect that *céd grindí foíloí* is some kind of warm lotion. The expression occurs in a passage from a medical tract with which C. has furnished me. *Log in baistithi* (nom. *baistedh*) should have been rendered "price of baptism." In the passage from O'Davoren's Glossary *read* intan is i linn 7 im biud doberar, "when it is in ale and in food it is given."

Page 121, No. 1052, read *máthair* = *mâtar*. The *ai* (i) is a weakened *a*. So is the *ai* (i) of *bráthair*, *athair*.

Page 125, note. I have erred in regarding and translating *oróit* as from *orate*. It is explained as a subst. in Cormac, and occurs unmistakeably as such in a piece following Sanctáin's hymn in Lib. Hymn., Rombith *oróit* let a maire, "sit mihi oratio apud te, O Maria!" See also the inscription on the case of the Book of Durrow, *supra*, p. 56.

Page 126, No. 1102. In the quotation from Cormac, *dam* should have been rendered "suffering." See the quotation and gloss from the *Leabhar Breacc*, *supra*, p. 158.

Page 128, line 12 from top. I have erred in quoting *er-t*, *var-t*, &c., as instances of pronominal agglutination. The *t* here is the regular termination of the 2nd pers. sing. of the Teutonic preterite. The pronoun, however, is agglutinated in the O. H. G., A. S., and Eng. termination of the 2nd pers. sing., *s-t*.

Page 129, line 8 from bottom, *before méza insert* Bret.

Page 130, note, *for* Rawlinson *read* Laud.

Page 134, line 20 from top, *read* minimas corporis sui partes.

Page 135, line 19 from top, the Welsh *pyn* occurs in *er-byn*, "against" (Norris).

Page 145, line 8 from top, *for* v. 45 *read* v. 46. *Gingis* (gl. *oslaicib*, "openings") occurs in Cormac's Glossary, v. *Gin* (this word is not in the Academy copy).

Page 146, to the verbal forms under the conjunctive 1st sing., add *cu-r-bam*, No. 260. This, indeed, seems the only true form here given of the conjunctive in the 1st pers. sing.

Page 150, No. 220, the gen. plur. *rap* occurs twice in a medical MS. in the library of the Royal Irish Academy (<sup>2</sup>), is *ann bis an caor ar muine duib n[a] rap* (p. 2): *Leges gaire in gaile 7 na rap* (p. 12). No. 245, *dentaið* is for *déntaið*, "fabrefactis."

Page 151, No. 260, *oentaige*, better *óentuige*, from *óen-tuigim* = O. Ir. *óintuccu*, "I am of one mind with," "I assent," "I grant." *Tuccu* (an *ia-stem*?) seems cognate with the O. Latin *tongère*, Goth. *thagkjan*, Eng. *think*, O. Norse *thekkja*, O. H. G. *denchan*.

dengan. Can the Eng. slang-word *twig* (= understand) have been taken from the Mod. Ir. *tuigim* ?

Page 151, No. 261, *gnimarthaib* is for *gnímradaib*. For *gnímarad* read *gnímrad*. The dat. pl. of *daggnímrad* occurs in the opening of the sermon in the Codex of Cambray (Z. 1003): *aire sechethar sclietu ar fédot* [nom. *féda*, *fiadu*] in *dagnimrathib*, "ut sequatur vestigia dei nostri in bonis operibus," C. *Gníomh* now makes its nom. pl. *gníomha* and *gníomhartha*.

## GLOSSES FROM THE BOOK OF ARMAGH.

[THE following selection from the Old Irish glosses scattered through the Book of Armagh, may fitly fill a space which would otherwise remain vacant. Of these glosses, as well as of the other contents of that invaluable MS., we may soon expect a complete edition from the Rev. Dr. Reeves.]

*Ochen* (gl. benignus), 9, b. 1; *totmdel* (gl. aurigam totum), 13, b. 2; *enga* (gl. aqua supra petram, i. e. fons), ibid.; *duferti martur* (gl. ad sargifagum martyrum), 21, b. 2; *gabál oblann* (gl. acceptis autem v. panibus et ii. piscibus), *gabís ailli* (gl. benedixit illis), *combach* (gl. fregit), *fodil* (gl. distribuit), 77, a. 1; *diledu* (gl. stercora), 81, a. 1; *indloingtis* (gl. disecabantur), *dúnsit l. congabsat* (gl. continuerunt, aures suas), 175, b. 1; *cuinte* (gl. ionuchus), 176, a. 2; *tarsende* (gl. Tarsensem), 176, b. 2; *etalacda* (gl. Italica, nom. sing.), 177, a. 2; *coibdelig* (gl. necessariis amicis), 177, b. 2; *tecolsid* (gl. acceptor, personarum), 178, a. 1; *nudebthi[tis]*, (gl. disceptabant), 178, a. 2; *rechtire forru* (gl. regerent[ur], 179, a. 1; *formuichthib .i. moirtchenn* (gl. subfucatis, i. e. suffocatis), 181, a. 1; *huasalsichire* (gl. ariopagita), *huasalterchomrictid* (gl. archisinagogus), 182, b. 2; *immact* (.i. jecit), 183, a. 1; *sachilli* (gl. saudaria), *debai* (gl. simicintia), 183, a. 2; *et l. indeb l. tarsichid* (gl. adquisitio), 183, b. 2; *berensadæ* (gl. Beroensis), *derbensade* (gl. Derbius), *arunn[f]ethitis* (gl. sustinebant nos), 184, a. 1; *[ad]sluindim* (gl. appello), 187, b. 1; *arbir* (gl. co[h]ortis), 188, b. 1; *muiride* (gl. civitas Thalasa), *dugaimigud* (gl. ad h[i]emandum), 188, b. 2; *dinmuirdgu* (gl. cum sustulissent), *erus* (gl. pupi), *innalua* (gl. juncturas gubernaculorum), 189, a. 2; *fernn siúil l. sedl* (gl. artimone), *cimbidi* (gl. custodias), *dluthait .i. infigerunt, navim*, 189, b. 1; *dindirect .i. rith folo* (gl. disintiria), 189, b. 2.

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## GENERAL INDEX.

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### III. MIDDLE-IRISH INDEX.

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# CORRIGENDA.

[The following have been noticed during the passage of the Indices through the press.]

- P. 49, line 4, *for carpat read charpat.*
- P. 52, line 16, *for 145 read 144.*
- P. 65, note \*, delete the latter part of this note: *nis gignetar tola* means "desires (lusts) did not wound them," and we have here the 3rd pers. plur. pret. active of the root *gon*. The 3rd pers. sing. of the same tense—*gignin*—occurs in the *Féilire*, Oct. 23.
- P. 107, line 30, *for tq read tñ.*
- P. 109, in the paradigm, nom. and voc. sing., *for rig read ri.*
- P. 111, line 6, *for tracing from), long read tracing), from long.*
- P. 114, line 11 from bottom, *for 995 read 975.*
- P. 120, line 4 from bottom, *for bhrátr read bhrátñ.*
- P. 131, line 11 from bottom, *for inmirmaithe read inmír maithe.*
- P. 144, line 16, *for lens read lens.*
- P. 155, line 11 from bottom, *for dévabo read dévabo.*
- P. 160, note \*\*, *for anlaut read inlaut.*
- P. 166, line 13, *for aurigam totum read totum calvum.*
- P. 166, line 14, and p. 179, *for martar read martar.*
- P. 167, col. 2, line 6, *for Sanscriticum read Sanscritum.*
- P. 168, col. 2, line 3 from bottom, *for O. Ir. d read O. Ir. t.*
- P. 170, col. 2, at *Prefaces* insert *ro (ra, re)*, 13, 423, 808.
- P. 174, at *barr* insert a reference to p. 166.
- P. 181, insert *tarb*, p. 169.





# THE IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND CELTIC SOCIETY.

MDCCCLIX.

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THE materials for Irish history, although rich and abundant, have hitherto been but to a small extent available to the student. The few accessible authorities have been so frequently used, and the works compiled from them are so incomplete, that the expectation of any accurate history of Ireland has been generally deferred, under the conviction that vast additions must be made to the materials at present available before any complete work of that nature can be produced. The immediate object of this Society is to print, with accurate English translations and annotations, the unpublished documents illustrative of Irish history, especially those in the ancient

and obsolete Irish language, many of which can be accurately translated and elucidated only by scholars who have been long engaged in investigating the Celtic remains of Ireland; and should the publication of these manuscripts be long delayed, many most important literary monuments may become unavailable to the students of history and comparative philology. The Society will also endeavour to protect the existing monumental and architectural remains of Ireland, by directing public attention to their preservation from the destruction with which they frequently are threatened.

The publication of twenty-one volumes, illustrative of Irish history, has been completed by the Irish Archæological Society, founded in 1840, and the Celtic Society, established in 1845. The present Society has been formed by the union of these two bodies, under the name of the "Irish Archæological and Celtic Society," for the preservation of the monuments illustrative of Irish history, and for the publication of the historic, bardic, ecclesiastical, and topographical remains of Ireland, especially such as are extant in the Irish language. Since the union of the two Societies, two important volumes have been published.

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It would be vain to attempt, by written description, to convey an adequate idea of this curious structure. The view given above of the exterior is, necessarily, partial; whilst the interior, to be appreciated, must be the subject of actual examination.

The Chapel commemorative of St. Duilech of Clogher, who flourished, it is said, about the year 600, has been visited by Antiquaries and Ecclesiologists, the most learned and careful, from various countries; and all these, though agreeing as to its great antiquity, differ, and are in some measure at fault, when they attempt to explain its original design and subsequent use and history.

It exhibits the strangest incongruities of style; and every period of Church Architecture—from the primitive square-headed doorway and window to the ornate Perpendicular—has some representative in the building. The outer walls are in excellent preservation, and the *stone roof* is, perhaps, without an equal in these kingdoms; although, according to some of our antiquaries, it must now be at least *seven centuries* old.

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The simple task which the Committee propose to themselves is to preserve and hand down for future study the conditions left of this unsolved problem. To accomplish this, they appeal to the general Public; they seek the sympathy and assistance of those who love to study the History and Monuments of Ireland; and they remind all, in the concluding words of Dr. Reeves's "Memoir," that "just as England has inherited her noble cathedrals from a religion which she now disowns, so we may blamelessly, nay, laudably, cherish so precious an architectural gem as St. Doulagh's Chapel, though it be diverted from its original use; and, without sacrifice of principle, or misapplication of money, admire and preserve it."

The Committee will present to each Subscriber of £1, or Collector of £2, a Copy of the beautiful Photograph of the building, lately taken by Mr. Allen, together with Dr. Reeves's "Memoir of the Church of St. Duilech," containing a Paper read before the Royal Irish Academy, on the 11th April, 1859.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, Castle, Malahide; or at the ROYAL BANK, Foster-place, Dublin; or by any Member of the Committee.

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## ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

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The following is the Report of the Architect, Mr. SLOANE, as read before the meeting held in August at the Royal Irish Academy :—

“ AT the request of the Rev. W. S. Kennedy, I visited the ancient building of St. Doulagh's, in this county, on the 2nd of June last, and made a survey of same, with the view of laying before you a statement of what is required to place the building in a state of repair sufficient to insure its preservation for many years hence; and I have prepared drawings to exhibit the appearance of the building externally, when those repairs shall have been made. Commencing with the cell in which is the supposed tomb, I find that there are eight openings, now wholly or in part blocked up with masonry: those I propose to have filled with metal sashes, glazed in quarries with moderately strong glass. I propose to repair the tomb by restoring the cavetto moulding, a portion of which remains, and flagging over the top; I would hack off the plastering, which appears modern, and wedge up the vaults with slates in Portland cement, giving the whole a thorough cleansing. I propose to adopt the same course with the next apartment, which I call the *Oratory*, thoroughly repairing the vault and cementing it with Portland cement; and, to impart extra strength, I would tile the floor of the apartment over it with a layer of fire-clay tiles, laid in cement. I would also repair the stairs in this part of the building, and rebuild the parapet wall to a height of about two feet nine inches, which would not interfere with the light from the principal south window; the *hagioscope* to be glazed with ribbed glass. The different recesses I would have repaired, and the *Piscina* restored to its original niche in the south wall. In the long apartment over the Oratory, I propose plastering the vault with Portland cement, and forming the curve, as far as possible, to its original shape; the pieces of concrete with which it is composed affording an excellent key for the plaster. I would repair the seat of the south window, and restore the west window to correspond with the east; repairing its seat also, and restoring the steps that lead up to the floor of the west end, over the small *mezzanine* cell which is over the tomb cell. As for the exterior, I propose raking out all the old joints carefully, and re-pointing with cement. The only portion that is at all ruinous is the western corner, and that I would have shored up, each stone carefully removed, and re-set exactly in its proper position. The battlements of the tower should be all repaired, the stone roofs re-pointed in cement, and all vegetation carefully removed.”

The amount of Mr. Sloane's estimate for these necessary repairs is under £150.

He concluded his Report thus:—

“ It may be perceived that I have avoided any attempt at *restoration*, excepting, as in the parapet of the tower, I could do so without any doubt of its propriety. I have thus, in a general way, endeavoured to show what I would propose to effect in the way of repairs. These repairs completed, and the whole finished, I could not consistently recommend the building to be locked up and left to its fate; but, for the preserving of it, I would suggest that it be used as a school, for which I believe it is amply extensive; and very little beyond what I have recommended as neces-

sary repairs for its preservation would make it available for that purpose. I further beg leave to state, that I have examined this subject in various ways, and thought of it for years, and the pleasure I would otherwise have enjoyed in contemplating the interesting object in question, both in an architectural and antiquarian point of view, has always been marred by the existence of the modern structure adjoining, which is calculated to offend the experienced and practical eye; and while I think of the comparatively easy task of removing this deformity, and erecting a chapel more in keeping with the building which we all wish to preserve, I feel the matter has only to be brought under the notice of such a meeting as this to have the desired ends accomplished. Of the former existence of some building that was removed to make way for the present church, I have no doubt; and it is on the supposed site of that building I would erect the chapel or nave, using the cell in which the tomb stands as a vestry. The expense of such a chapel would be under £500."

Mr. Sloane produced the ground plan and a full design of such a nave, to give one hundred sittings in twenty-five open pews, extending north the tower, having the reading-desk and pulpit at the end next the *hagioscope*, the side slant of which would then again transmit to the congregation the light of the old east window.

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ABSTRACT OF MR. SLOANE'S ESTIMATE, SUBMITTED TO MEETING.

Exterior, . . . . .	£61	17	6
Cell, . . . . .	16	11	6
Oratory, . . . . .	25	17	0
Chamber over Cell, . . . . .	7	2	6
Chamber over Oratory, . . . . .	15	16	6
Staircases, . . . . .	3	10	0
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	130	15	0
Contingencies, at 10 per Cent., . . . . .	13	1	0
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Total, . . . . .	£143	16	0



St. Doulagh's Well.





Reb'd S.H.

2001

